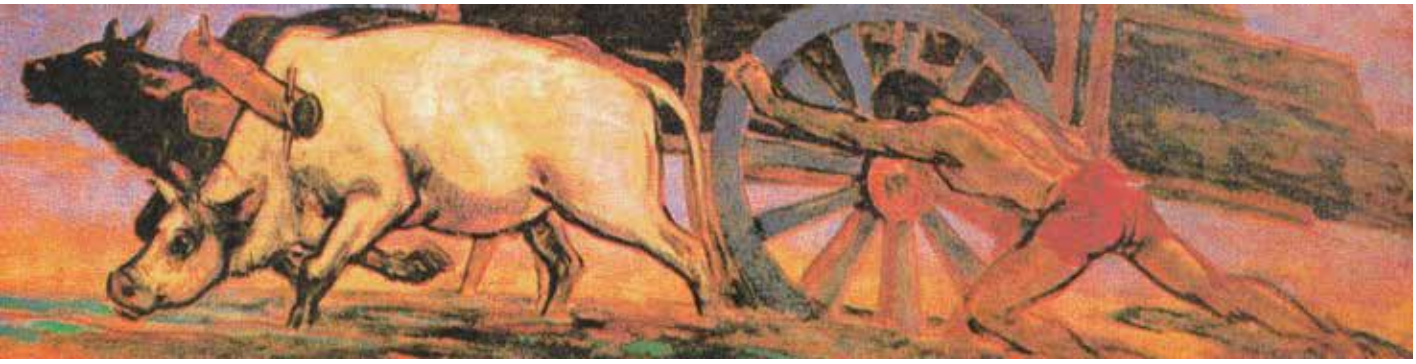
Arts and Crafts

Classes Nine and Ten





National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

**Prescribed by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board
as a textbook for classes nine and ten from the academic year 2013**

Arts and Crafts

Classes Nine and Ten

Revised for the year 2026

NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

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Preface

The importance of formal education is diversified. The prime goal of modern education is not to impart knowledge only but to build a prosperous nation by developing skilled human resources. At the same time, education is the best means of developing a society free from superstitions and adheres to science and facts. To stand as a developed nation in the science and technology-driven world of the 21st century, we need to ensure quality education. A well-planned education is essential for enabling our new generation to face the challenges of the age and to motivate them with the strength of patriotism, values, and ethics. In this context, the government is determined to ensure education as per the demand of the age.

Education is the backbone of a nation and a curriculum provides the essence of formal education. Again, the most important tool for implementing a curriculum is the textbook. The National Curriculum 2012 has been adopted to achieve the goals of the National Education Policy 2010. In light of this, the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has been persistently working on developing, printing, and distributing quality textbooks. This organization also reviews and revises the curriculum, textbook, and assessment methods according to needs and realities.

Secondary education is a vital stage in our education system. This textbook is catered to the age, aptitude, and endless inquisitiveness of the students at this level, as well as to achieve the aims and objectives of the curriculum. It is believed that the book written and meticulously edited by experienced and skilled teachers and experts will be conducive to a joyful experience for the students. It is hoped that the book will play a significant role in promoting creative and aesthetic spirits among students along with subject knowledge and skills.

The **Arts and crafts** education enhances observational skills in students about nature, environment, life, lifestyle, etc. Arts and Crafts education helps acquire applied knowledge and skills in other subjects such as general science, biology, medical science, engineering science, architecture, etc. Art education makes students creative by developing their sense of discipline moderation, beauty, patriotism, and values. It is hoped that the curriculum objectives are adequately reflected in the Arts and Crafts textbooks.

It may be mentioned here that due to the changing situation in 2024 and as per the needs the textbook has been reviewed and revised for the academic year 2026. It is mentionable here that the last version of the textbook developed according to the curriculum 2012 has been taken as the basis. Meticulous attention has been paid to the textbook to make it more learner-friendly and error-free. However, any suggestions for further improvement of this book will be appreciated.

Finally, I would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the book as writers, editors, reviewers, illustrators and graphic designers.

October, 2025

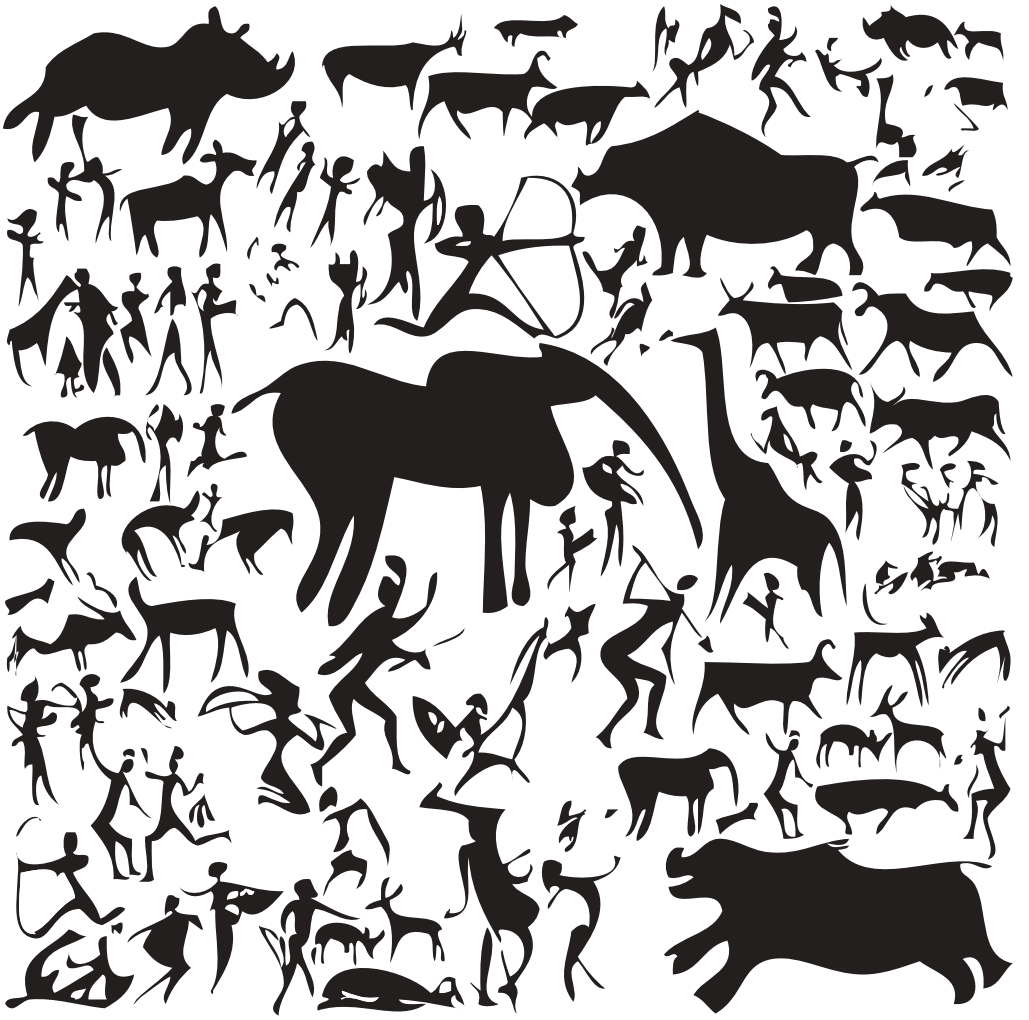
Professor Robiul Kabir Chowdhury
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Chapter One

Fine Arts



The journey of Fine Arts started in the hands of primitive people

After completion of this chapter we will be able –

- to describe the evolution of Fine Art.
- to describe different branches of Fine Art.
- to explain the importance of practising Fine Art.
- to explain the importance of arts and crafts.

Lesson : 1

Fine Arts

You have already been introduced to Fine Arts in class-VIII. In order to know something about Fine-Arts we, at first, have to know its origin. It can be said that Art is as old as Human Civilization. It starts its journey when cave dwellers started living in groups to make different modes of communication with each other. Variety and vastness of nature create mysterious feelings in human mind. Ancient huntsmen not being able to solve those mysteries, found satisfaction of their thirst depending on magic and superstition. With the belief of hunting animals easily the primitive used to engrave variety of pictures of animals, animal hunting on caves' walls with sharp stones or animals' bones. Those pictures, painted on cave walls, were the first and foremost art of the world.

As time goes on, civilization advanced. Man by controlling nature and environment, has made his livelihood easy, beautiful and prosperous. When it became easier to accomplish the basic needs of human life some sorts of impression and imagination turned in the shape of art. Art of poetry, fiction, for example, were formulated just after the invention of language. And consecutively music was composed too.

Those paintings, poetry, songs which were originated with the combination of imagination and creativity are called arts.

In a word, the entire activities in human mind are called arts.

Activity : Ancient Cave dwellers' belief in illusion originated Fine Arts. Write ten sentences in favour of this statement.

Lesson : 2

Classification of Arts

Generally art is, in fact, divided into two main branches. It has its different media. It is amazing that the ancient huntsmen introduced almost all modes of arts. Ancient 'Hemosephians' drew pictures of different wild animals with astonishing skill. They were very keen observers. They also had clear idea about animals and were able to paint flawlessly on stones and bones. Each and everything could be identified just at a glance of their paintings. There were some pictures in which portraits of human were painted in animal forms. There were some pictures in which human bodies with horns on head and tails on back were painted as though men in the shape of deer were jumping up and down. We knew from their paintings that ancient people used to express their delight by making different gestures of bodies and jumping screaming around the animals they preyed. From that communal activities art of dance and music evolved. Wearing furry skins and horns of hunted animals, they used to copy walking, jumping and running of those animals. It is thought that they used to put into practice those tricks to join with a

pack of animals to prey them easily. The art of theatrical performance started from that commotion though primitives used to take those policies for their survival and collection of food.

Activity : The size and motion of ancient animal pictures painted on cave-walls were flawless. Write your opinion about how they could paint flawlessly.

Lesson : 3

People of Stone Age not only painted pictures but also made solid human statue. It is called sculpture. Most of the sculptures were human figures and almost all of human figures were of females. Primitive society was matriarchal. Women were team leaders . Mother was thought to be the origin of being. That means, the team was evolved from her entity. So they thought female sculpture as a sign of mother-being. By engraving hills or splitting separate stones they made these sculptures. Besides these, they used to build sculptures of animals and birds with the horns and bones of 'Byshon' and other animals or stones. They used to make earthen pots and paint on them with various tools invented by them. They used to make jewelery with bones of fish, shells, and teeth of deer and decorate them too. In this way they made the foundation of crafts. The first initiative for building houses started with wild animals' bones and skins, wood, reed, stones or clay. And the art of architecture evolved. Thus almost all branches of art e.g. painting, crafts, sculpture, pottery, architecture, dance, music, act (theatrical performance) etc. achieved and practiced by human being commenced in ancient people's hands.



Female Statue; Symbol of Fertility

Activity : Be in a group of 5/6 students and explain the following statements by group discussion.

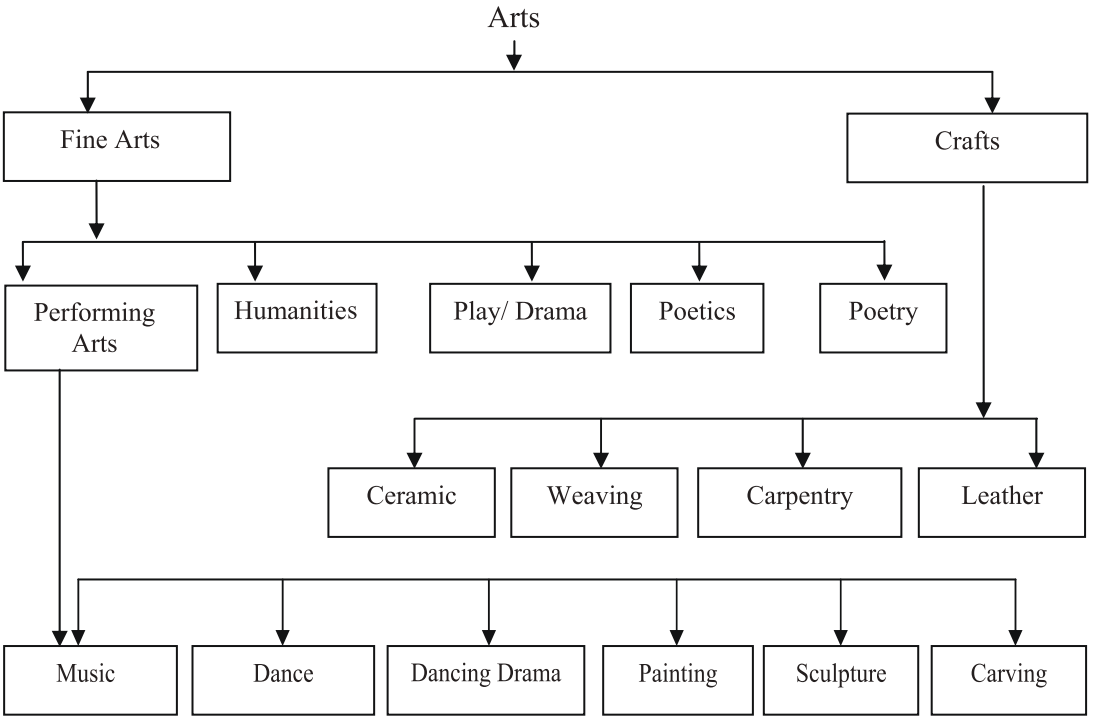
'Almost all modern arts are commenced in ancient people's hands.'

Lesson : 4

We have known in class VIII that all kinds of arts are divided into two main branches. The first one is Fine Arts. And the other one is Crafts. The expression of human creative mind is called Fine Arts. It is, infact, born in the pleasure of arbitrary creation of human mind. It's aim is to soothe our eyes and mind. The birth of fine-arts is in the human

feeling of happiness, unhappiness, suffering, and pain and so on. On the other hand, Crafts are born to meet the necessity of the use of common commodities. That means crafts are not created only to give pleasure or to sooth eye though it is a form of art. It is essential in everyday work. We use crafts differently in different needs. But all great arts created by human are the parts of fine-arts.

The following graph presents different branches of art.



Activity : Make a number of groups of students and write down names of three prominent artists of every branch of performing art through group discussion.

Lesson : 5

The above graph shows that art is divided into two main branches.

1. Fine Arts 2. Crafts

Fine Arts are again divided into Performing Arts, Humanities, Drama, Poetics and Poetry. Among them Performing Arts is an important branch.

On the other hand, the branches of crafts are ceramics, weaving, carpentry, leather, jewelry, household utensils of brass, copper, aluminum, hand-tools etc. There are more things in crafts which we identify as 'Folk-Arts.

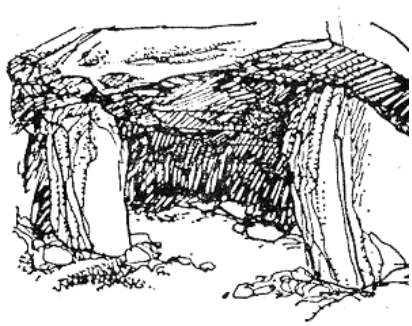
For example- picture telling stories, toy elephant, horse, human body, birds made with clay and wood, terracotta, Nokshi kantha, painted fancy pitchers, pot etc. So, it is clear that the area of both the branches of art is very large and extended.

Activity : Show the branches and sub-branches of art in a graph.

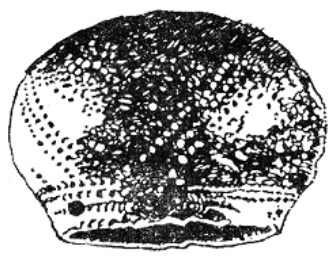
Lesson : 6

Importance of Exercising Art

We have already known that the pictures, painted by wild, furred and bearded people of the ancient age, are the oldest arts of the world. Those who painted those pictures, departed from the world thousands of years ago. But the pictures, painted by them survived. These statues, pots and tools not only survived but also disclosed before us the unknown chapter of the history. In those days language was not invented, let alone alphabet. That is why it is not possible to discover the written evidence of those days. The history of human civilization would be incomplete if the life style, behavior, clothing of those ancient cave dwellers were not known. We have not got the written history but their arts and crafts are the evidences of their history. We came to know the ancient people's struggle of life, clothing, thought and belief through their paintings.



The Oldest House



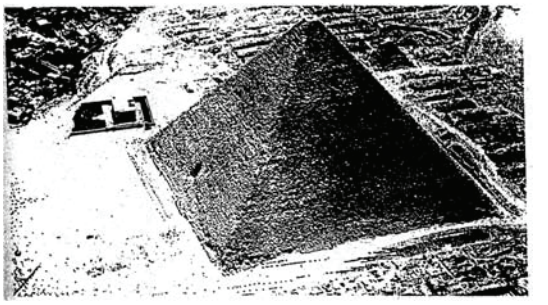
The Oldest Earthen Pot

Thus we came to know about the Paleolethic age, the Neolethic age, the age of agriculture and about all ages by observing commodities left by them. That means we have become familiar with the history of a particular civilization from the commodities like tools, utensils, clothes, jewelry etc used by the people of that age. Those commodities used by human race are now called crafts. So we see that, human civilization and arts go forward hand in hand. Therefore, it is remarked that art is as old as human civilization. We have actually known the history of human civilization through those arts and crafts. Thus we can realize the importance of the study of art.



Monument 'Dolmen'

Lesson : 7



The Largest Egyptian Pyramid, Hight-480 feet

Arts and culture show the identity of a society, state or nation before us. Art conceives a particular age too. We get many features of that age from their arts. For example, Egyptian Art. Egyptians used to paint inside walls of temple and pyramids. The pyramids are the burial places of kings, emperors or rich people. Those were the large triangular shaped stone made tombs. The Egyptians used to draw thousands of pictures on the walls and coffins inside the pyramids. The empty space inside the pyramid was filled with paintings and there was not any unoccupied space left. In those frescos there were fun picture of animals but most of them were of male and female bodies and that of kings, queens, gods and goddesses. Most of the pictures tell stories. The stories were clearly comprehended if you keep a close eye on them. We, in fact, came by the history of Egyptian civilization and culture by paying attention to those paintings and frescos. Those distinctive paintings and crafts, used by them, informed us about the cloths, kings-queens, people and their livelihood, law and order, culture and belief of that age. The pyramids are wonderful specimen of Egyptian architectures.

Activity : Write your own idea about Pyramids in ten sentences. Draw a picture of a pyramid next to your answer.

Lesson : 8



Relief Sculpture on the Walls of Ajanta Cave

We also got excellent testimony of arts and architectures in Greece and India. The Greek and Indian literature of the middle age is the pride of the world. Cave art of 'Ilora' and 'Ajanta' demonstrated ancient Indian arts. Book art or Mughal art displayed much of the Indian social and political history. Besides, different sculptures and architectures of that

time are now the pride of India. The 'Taj- Mahal' of Agra is the wonder of the world. So the importance of the study of art is unlimited. Human civilization, in fact, advances through the practice of art. As cave- dwellers learned to make houses with trees, leaves, animal bones and skins, and the branches of trees, the architecture reached the present state only due to the culture of new sense of beauty. Men wanted to see their houses decorated with art. They desired to make them more and more charming. The same thing happened to their clothes. The barks of trees, leaves and animal skins were enough to hide the nudity. But now we are wearing new dresses of different fashions. We are looking for newer designs and fashions. These are the reasons we do have attraction to art in order to enrich our own country, culture, taste, sense of beauty and national heritage. Through painting and art like music, cinema or literature, the creativity of human beings is discovered. It also unfolds human talent. Painting or practicing art is important to make one society beautiful, our life decent, happy and to express our own feelings and thoughts. 'Shilpacharya (Master of Art) Zainul Abedin and his co-artist were successful to make our country people conscious about art and so exercise of art is now being given importance in our country.

Activity : We can present our country and culture before the world through the art-works. In which media except art and sculpture, do you think, we can do that?

Lesson : 9

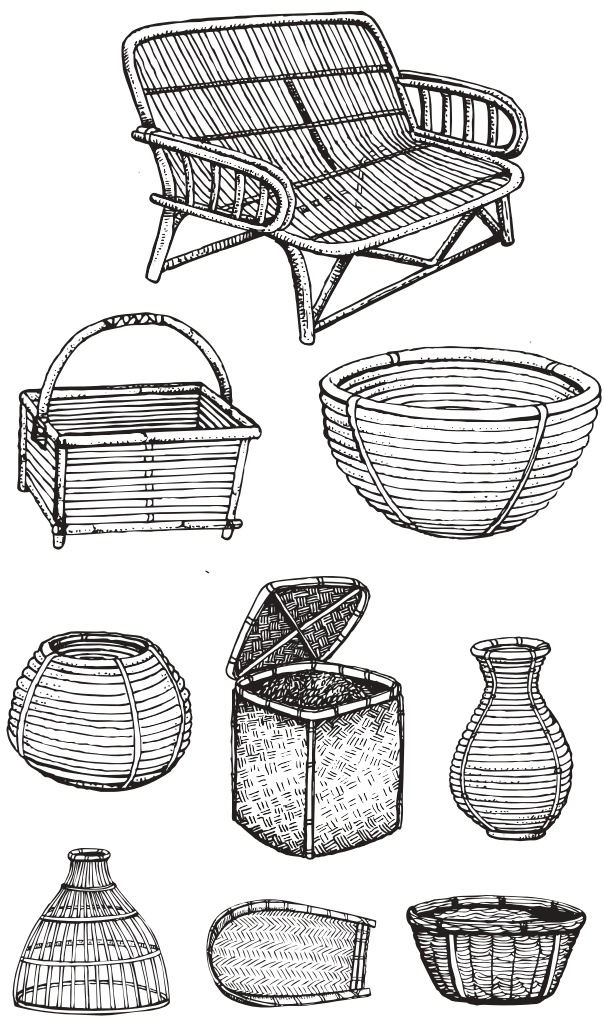
Painting or other art help build up life properly. So, if a child is inspired to paint from the very childhood, he may have good taste along with the development of his knowledge. He will be able to show his taste in his work by judging what is good or bad. It is possible to cultivate lots of qualities in a man through the exercise of art. While drawing a picture of a village in a scrapbook, a child wants to present everything of the village like– village house, trees, rivers, boats, people, livestocks, flowers, birds, and so on. He tries to depict the place of houses, trees, the movement of rivers, number of boats on a river, position of green crops fields , livestocks resting in the yard, village lass carrying pitchers etc elaborately and perfectly. Through the drawing of the view of a village a child learns how to arrange and decorate everything nicely in a very small space and thus learns discipline. The child also thinks about the selection of colors and the colors of nature. Thus his power of observation, thought and attraction to beauty increase. In this way painting not only enhances the sense of beauty, humanity and love for a man but also makes him enterprising and confident. He is not scared of taking responsibility when

he will be grown up. If he becomes a director of a company or organization where hundreds of workers work, he can run the organization with disciple and perfection. It will be easy for him to distribute works to right person as he achieved this caliber through the practice of painting since childhood. Practice of painting easily makes a man a good citizen. That is why painting is included in syllabus as a compulsory subject long ago in the developed countries.

Lesson : 10

Important Branches of Arts : Painting and crafts

Painting or embodying sculpture and craft are very important part of the domain of art. Paintings and crafts are important also in our social life. Painters and craftsmen play very vital role in different fields of works in a society. The fields of works, where artists do artworks as their profession are the work of blacksmith , pottery , weaving, work of goldsmith , carpentry , crafts with bamboo and cane and so on. There is a heritage of practicing art among the common village folk like- embroidered quilt, making mat, '*Jainamaj' 'Shatoronji'*, hand fan as well as waving and sewing which we call folk art, crafts and cottage industry. At present people's attraction for folk art and crafts is increasing. In modern life artists are responsibly contributing to different fields of work. Artists are essential for publication of books and



Different Kinds of Crafts

newspapers. In different disciplines of education like-engineering, medical science, architecture, various fields of science, history, geography, painting is playing very important role. A set designer is needed for making almost all the television programs. Without a painter and a set designer it is impossible to make any drama or movie. In the field of industry like aeroplane, ship, motor vehicle , bus, train, television, radio, utensil, lock and key, electric light, fan, bottle, tin, pen, pencil, knife, scissors furnishers etc painters are really indispensable. Packing of different commodities and advertisement we need artists. Garments industry and fashion houses also can not be continued without painters. So the study of arts and crafts is very important.

Lesson : 11

We have already known vast and various things about art from the above discussion. Painting, sculpture and crafts have developed area of art for thousands of years. We got to know the artists who contributed in this field through their art works in class VI, VII, and VIII. Only in Italy a number of classic artists like Chimabue, Jonto, Perujino, Raphael, Michelangelo were born. The painting about the stories of Bible in Sistin Church in Vatican City drawn by Michelangelo, provided the world of art an invaluable asset. He completed this painting lying on the back upon an a frame of wood. He hanged the canvas on the ceiling and completed this painting lying on the back. Michelangelo mainly was a great sculptor. When the picture in church was completed all the people in Rome came out to see it. Till now thousands of art-loving people visit Rome just to see that picture of Sistin Church. Other great artist Leonardo-Da-Vinci was also born in Italy. 'Monalisa' painted by him is a world famous art. If is now preserved in 'Louvre Museum' in Paris in France.

One of the other greatest artists was Rembrandt. His famous painting is 'The Night Watch.' Paul Cezanne was another famous artist. Looking at his painting we may think as if we were wondering in the fields, lands, and mountains in that picture. Many of you probably have heard the name of Vangogh. He was born in Netherland. French artists Paul Gauga and Vangogh painted pictures together for few years. Both of them are famous in the history of painting. Matisse is another artist. One of his famous paintings was 'Dance'. One of the greatest artists of the 20^{th} century was Pablo Picasso. 'Babies and Pigeons', 'Mother and Child', 'Dream', 'Pigeon', 'Guernica' etc. are his famous paintings.

On the other hand, the father of modern sculptures Auguste Rodin along with the sculptors like Henry Moore and others enriched the world of art with their sculptures. The artists of Asian sub-continent contributed to the world-art. The world of painting is enriched by the art works of Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy, Abdur Rahman Chukhtai and also in our country Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, S.M. Sultan , Shafiuddin Ahmed etc.

On the other hand, crafts also enriched the world of art with their own distinction in different countries.

There are so many great artists and artistries in the world that it is impossible to write about all in this limited space. So only a few names of artists and arts are mentioned here. You will know about these vast areas of world of art in different books in upper classes when you will grow up. You also will know about some artists in short in the next chapter of this book.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice Questions

1. All kinds of arts mainly are divided into –
   a. Two branches b. three branches
   c. Four branches d. seven branches
2. Most of the sculptures of the primitive people were-
   a. Statue of animals b. Statue of Masculine body
   c. Statue of birds d. Statue of feminine body.
3. Pyramids are building with huge stones –
   a. Triangular shaped temple b. Triangular shaped grave
   c. Rectangular shaped building d. Huge stone made statue.

4. Michelangelo basically was a great –

   a. Sculptor b. Painter

   c. Architect d. Singer

5. Music, drama, paintings and sculptures are

   a. branches of Humanities b. branches of performing arts

   c. branches of poetice d. branches of poetry

6. Primitive Society was

   a. mother dominated b. father dominated

   c. brother dominated d. sister dominated

Answer the following questions

1. What do you mean by art? What is the oldest art of the world?
2. Write in brief about the two main branches of art.
3. Show the branches of art in a graph.
4. Explain the necessity of practicing Art.
5. Explain your idea about old Egyptians Art.
6. Make a note on your own idea about the role of paintings and crafts in different fields of society.

Chapter Two

The Great National and International Artists and Artworks



"*Moi Dea*" painted by Zainul Abedin

After completion of this chapter we will be able –

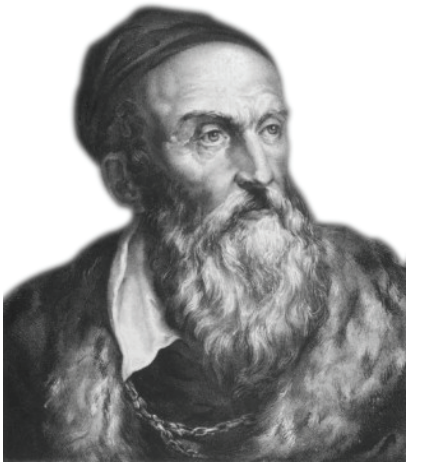
- to describe about the world renowned arts and artists.
- to describe the great artists of Bangladesh.
- to explain the influences of liberation war and culture on Bangladesh arts.

Some of the renowned arts and artists of the world

Lesson : 1

Titian (1488 -1576)

Titian was born in the natural beauty and charming environment of Alps in Italy. His father was a high-official in Army. That is why they were famous as a cultured and aristocratic family. Since childhood Titian was thoughtful and poetic in nature. This is because of nature, environment streams of hills, leaves and flowers of trees, forest of pine and open sky of his birthplace. All these elements inspired him to be inclined to painting picture. His father wanted him to be a lawyer and so he was sent to Venice. But he took first lesson of painting with his friend Guorgon at the age of 20.



Artist Titian

Within a very few days Titian established himself as a painter in upper class society with his talent and nobility. Titian had skill in both the forms of portrait and composition. Tisian was the greatest among Venetian painters and was patronized by aristocratic society. In those days Florence of Italy was famous for arts and similarly Venice was popular enough as international trade center. He was given the imperial post of art. Along with his talent of arts, Titian was very amiable as a man. He was very conscious about the standard of his wisdom and art.



'Mother' painted by Titian

Titian had wonderful mastery over colors. He lost his mother at the age of 6 months and that is why he could not hide this pain in his heart until his adulthood. At the end of his life he drew the famous painting 'Mother'. He, in his imagination, tried to install departed soul of his mother in Marry, the mother of Jesus Christ. Just before his death he dreamt his mother as if she were calling him. And so he said to his friends and pupils, "Mother is calling me. I'll very soon leave you."

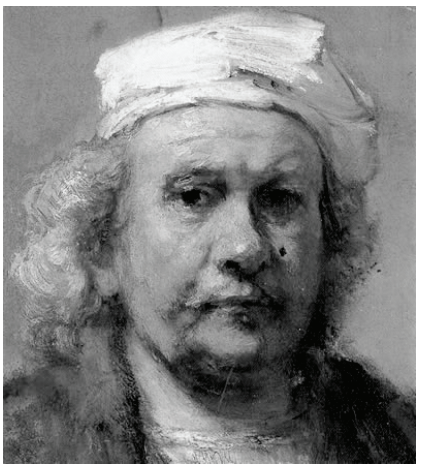
This artist died of plague at the age of 99. He finished his famous painting "Mother" just before few days of his death. Few more of his great arts are – Dance and the shower of Gold, Bach us and Arden,

Salome and head of John etc preserved in London Imperial art Gallery.

Activity : Write about Titian's painting 'Mother'.

Lesson : 2

Rembrandt (1606-1669)



Artist Rembrandt

Rembrandt was born in Leyden, the center of art, literature and culture in Method on 15th July1606. His father was a wealthy man. He expected his son would receive higher-education and establish himself as an eminent citizen in Leyden. But Rembrandt did not show any interest in such a traditional education. He used to draw pictures of animals in his books. Knowing the attitude of his son the father sent him to a local artist named Jacob Van at the age of 13. Later on completing education successfully along with portrait painter Deter Last man Rembrandt came back to Leyden in 1624 and started his own business from 'An Artists circle".



'Flora' painted by Rembrandt

Rembrandt satisfied the eyes of common audience within a very few days at the age of 25. He became renowned as a competent nature-painter. His business was established within a very short time. He started getting orders of painting from government and private organizations. He became famous not only as a painter but also as a teacher. Rembrandt also had wonderful skill at teaching. Rembrandt once was attracted to the 'Mughal' paintings and copied a number of paintings of that method. But those works were not as standards as the Mughal paintings. Nevertheless Softly company in London bought the portrait of 'Shajahan' painted by 'Rembrandt' for Tk 1,75,000 only due to his glorious achievement. But the real 'Mughal' paintings of India have never been sold for one percent of that amount of money.

Rembrandt was bold and self conscious in painting. Dramatic use of light with the subject made his painting a special. He was the artist of the time. We came to know the wonderful skill of art in rhythmic presentation of deep tone and correlated composition.

Rembrandt drew thousands of pictures in etching, drawing and painting tighter during his professional life of 38 years.

Some of his mentionable celebration arts are The Blindness of Tobit, The raising of 'Lazarus Christ at Emmans (Painting on religious subjects and presented in (Louvre Museum), Samson's, Wedding feast (on social festivals) and an old man in through (portrait composition) and 'Flora'. This great artist died in 1669.

Activity : Write few sentences about Rembrandt.

Lesson : 3

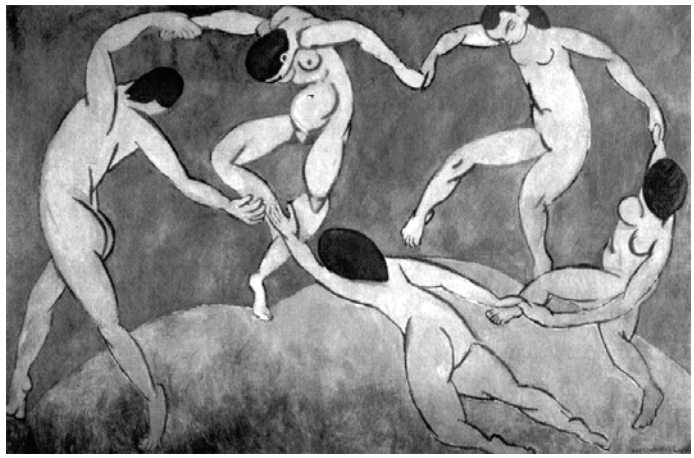
Henri Matisse : (1869-1954)



Artist Henri Matisse

Matisse was born in 1869 in northern France. At young age Matisse practiced different methods of modern and ancient arts. He had extra-ordinary talent at drawing or sketch. In every method he investigated its own specialiy and uniqueness. For some days he exercised Persian art. Other time he started painting in the mode of child-drawing but understand that this method was not for him as his efficiency and wisdom were the obstacles for the child –drawing. That is why he took such a method which engaged through, sincerity flawless craftsmanship and simplicity like child drawing . His art attracted the audience though there was no rhythm, standard and harmony of conventional art. Matisse presented greatness in keeping harmony with surroundings in sketching. The paintings took two- dimensional from due to the minimal use of light and shade.

He was spontaneous in subject selection. He could make a simple subject a great one with his skill. The device of artists does not depend on the subject of painting but it depends on his own experience. To an artist the external aspect does not matter. The real aspect is that which is reflected in the mind of an artist.



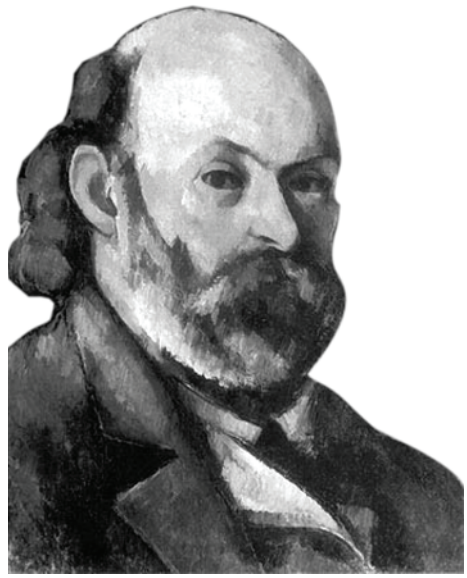
"The Dance" painted by Henri Matisse

In Matisse painting external aspect was disregarded. He used red, blue etc of his own in portrait. The color was deep and bright. 'The dance' was Matisse's one of the greatest paintings. It is now kept in Mosco. This painting was drawn in bold line and wash. A group of males and females were dancing round in a circle. The Personalities here are symbols only but artists aim was not to show the external appearance of the body. He made this painting to expose the eternal harmony and movement of the dance. Matisse's painting "Head of Women" was a successful example of the method of drawing picture in minimum use of color , lines, technique and labor. He was died in 1954.

Activity : Write about the method of Matisse painting.

Lesson : 4

Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)



Paul Cezanne

Paul Cezanne was born in a province on the bank of Rona in Paris in 1839. His father was a banker. Financially he was well-off. When he first moved to Paris, he could not cope up with others due to his shyness. So the people around him thought that Cezanne was a very boastful person. He studied art almost ten years with the help of his father's financial support. But he could not resist himself from the thirst for drawing. Cezanne's personal life was very simple, easy but filled with many blows and counter blows. He always used to do hard work. He had never got any reward or recognition for his artworks in spite of his many sided experimentation with painting. He returned to



'Still Life' painted by Cezanne

his birthplace after he had completed his education and teaching in Paris. He was living on his father's monthly donation of twelve thousand pounds. He did not like to sell his paintings. He painted to catch nature and life in color from the deep feelings of his heart.

Sometimes he used to paint pictures out door and threw then into the bush after completing and came back home without any picture. That is why his wife followed him secretly to collect those pictures and hid it in a corner of the home. It can be said that he did not paint for living rather he lived for painting. He made a foundation of a tradition of painting which is called Post Impressionism. One of his remarkable paintings was 'Playing Cards'. He died in 1906.

Activity : Who made the tradition of Post Impressionism? Write few sentences about him.

Lesson : 5

Auguste Rodin
(1840-1917)

Auguste Rodin was born at Parri in France in 1840. He was not in good health in his child-hood. He had a lot of red hair in his head. Rodin a was very shy and modest boy. He could not mix with his noisy mates. But he had a mad addiction to draw picture alone. He had a special weakness to art from his early boyhood. He could not get himself admitted into school by drawing picctures according to the instructions and picture of his textbooks. As he could not bear the expenses of buying color, brush and canvas he decided to become a sculptor. It was because he could get the soil free of cost.



Sculptor Auguste Rodin

Rodin studied in a private Boarding school for two years. But he did not like to read Latin and other traditional subjects. At last his father admitted him in a drawing school because of his attraction for drawing. The name of his teacher was Horas Lickok the Boybodro. Lickok was a very efficient teacher. He published a book on his teaching method in 1847. There he says, "At first I try to develop the personality of my pupil, so that he can learn to see life with his own eyes. And then becomes devoted himself to draw by taking help of his memory."



The sculpture 'The Thinker' is made by Rodin

Rodin got engaged himself to make sculptures. But he did not confine himself into the classroom only. He went to Louvre and discovered the ancient sculptures. He went to the Imperial library and drew pictures of the carve works. He went to horse market and made live sketch of horses. At this moment Rodin joined manufacture the Gobliy. At he beginning Rodin had to solve his problem himself. He worked with tremendous morale, perseverance and confidence. During this time he roamed about the whole town and drew pictures of different idols and people. Rodin passed his youth in work and remained beyond the notice of human society. In this period the poetry of Beaudlare and Dante was his constant companion. Rodin loved work madly althrough his life. Though many of his contemporaries compared him with the impressionist of his time, he was a symbolic artist too. Dialogue and motion were the features of his sculptures. But he maintained the grammatical rules of sculptures skillfully. The sculptures were lifelike and emotional. He says, "The real beauty of art is to express the truth. If any one wants to make his seen objects beautiful like a fool, or hide the ugliness of reality or internal bitterness; it is called ugliness. And there will be no pure expression." He further says. "Greatest work of art exposes everything about human beings and the world. Though it informs us everything, there is something which remains unknown forever. Every great work of art has this mysterious quality."

Rodin always accepted the elements of his work easily. He never tried to hide it or ran away from it. If we look at his works we will find that they have directly come out of the ancient stones or soil.

Michelangelo left some of his work unfinished due to adverse environment and conditions; not for limitations. But in case of Rodin any sign of incompleteness was the conscious creation of the artist and it conveys special expression of the artist himself. Rodin was never satisfied with mere description. He was always a step ahead it. His works were multidimentional. We get reality, romanticism, expressionism, impressionism, and mysticism mixed with sexuality.

His greatest works are- The thinker, Kiss, Balzak, The Sirens, The Secret, Eternal spring, Eve, Three shades etc.

Rodin thought about sculptures althrough his life. He believed that thinking is the main struggle of man. Rodin died on 17 November 1917. He was buried at Morte on 24 November. The Sculpture thinker was placed on his grave according to his last desire.

Lesson : 6

Ramkinkar Baij

(1906-1980)

Ramkinkar Baij was born on 25 May in 1906 at jogipara in the district of Bakura in West Bengal in a tribal family. His father was Chandicharan and his mother was Shampurna Devi. His father was a barber and earned the bread with this profession. They were very poor. In his childhood he saw the potters drawing pictures. Seeing them he also drew of his own accord with brush. On the way to his maternal uncle's house at Kadakuli in Bishnupur lived the carpenters. At that time Ramkinkar got his first lesson of making idol from a carpenter named Ananto sutradhor. Moreover, the art works of the temple of Bishnupur attracted him. He started his career by copying artwork of burnt soil and stones of the temple. According to the artist, Ramanando



Ramkinkar Baij

chaterjee of Bakura understood that the future of this youth was bright as his artwork was attractive. He took Ramkinkar from school and admitted him in the shantiniketon in art and handed him over to Nandalal Bose. He received little education. This shows that he had no interest in institutional education. His real attention was in making idols and drawing pictures. He thought that he would grow up with his own character. This was his ideal and thought. For this reason, Ramkinkar was the Indian Santal sculptor. He was one of the pioneers of modern Indian sculptures. He studied western art and applied the technique in his sculptures. He is the father of modern Indian Art. He is also considered one of the greatest artists of India. Motion was one of the characteristics of the works of Ramkinkar. Every figure of his picture and sculpture is dynamic. Nothing is static. Almost all of his big sculptures are in open places.



The sculpture 'Sujata' is made by Ramkinkar

The future of Ramkinkar's professional life was determined in 1934. He was appointed as permanent teacher in the Art Building. He finished many works in 1935 and 1936 respectively. Among the significant works of this peniod are - Relief, Santal Couple, Krishna Gopini, Sujata etc. From 1937 he took the job of teaching his students modeling. The middle of this year can be called the beginning of Ramkinkar's oil color chapter. From 1937-1942 he finished many important oil color works. Mahatma Gandhi, Buddha and Sujata, Hate Shaotal Dampoti, Kajer sheshe shaotal Romoni, Shilong series, Autumn, Fuler Janmo, Notun shoshso, Binodini, Woman and Dog, Summer are his famous oil color works. During these years he also finished many significant sculptures. This is the greatest period in his life as an artist. Among the famous sculptures of this period are, Santal family made of concrete, Statue of Tagore made of plaster, Head of a woman with cement and Batidan etc. He called 'Sujata' placed under the Eucliptus tree his favourite work. He said "That moves and speaks". Ramkinkar fondly expressed and upheld those in his paintings and sculptures whom he had seen everyday in different moods and different works about whom he had thought of.

Ramkinkar had great attraction for acting and music. Many dramas had been staged in Shantiniketon directed by Ramkinkar. He was a lifelong bachelor. The absent-minded artist could not make a family. He worked relentlessly for the goddest of art till the age of 74 and died on 2 August in 1980.

Lesson : 7

An introduction to Bangladeshi Renowned Artists

Modern art starts its journey in Bangladesh in 1948. It was then Pakistan and this area of Pakistan was called East Pakistan which is now Bangladesh. As a result of parting of India into two countries, many Muslim citizens from different provinces of India came to Dhaka, the capital city of East Pakistan. They formed new administration, educational institutions, industries and new habitats in this new independent country. Some of the prominent painters migrated to Dhaka from Kolkata. Zainul Abedin later on titled 'Shilpacharya', Quamrul Hassan, Anwarul Haque, Shafiuddin Ahmed, Shafiqul Amin, Khaja Shafique Ahmed along with others were among them. They founded an art institute with their initiative and hardwork for the study of art. The name of that institute established in 1948 in Dhaka was Government Institute of Art. The first session started only with 12 students. The duration of the course was five years. The first batch passed out in 1953. From that time a few and fair numbers of students were passing every year getting education in Fine Arts. Many of those young artists then were going to the



Faculty of Fine Art, University of Dhaka

developed countries in Europe, America and Asia to receive higher education. After few years of returning to the country they expanded art of the country through their exhibitions of paintings and sculptures with new experience and new ideas. Many of them joined at this art institute. The senior renowned teachers were developing the study of art getting more young teachers as their associates. Step by step the artists were successful to make people realize the importance of paintings and other arts. Eventually tastes in different social classes started improving. The artists began to manufacture many commodities of everyday life with beauty and grace. As a result lots of works are created for artists in different organizations and the area of work is enlarged. Now a days in present society an artist is as important as a doctor, engineer and scientist. Artists are engaged in many important fields of works. Now a days artists are required in many important works in the society. They are needed in almost every work like art, culture, education, business and administration. Artists are using their perception of beauty in production of television programmes, cinema, news, photograph, cartoon, publication, graphic design, poster, advertisement, industrial products, packaging, fashion and design in garments industry, design in furnishers and so on.

From the beginning of its journey in 1948 the Government Art Institute became a large one. At present this institute offers education in different subjects as a faculty of Fine-arts under Dhaka University. There was only one art institute for the study of arts until 1971. The demand of artists increased as the field of arts expanded after independence of Bangladesh. As a result, Faculty of Fine Arts was founded in Chittagong University. A full government art college also was established in Chittagong. Now both Fine Arts Department of Chittagong University and Government Art College together became a complete institute under Chittagong University. There is a department of Fine Arts under the faculty of arts in National Poet Qazi Nazrul Islam University at Trishal, Mymenshing. Recently department of Fine Arts has been founded in Jahangir Nagar and Jagannath University too. Moreover, University of Development Alternative and few other private universities offer the study of Fine Arts. In addition to that there are some private art colleges in different cities like – Dhaka, Rajshahi, Bogra , Jessor and Narayangonj. Moreover, there are many institutions including children Academy for children to draw pictures.

There are many painters and sculptors now in Bangladesh. The exhibitions of arts are being organized nationally and internationally. Bangladeshi artists achieved name and fame for the country in many advanced countries of the world. These valuable arts have been kept in famous museums and libraries.

'Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy' organizes the exhibition of arts of Bangladesh Artists at national level. Internationl art exhibition and conferences are arranged biennaley. The title of

that exhibition is 'Asian Biennale Exhibition'. The artists from many countries participate in this exhibition. The good reputation of Bangladesh has been affirmed in many developed countries for organizing the 'Asian Biennale Art Exhibition'.

There are lots of painters and sculptors now in Bangladesh. It is not possible here to write about all of them. Some of the renowned artists are discussed briefly in the following chapter. You will know about other artists gradually.

Lesson : 8

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin



Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

Zainul Abedin painted many beautiful and mentionable pictures. These are now precious arts of Bangladesh and famous in foreign countries. Zainul Abedin was the founder principal of the first institute of arts. He taught many artists of Bangladesh practically. He created jobs for artists. He could make people realize that artists are needed for proper running of the society. He founded art schools and institutions for children. He was awarded with the title of '*Shilpacharya'* (Master of Art) by the people of Bangladesh to show honor to him for his contribution in the field of arts.



'Crow' drawn by Zainul

He was born on the 29th December, 1914 on Mymenshingh. He got admission in Kolkata Art School after he had completed primary education. He became well-known as a brilliant student within a very few days. He was appointed as a teacher after his education there. He passed with distinction in 1938.

Zainul became very famous as a painter at very young age. A fatal famine appeared in Bangla in 1350, Bangla year. The scarcity of food was seen due to the negligence and inhumanity of British rulers.

The young artist Zainul was shocked at the death and precarious condition of a large number of people in the streets of Kolkata. Hatred for British government was born in his heart and he became furious against British rule. He drew lots of pictures with bold lines on the

death and vulnerable condition of the people. Later on, these were acclaimed as 'Famine Paintings'. And his name became well-known in all parts of India overnight.



'Cow' drawn by Zainul Abedin

He drew the Muktijoddha based the liberation war of Bangladesh. Some of the great arts of 'Shilpacharya' are '*Durvikher Chitra*-1943 (painting on Famine-1943),' '*Shangram*' (struggle), '*Moi Dea'*, '*Gorur Gari*', '*Goon Taana', 'Shaotal', 'Dumkar Chobi Prosadon, Painner Ma, Nobanno'*(60 feet height scroll), '*Monpura*-70' (20 feet height scroll). Collections of his paintings were in national museum, in Zainul Archive in Mymensingh and personal and institutional archives in home and abroad. He achieved lots of rewards, honor and respect during his lifetime. He was invited to many countries of the world. Delhi University gave him an honorary D.lit degree. He was given the title of 'National Professor'.



'Famine-1943' drawn by Zainul Abedin

The distinguished persons out of India also praised Zainul's paintings in newspapers. Zainul Abedin got a life of 62 years. He was always busy with work. All on a sudden he was affected from irrecoverable disease of lung cancer and died on the 28th may, 1976. To the end of his life he was working for the foundation of Folk Art Museum. The 'Folk Art Museum' is situated in Sonargaon, the oldest capital of Bangla. He started it but could not complete.



'Famine-1943' drawn by Zainul Abedin

Lesson : 9

Quamrul Hassan

He painted a great number of pictures during 50 years of his profession. He used to point everyday and the number

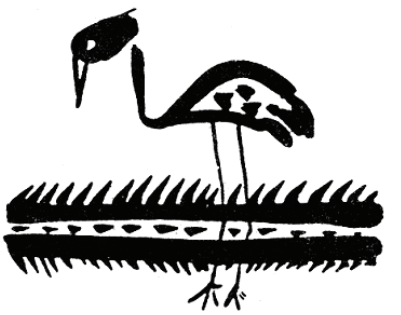
of pictures were not one or two but unlimited. Let us count the number. If 5 pictures are painted every day, the number of paintings will be 1,00,000 in 50 years of time. It has not been heard yet whether there is any artist in the world who made as many drawings as he did. His skill in drawing was incomparable. He was also a founder teacher in the Art Institute. He made many artists in young age with sincerity. Later in life he founded '*Noksha Kendro'* trying for long time. He was director of the center. He made numberless new sketches accompanied by a group of artists, weavers and craftsmen. He was born on the 2nd December 1921 in Kolkata. He received education in painting at Kolkata Art School. He was involved in the movement named '*Brotochary*'. He was directly affiliated with this movement from 1939 to 1948. '*Brotochary*' movement was a practice to be a pure Bengali and to inspire others to be so. Besides, he formed '*Mukul Fouj'* to make children pure Bengali and worth citizens. He was the commander General of that force (1946-1951). He was also famous for doing physical exercise. He was awarded the title, Mr. Bengali and got reward for his handsome body and health.



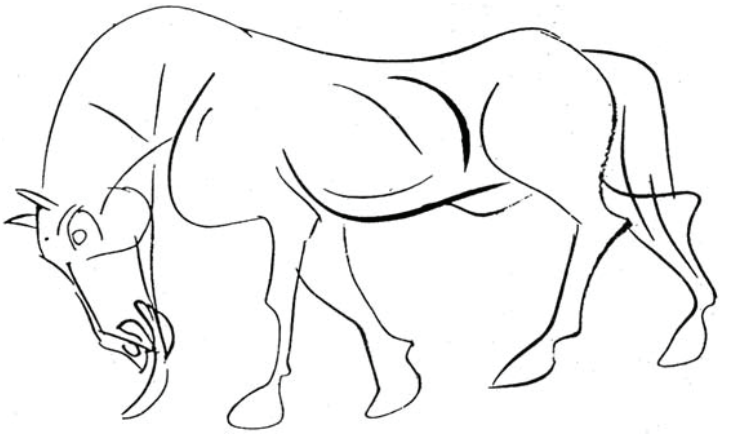
'Self Portrait' drawn by Quamrul Hassan himself

Quamrul Hassan's most remarkable work of art was the beast like face of Yahya painted during liberation war. It was a poster picture. 'These beasts have to be killed 'was written in this picture. The face of Yahya was painted in the shape of a beast. Yahya was the mastermind of killing millions of Bangalees and that poster was a weapon of encouragement and inspiration for freedom fighters. So one picture worked equal to millions of machine guns. Quamrul Hassan protested against improper act and injustice through his paintings writings and speeches. He died of heart attack at the program of the





'Fisherman and Birds' painted by Quamrul Hassan



Quamrul Hassan's Drawing 'Horse'



'Muktijoddha-71' Poster
painted by Quamrul Hassan

National Poetry Festival which was presided by him on the 22nd February 1988. Quamrul Hassan is the architect of our National Flag and National Monogram. He did many remarkable works during his life time. He received much honor, respect and awards in social and national life.

He was awarded '*Ekushe Padak'*. His famous paintings are- '*Nobanno', 'Uki Dea', 'Tin konna', 'Banglar Rup', 'Jele', 'Pacha','Naior','Shial', 'Bangladesh',' Gonohottar* aage o pore', etc. Many of his paintings are preserved in Bangladesh National Musuam.

Lesson : 10

Anwarul Haque



Artist Anwarul Haque

Artist Anwarul Haque was famous as a devoted artist and teacher of Fine Arts. He taught every student practically. He spent his whole life in teaching at Fine Arts Institute. He did his responsibility as a principal of Fine Arts Institute for several times. He drew some paintings whenever he got time. He was famous at drawing beautiful picture in water color.

He was born in Uganda in Africa. He spent his childhood there. He received his education in art at Kolkata Art School. Later he joined as a teacher there at young age. After that he joined as a teacher at Dhaka Arts Institute and till his death he continued teaching at the same institute. He died in 1982.

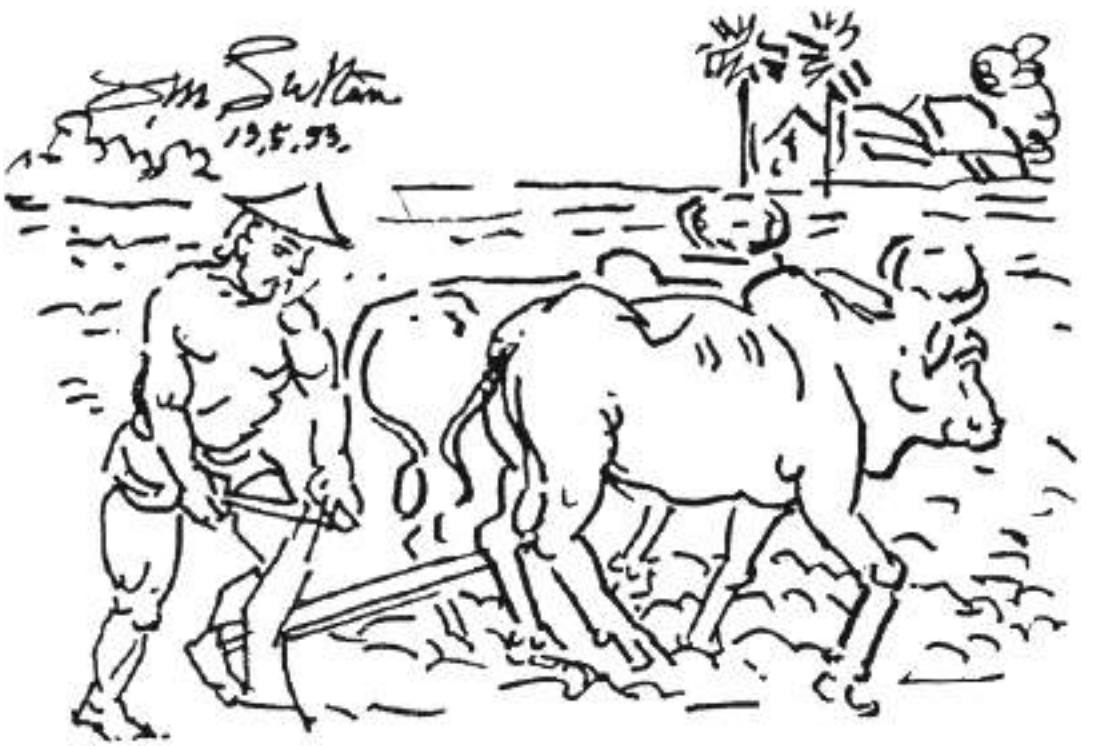


'Self Portrait' drawn by S.M. Sultan

Lesson : 11

S. M. Sultan

S. M. Sultan became famous as an emotional, indifferent and whimsical man and distinctive artist of fine arts. The themes of his painting were rural life, agriculture, farmer, fisherman and hard working people of Bangladesh. The characters of his paintings are not like real human beings. They are sturdy figures and look powerful. It is not tough for anyone to understand his painting because of his skills of drawing. We normally see the farmers as poor, unhealthy, weak from outside but it is not true.



'Cultivation' drawn by S.M.Sultan

He depicted the persons in his painting in such a way that we see the farmers as mighty and strong. The farmers cultivate land, produce crops and provide foods. They are, in real sense, the strength of the country. Their internal existence is powerful. Sultan was

born in Norail in the year 1923. He spent his childhood in his village. Later he learnt painting at Kolkata Art School. After that he left home and travelled many places in home and abroad. He used to paint pictures and sometimes exhibited them and again left for backpack tour. He travelled many areas in India and Pakistan.

He also travelled many countries in Europe and America. His dresses were also different from others. He had long hair. Now and then he used to wear black long clothes, cover the body with pale yellow sheet of clothes and '*sari'* and '*churi'* like a female. He led his life like a mendicant. At the end of his life he lived in Norail, his birth place. He founded a special school for children. The name of the school is *'Shishushorgo'*. Children study, sing, live in nature and live with trees and animals. They learn willingly without pressure. Sultan used to tend many kinds of birds and animals. He used to take those birds and animals like his own children. He died at the age of 71 in 1998 in Norail. His paintings are invaluable wealth of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Government honored him with the title of 'Resident Artist' for his contribution to art. He was awarded '*Shadhinata Padak'*.

Lesson : 12

Shafiuddin Ahmed

Shafiuddin Ahmed was an ideal teacher of Fine Arts. He became renowned as a modest man of good nature and skilled painter. He was a renowned painter in carving, etching dry-point and deep etching and aquatint. He had been teaching since the beginning of the art institute. He made many famous painters of Bangladesh with his talent, sense of art and education. He continued teaching there for some days. He became famous in all India as the artist of engraving and block. One of his pictures was *'Shaotal Meye Gramer pathe'*. Artist Shafiuddin painted many pictures in oil color. Those were pictures on flood, fisherman, fishing net and fish, boat, storm etc. about nature and also art on eye. Zainul Abedin



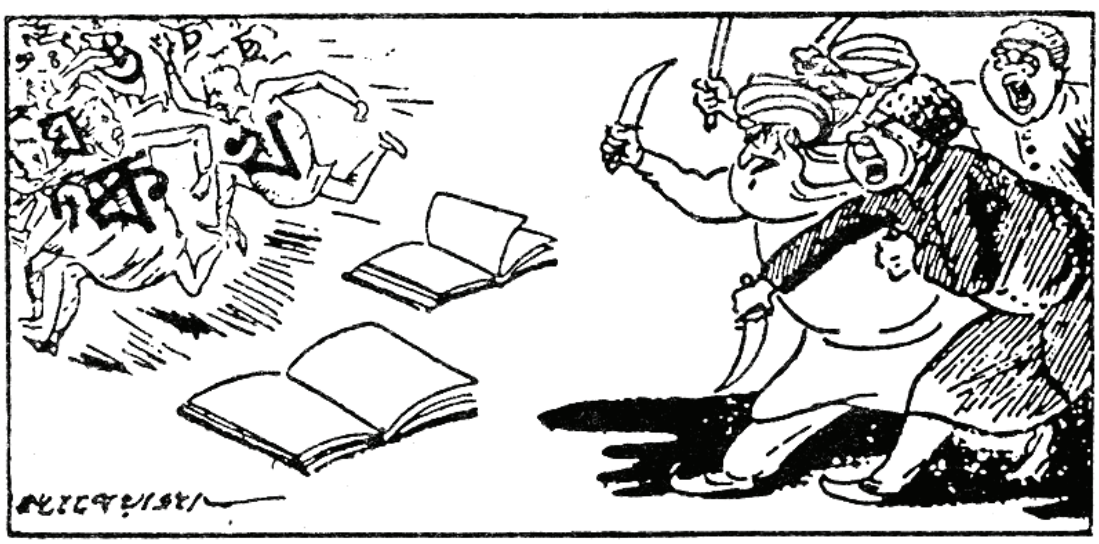
Shaotal ; engraving wood by Shafiuddin

rightly said about him 'Artist shafiuddin can perfectly assess the standard of art'. He was awarded with many kinds of reward and honor and was given 'Ekushe padak'. This talented artist took his last breath on the 20th May 2012.

Lesson : 13

Kazi Abul Kashem

Kazi Abul Kashem became famous as a successful artist of book designing. He enriched books, cover pages of newspapers and illustrations of 40s and 50s of the twentieth century. He was renowned for drawing political and social cartoons in pen name. He wrote for children and got 'Bangla Academy Award' for his contribution to literature for children. He was born in 1913 in Faridpur. He did not get any opportunity to study at any art school. He learnt drawing pictures by himself. He got gold medal from National Library for drawing picture in children's book.



'Dopeaja' on language movement 1952 painted by Kazi Abul Kashem

At present, the number of artists who have enriched Bangladeshi fine arts is great. Few of them are mentioned below. Other contemporary artists who became famous are Khaja Shafiq Ahmed, Shafiqul Amin, Habibur Rahman, Syad Shafikul Hossen, and so on.

Besides, them the artist who contributed to painting, sculpture and other arts are Mohammad Kibria, Aminul Islam, Qayyum Chowdhury, Murtaza Bashir, Rashid Chowdhury, Abdur Razzak, Devdas Chokroborti, Hamidur Rahman, Novera Ahmed,

Syad Jahangir, Kazi Abdul Baset, Nitun Kundu, Jonabul Islam, Mir Mostofa Ali, Shamarjit Roy Chowdhury, Hashem Khan, Rafiqun Nabi, Abu Taher, Golam Sarwar, Mahmudul Haque, Kalidash Karmokar, Hamiduzzaman Khan, Kazi Gias, Swapan Chowdhury, Syad Abdullah Khalid, Monirul Islam, Abul Bark Alvi, Shahabuddin Ahmed, Abdus Sattar, Alok Roy, Monsurul Karim, K. M. A Qaium, Farida Zaman, Shawkatuzzaman, Shamim-Ara-Shikder, Ranjit Das and many others.

Lesson : 13

Traditions of our Fine Arts and the Spirit of Liberation War

The tradition of our art has evolved mainly from our folk culture. Our folk culture has been derived from the rhythm of our ever-existing colorful life of rural people and our natural environment. So the pioneer painter Zainul Abedin depicted simplicity and purity of common people. The forms of folk-arts, that he created, are obvious in his paintings. '*Tin Mohila' 'Guntana'*, '*Bangladeshi Meye' Majhi* etc. To him the existence of nature is adorable and soft. He observed outdoor world as a thing of tenderness and gracefulness. Many of his co-artists Quamrul Hassan, Anwarul Haque, S.M. Sultan and others enriched this form. Quamrul Hassan showed the folk tradition of Bangladesh in his paintings. Folk tradition is alive in hearts, memories and old fictions of village. Quamrul Hassan depicted these things in his paintings. The old tradition of folk culture is noticed in '*Shora*', 'Fancy pot', 'Dolls', and his paintings. '*Tin konna*,' *Naior*' etc. The folk life has been projected in his paintings. Using bold color and style of expression was followed by keeping rhythm with folk tradition. Quamrul Hassan painted the new dreams, sufferings, hopes and frustration breaking of old tradition.

S.M. Sultan is another great artist in whose paintings Bangla, Bangali, and life style of their forefathers are projected. His paintings are not about external reality. He drew internal existence of characters in his painting. That means, he painted those strong and sturdy farmers, with whose labor we live on.



"*Shabash Bangladesh*" in Rajshahi University Campus sculpture made by Nitun Kundu

The tradition of fine arts has descended from the continual journey of culture for thousand years. Following the same tradition from the language movement in 1952 through the liberation war our independent sovereign country and our red and green national flag have been created. We have got this mother land for the sacrifice of three million martyrs. Besides drawing about the common people our great artists exposed the face of West Pakistani army deployed against our liberation movement with their brush through posters, festoons, placards etc. We, for example, can see in Quamrul Hassan's posters. These beasts have to be kılled 'Ei Janoarder Hotta Korte Hobe.' Thus after the independence the spirit of our liberation war was exposed in sculptures and relics life 'Aporajeo Bangla', Soparjito Swadhinota, Shabash Bangladesh, Jagroto Chourongi Shangshaptak and Shahid Minarand the history and tradition of our country will be the subject of art for years after years. There has been a great change in our art and literature due to liberation war and in new situation after liberation war. Liberation war has been presented with its multidimentional features in our life, our poetry, stories, novels, dramas and songs. Our artists have created a great number of art works on liberation war and still they are doing it.

Activity : Write names of some sculptures made on the subject of liberation war of Bangladesh.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice Questions

1. Who is called 'Dopeaza' among the artists given below?
   a. Rafiqun Nabi b. Hashem Khan
   c. Kazi Abul Kashem d. Mustafa Monowar

2. Who Drew the Poster titled 'Ei Janoarder Hotta Korte Hobe'?
   a. Qayyum Chowdhury b. Quamrul Hassan
   c. Pranesh Mondal d. Nitun Kundu

3. What is the length of the painting 'Nabanno' drawn by shilpacharya Zainul Abedin?
   a. 70 feet b. 75 feet
   c. 65 feet d. 60 feet

4. When was the Faculty of Fine Arts established?
   a. 1948 b. 1957
   c. 1952 d. 1970

5. Who drew the picture 'Moi Dea'?
   a. Quamrul Hassan b. Nitun Kundu
   c. Hasem Khan c. Zainul Abedin

6. In which country was Rembrandt born?
   a. Germany b. England
   c. Italy d. Holland

7. Who is the artist of the painting 'The Dance.?
   a. Matisse b. Rembrandt
   c. Pablo Picasso d. Paul Cezanne

8. Who is the Father of Modern paintings?
   a. Paul Cezanne b. Pablo Picasso
   c. Matisse d. Vangogh

9. How many students were there in Government institute of Art in the opening year?
   a. 12 b. 15
   c.14 d. 13

10. Who established the 'Shishu Shorgo'?
   a. S.M. Sultan b. Quamrul Hassan
   c. Shafiuddin Ahmed d. Anowarul Haque

Answer to write down

1. Describe what you know about the role of painters and Fine Arts of Bangladesh.
2. Who is called '*Shipacharya*' in Bangladesh? Write about him in detail.
3. Which artist started '*Brotochari*' movement? Write about his life and works on detail.
4. An artist became renowned as a devoted teacher in Fine- arts. Who was he? Write about him.

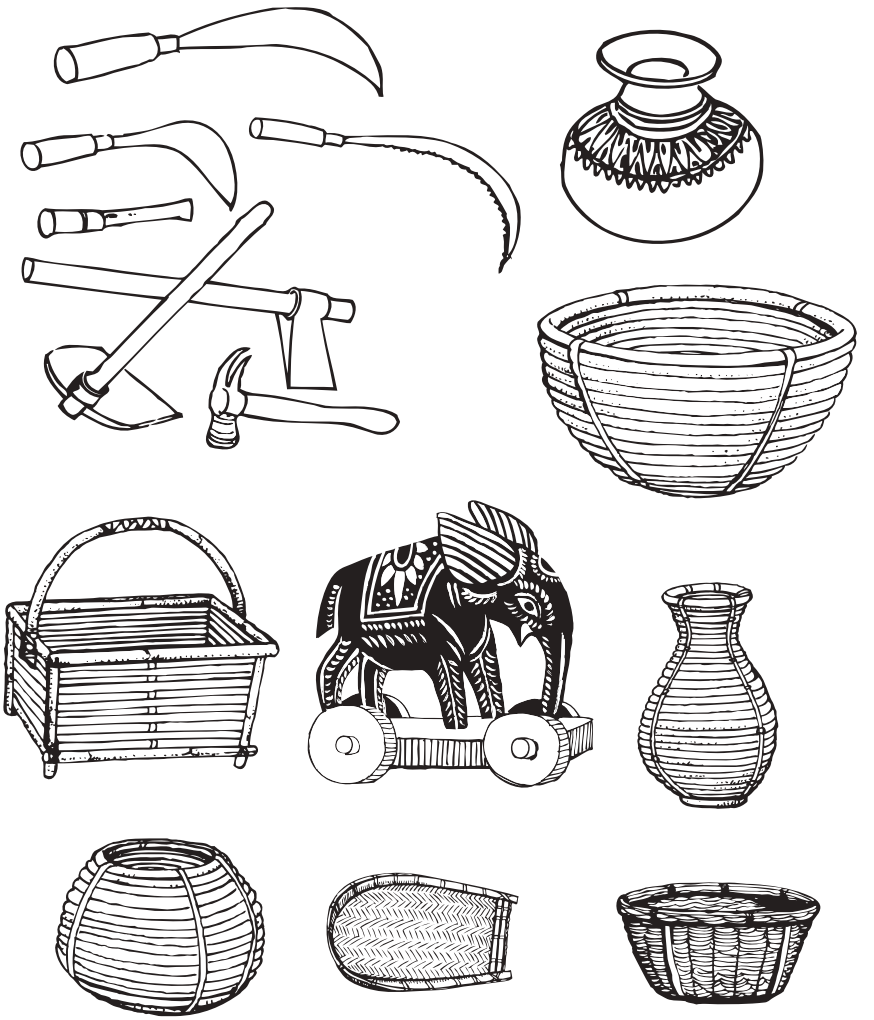
5. "He perfectly can assess the standard of art" to whom this remark was make? Describe in detail about him.
6. What is '*Shishu Shorgo"*? Who has founded '*Shishu Shorgo'*. Write what you know about that artist.
7. Write the names of 12 renowned artists. Write about one of them in detail.
8. Write about the father of modern Art Paul Cezanne.
9. Write about the subject matter of the work of Ramkinkar.
10. Evalnate Ramkinkar as the father of modern sculpture in the East.
11. Write down the characteristics of the works of Rodin as a modern sculptor in the world.

Answer in brief

1. Write the name of 6 artists who founded the first institute for the study of fine arts.
2. What is the name of the first institute for studying Fine Arts. Which year was it established?
3. In which area of social life the artists are needed?
4. Write in brief about the painting '*Ei Janoarder Hotta Korte Hobe*' These beasts have to be killed.
5. Who is the Father of modern sculpture? Write about him.
6. What is or who is '*Dopeaza*'? write in brief.
7. Write about Artist Rembrandt.

Chapter Three

Fine Arts and Crafts in Bengali Rural Life



After completion of this chapter we will-

- know the influence of fine arts and crafts on the Bengali rural life.
- know the role of fine arts and crafts in different professions.
- be able to describe with examples the arts related to folk life.

Lesson : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Rural Life and Culture of Bangla

Rural life means the life of common people. The people who speak in Bangla language, born in Bangla, live permanently in the area of Bangladesh are called Bangladeshi. They, of course, have their own style of life. These styles exist in the use of arts and crafts and other culture. But different communities have different life style. The rural life, for example, is different from town life. Even in rural life, one community's clothes, houses, cultivations etc. differ from other because of different natural environments. On the other hand, there is much similarity too. The use of fine arts and crafts is extensive also in ethnic minority communities. It will be easy to understand this if some examples are given here. Most of the houses in towns are built with bricks, iron and wood. Furnishers and essential house hold commodities are made keeping similarity among them. Arts and crafts are reflected on almost every thing like dinning table, chair, cot, *almira*, closet, book-self, sofa-set, door, window etc. These house hold commodities are given artistic look with different designs of flowers, birds, leaves etc. on them. The craftsmen engrave on wooden door, window, and cot to manifest pictures of different subjects. Moreover, doors and other furnishers are given artistic look by drawing geometrical designs and linings on them. Painters and craftsmen manifest artistic look in different colors. They make block prints, painting leaves and natural scenes on curtain, on door and window. The projection of pictures is sometimes made by block of wood and rubber. In other household decoration arts and crafts are used almost every where. For example, painted wooden horse, elephant, bride, bride-groom, howl, birds, terracotta board, *tepa putul*, elephant, horse, human bodies, flower vases, dishes of different shapes and sizes, decorated pots, earthen plates, reticulate bags made by strings of jute embroidered quilts etc. Most of the crafts are made by Bengali village people. Some of them are made as a habitual practice of arts and crafts. So, we have given a name of these arts, 'Folk-art'.

On the other hand, the people who make pots, dishes and household utensils with bamboo, cane, jute and knife, axe, plough, spade, plate and bowl and pitcher with iron and brass are called craftsmen.

At present some specific commodities of folk-arts and crafts are made in special arrangement in towns commercially to sell it in global market.

Arts and crafts became essential part of cultural life. We hang paintings by natural artists and small sculptures made with concrete, bronze and wood made by conventional sculptors.

Village : Village houses are different from that of the city. The village houses are built with mud, wood, line, thatching materials, jute-stalk, hay, '*Golpata*' (big leaves of a small tree used in thatch), leaves of coconut tree etc for professional and economic activities. The village farmers, fishermen, blacksmiths, potters etc. build their houses depending on their need and environment. Though they were not expert in architecture, the sense of art and beauty are noticed in their commodities and houses they live. Arts and crafts, manufactured in their houses, are different in size and shape which are made with bamboo, cane, wood etc.

Nowadays, concrete houses are also built in villages to be protected from natural calamities like storm and flood. Though these are concrete houses, they were built paying heed to rural natural environment.

Arts and crafts are applied to some extent in every day essential commodities in different profession of village life. Some of these commodities are also used in urban life, which already have been mentioned here. For example- chopper, axe, spade, shekel, tool, plough, yoke, ladder etc. These are made biting the iron by blacksmith. Yoke and ladder are made with wood and bamboo. Basket, *'Kula'* (winnowing far), creel of different shapes and sizes are made with bamboo. Arts and crafts look very beautiful in the design of fish creel '*Chai*'. It has been honoured as developed evidence of crafts. '*Sheetalpati*' is mended with the bark of '*Murta*' plant. Craftsmen make designs while mending '*Shitalpati'*.

There are ethnic minority people in different areas in Bangladesh. The ethnic group *'Santal'*, *Orau*, and *Rajbongshi*, live in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, *'Garo'* and *Koch* in Mymenshing, Sherpur and Netrokona, *'Khashia', 'Monipuri' 'Tripura'* in Shylhet. In Barishal the people of 'Rakhain' Community live. A great number of ethnic minority

people live in Chittagong Hiltracts. They are '*Chakma' 'Marma*' '*Tanesanga' 'Bom', 'Bomung' 'Tripura'* and so on. They live in high hills and villages. They make their living houses keeping the harmony with nature which is the obvious presentation of architectures and crafts.They cultivate crops on valleys of the hills. The name of their method of cultivation is '*Joom*.' They, especially females mend their clothes, dresses in their own houses. Everywhere in the life of ethnic communities arts and crafts exist.

Practice and use of arts and crafts in Bangladesh is a secular culture. Bengali people of different cultures, religions and communities have been using the commodities made by artists and craftsmen in different fields of life. People of every religion make arts and crafts.

Bangladesh is a secular country. Common people are non-communal. It is a long tradition for the people of Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist and Christian to live together. They help each other in their works. They do many works by sharing.

A Muslim, a Christian or a Buddhist farmer uses chopper, axe, '*Khonta*' scissors made by a Hindu blacksmith without hesitation. A Muslim, Buddhist or Christian does not have any hesitation to cook in pots made by a Hindu potter. Every one of us drinks water from earthen pitcher.

The women of minority ethnic groups weave their beautiful clothes. The clothes and garments made by them are attractive to people of all religions in the plains, due to their vibrant colors, designs, and variety. Especially the chadars (shawls) made by them are appreciated all over Bangladesh. Wearing that chadars, Hindus and Muslims get equal comfort and are equally protected from the cold. Some artists of Bangladesh have gained fame for carving designs perfectly on gold and silver ornaments. There are artisans in religions. A person searches a lot and chooses the ornament of his choice. He respects the artisan for his art of ornamentation, for the perfect design and beautiful work. He praises the artisan for the art and for no other reason.

There are several religious festivals in Bangladesh, such as, the Eid festival of the Muslims, Durga Puja of the Hindus, and Buddha Purnima of the Buddhists, but even though they are religious, people of other religions participate in those festivals in various ways.

Almost 99% of the people of Bangladesh speak Bengali. Despite the fact that the minority ethnic people have their own language, they also speak Bengali. Because of this Bengali language, our literature, songs, dramas, festivals and other cultural folk features are widespread and equally exist among people of all religions.

The Bengalis have been united and have been struggling for 23 years against the tyrannical Pakistani government. To achieve their heinous aims, they destroyed so many cultural traditions and folk characteristics of the Bengali language and imposed a foreign language, Pakistani culture and communal ideology on the pretext of religion. But the Bengalis of East Bengal stood united and fought against the Park Army in 1971 with only a few weapons. After fighting for 9 months, the Bengalis defeated the Pakistani soldiers who were equipped with a huge arsenal of weapons and snatched the independence of Bangladesh. The main mental strength and morale was in the combined consciousness of language, traditions, literature, art and culture.

For a long time, Bengalis have celebrated the Bengali New Year, Pahela Boishakh, with great pomp. Pahela Boishakh is now the greatest festival of Bangladesh. This festival and fair has been going on for quite some time in cities and villages. Preparations for the Pahela Boishakh festival go on for two to three months in advance. The Dhulis form their groups and create their own stage for children's fun games, such as, hanging chairs whirlings, jatrapalas, dances, songs, and performances. On the other hand, the Kumars (earthen smiths) make various clay pots on their wheels and store them after burning. Many handicrafts and toys made of wood and bamboo for the fair, such as colorful elephants, horses, brides, grooms, one-stringed or two-stringed musical instruments, tablas, numerous small and large drums, bamboo flutes, various toys, etc., Artists paint art works depicting rural life. The Gazir pot is a very famous painting.

The first call for observing the Bengali New Year in Dhaka city started at the Bottala in green square of Ramna. On the first day of Boishakh, millions of people gathered in this Bottala before the sun rose. People of all ages, including children, women, young people, and the elderly, dressed in new clothes, waited for the sun of the new year to rise. The organization Chayanot, which is a strong foundation for practicing pure culture, organizes this festival every year. As the sun rises, the artists of Chayanot sing, "Eso he Boishakh, Eso, Eso"!

Thousands-no millions of voices chant with the artists of Chayanot

Song after song goes on--songs of human life, songs of love, songs of inspiration, songs of survival, enjoy this huge appeal, a huge event organized by Chayanot, inviting the pure dawn of Pohela Boishakh. Some other cultural organizations and groups also organize similar festivals and events to welcome the first sun rise of the Pohela Boishak. These are the Wrishiz Shilpi Gosthi, Udichi, Ravi Rag, Surer Dhara, and many other organizations.

Every year, the Faculty of Fine Arts of Dhaka University, an educational Institute, organizes the Bengali New Year. A huge procession is brought out on the occasion of Bangla New Year. People dance to the beat of drums played by the drummers. The procession moves forward in joy and happiness. The artists and craftsmen create sculptures of various gestures in the style of folk art. Elephants, horses, crocodiles, snakes, roosters, fish, flowers, birds, and many other things are made in large sizes.

These sculptures of folk art, which are symbolic, are similar to the crooked, greedy Al Badr, Raza Kars, and are similar to good and honest people who want the well-being of people. This colorful Bengali New Year procession of artists and craftsmen is appreciated by people within the country and abroad.

The Bengali New Year festival is celebrated with joy and gaiety in villages, towns, and cities all over Bengal. One o the other popular festivals is the celebration of Ekushey February. People pay respect and honor to the language martyrs. People walk barefoot at the Provat ferry (morning procession) and on the Shaheed Minar square. Every year, artists paint Alpanas on the roads and people walk barefoot on the roads painted with Alpana with flowers in their hands towards the Shaheed Minar, songs of respect and love are sung in their voices-- Can I forget the Ekushey February, which was colored with the blood of my brother?

On the night of March 25, 1971, when the Pakistani occupying forces started a massacre, the Bengalis took up arms and fought against the Pakistani army, liberating the country and celebrating it on December 16, 1971.

There are many rivers all over Bangladesh. The festival that is held around this river is boat race. Some artists make wooden boats in beautiful and exquisite shapes and designs. The boat race festival is accompanied by rhythmic songs, drums, flutes, etc.

The festivals and celebrations mentioned in the life and culture of rural Bengal - Pahela Baishakh, Nabanna Utsav, Basanta Utsav, Ekushey February, Victory Day, Independence Day, Boat Race, which are particularly important. These festivals are used to express and develop arts and crafts in coordination with other cultural events.

Lesson : 7, 8, 9 and 10

Use of Arts and Crafts in Professional Life

In professional life, the art that we identify as the applied arts of arts and crafts was not considered a proper profession by our village artists at one time. For example, the Nakshi Kantha would take the time to create the stories of the happiness and sorrow of the village girls or any other story, mixing the sweetness of her heart with colorful threads and niddles, day after day. At one time of the day, she would sit with the Nakshi Kantha. Selling this Kantha was not her profession; she would make it for herself or a loved one.

Similarly, artists would make decorative clay pots, terracotta, clad dolls, and jute-woven hanging baskets, hand fans for their own enjoyment.

Gradually the demand of those arts increased in social life. They also have been mixed with folk arts and crafts·

Now there is popularity of embroidered quilt everywhere locally and internationally. That is why some professional artists are engaged in making nokshikantha. There are not only rural women but also town women among them. Even the artists educated from fine arts have taken this as their profession. In rural life blacksmiths, potters weavers

are professional craftsmen. Both self trained artists and formally educated artists have taken craftsmanship as their profession. Artists of the Department of Fine Arts are contributing to folk-art in designing and decorating differently which have achieved acclamation in foreign countries.

Institutional practice of fine arts at its beginning was not thought to be the profession in social life in this land. Day by day the painters and cultural activists have made the



On the occasion of Bangla Noboborsho 'Borshoboron Ananda shovajatra' at the Faculty of Fine Arts premises in the University of Dhaka

social people understand the necessity of arts and crafts. Architects, painters, cultural archivists are as important as doctors, engineers, administrators, educationists, scientists in advanced society. Painters and cultural activists have made the social people understand the necessity of arts and crafts. Painters and craftsmen now have made lots of advancement of fine arts and crafts. So, as a subject it is very important from primary education.

There are faculties and departments large in size in the four predominant universities. There are department of Fine Arts and Crafts in some private universities. Besides, there

are many institutes to practice fine arts and crafts. A great number of artists are involved in teaching profession from elementary to tertiary education level.

The manifestation of creativity in arts and crafts occurred in Bangladesh long ago. The paintings by Bangladeshi artists are honoured locally and internationally.

The consciousness of education and culture is increasing day by day. Many businessmen earn their livings by selling Artworks. So cultural people are collecting paintings. They are also collecting crafts. They are decorating their homes with paintings, crafts, and sculptures. They are making their office premises with erecting sculptures, and hanging paintings on the wall.

Bangladeshi painters are playing very important role in advertising agency. Artists are making the television program more enjoyable by giving aesthetic view on the background canvas. Painters are essential part for a newspaper. They are essential in cinema industry. Artists make pavilions, gate, stalls and decorate interiors in trade and industrial fare. The painters and craftsmen are decorating interiors of home, office, stalls and even super markets.



Terracotta



Nokshikantha

So it can be said without doubt that due to the expansion of arts and crafts, the importance of artist as a profession is increasing. Young generation without hesitation is taking arts and crafts as a profession happily and willingly

Lesson : 11, 12, 13 and 14

Different arts in Social life

Almost all kinds of arts related to social life were discussed earlier. It will be easier if we divide the topic into some sections.

1. Folk-art

Doll made of clay, terracotta design, wooden elephant, horse, human body, birds, embroidered quilt, terracotta, toy, '*Shitalpati*' '*Shokher Hari*' '*Golper Chittra'*, '*Gajirpot*' etc. have great demand in local market.

3. Crafts

Chopper, axe, spade, terracotta pot, earthen plate, dish , earthen '*bank*' '*Motka*' etc. bamboo made basket, case, dish, Huka, chai, straw-hat, different kinds of designs to build houses, '*Ghoti*' pitcher, golden and silver jewelry, dish etc. wooden crafts are very popular in Bangladesh. Designs on the doors and windows, cots natural scenery and *almira* are



Different kinds of Crafts

modest crafts. The boats of different sizes sailing in Bangladeshi rivers are made by craftsmen.

The furnishers made with bamboo cane and sofa-set, chair, table, stool etc. are standard crafts.

Rickshaw is made with bamboo, cane, iron and plastic. Rickshaw is famous all over the world for its beautiful and aesthetic design. Art of Rickshaw was exhibited in Japan, Britain America and Canada. Rickshaw painting became famous internationally.

A great number of painting exhibitions already have been arranged in Bangladesh. There have been many exhibitions on sculptures and modern crafts. The number of aristocratic people and patrons of art are increasing day by day. They are collecting paintings, sculptures and other products and decorating their houses, offices and commercial places. Art is bringing happiness to them.

There are many art works made of leather in Bangladesh. Leather bags, shoes and garments have demand both in the country and abroad.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The folk-art of Bangladesh is –
   a. Nokshikantha
   b. Copper and brass utensils
   c. Baskets made of bamboo and cane
   d. All the above
2. Which is the main festival of the Buddhists?
   a. X-mas day
   b. Buddha Purnima
   c. Durga-Puja
   d. Eid
3. Of what is tepa doll made?
   a. made of earth
   b. made of plastic
   c. made of iron
   d. made of wood

4. Where is zoom cultivation practised?

   a. on the bank of river
   b. in the plain land
   c. in the mountain slope
   d. in the sea-beach

5. Who arrange 'Borshoboron Ananda Shovajatra'?

   a. Faculty of fine art
   b. Bangla Academy
   c. Shilpakala Academy
   d. Shishu Academy

Write down the Answer

1. The influence of Fine Arts and crafts on social life- how is this treated in cities?
2. Give a description of the necessity of arts and crafts in rural life.
3. Write briefly about the use and position of secular arts and crafts of Bangladesh.
4. Make a short description on *Pohela Boishakh* in Bangladesh and *Bangla Noboborsho* (Bangla New Year)
5. Answer in twelve to fifteen lines

   a. Village *Boishakhi Mela* (Village *Boishakhi* Fair).
   b. Celebration of *Pohela Boishakh* by *Sayanot.*
   c. Borshoboron Ananda shovajatra and fair in Fine Arts Faculty.
   d. Professions artists are employed.
   e. Folk-art and Folk-artists.
   f. Crafts made with bamboo, cane and wood.
   g. Importance of a painter in society.

6. Write short notes

   Blacksmith, Potter, Nokshikantha, Boat race, Design, Ekushe February Rickshaw, Wood Craft, Jute craft, Hatpakha.

Chapter Four

Learn and Draw



'Muktijodha' drawn by Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

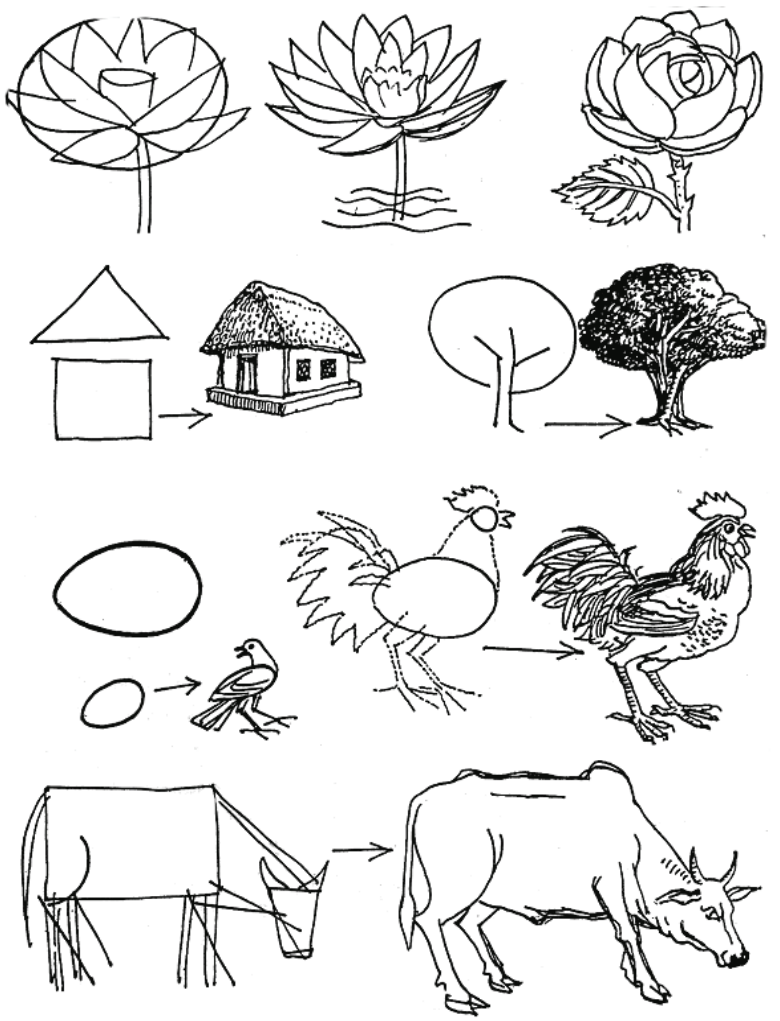
After completion of this chapter we will be able-

- to explain the rules of drawing pictures.
- to describe ingredients for painting.
- to describe various media of painting.

Lesson : 1

The rules of drawing

We have come to know about the rules of how to draw the pictures in class six.We have learnt that we need to notice size, shape, proportion etc at first in order to draw a picture. All substances of the world can be divided into three categories according to their shapes. They are circle, triangle and quadrangle. One should first understand the shape of an object before one decides to draw it. We will learn the introductory lesson about size, shape, proportion and perspective for drawing in this chapter. Along with these, we will also learn the significance of composition and light and shade, and their precise application.



Size and Shape. How is the size and shape of the above objects? Are they round, triangular or quadrangular? Notice those first carefully and draw.

Drawing

To draw the picture of anything or any subject only with lines on paper or canvas is called drawing. The drawing is done with pen, charcoal or brush. In fact, there is no line on the body of any animal or tree. Let us exemplify a picture to make you understand the lines of drawing. The picture is round it has its shape and size. It occupies a certain space. We draw this picture on the plain of paper with the help of few lines. These lines are the border-lines of our eye-sight. We see the frond side of the picture to a large extent but we do not see the rest of the parts. We imaging the lines on the points wherefrom we can see no more. In this way we are accustomed to see hills, mountains, rivers, trees, buildings and all other things. We materialize everything on paper with the help of imaginary lines here our eyes are detained. These pictures are made more beautiful and flawless drawing the light and shade properly. It is not difficult to understand the weight, shape and size of the picture through they are drawn on the plain of paper with color, light and or mere lines. Say when we see the picture of a pitcher on the plain of paper, it is not difficult for our part to understand that it is round in shape, occupies a certain space and has a weight. So we need to be aware of few necessary matters and rules in order to draw accurate pictures. These are as follow:

1. Shape and size.
2. Proportion.
3. Perspective.
4. Composition .
5. Light and shade.
6. Color

1. **Shape and Size**: Animals trees and everything that we see around us have their own shape and size . Some of them are round or tall while the others are triangular or quadrangular. If you notice carefully, you will see almost all things fall in the above mentioned categories. For example, flower, fruit, tree are of round shape while house, room, boat etc are triangular or quadrangular in shape. Almost all the birds are of oval shape. (a different type of round shape.)

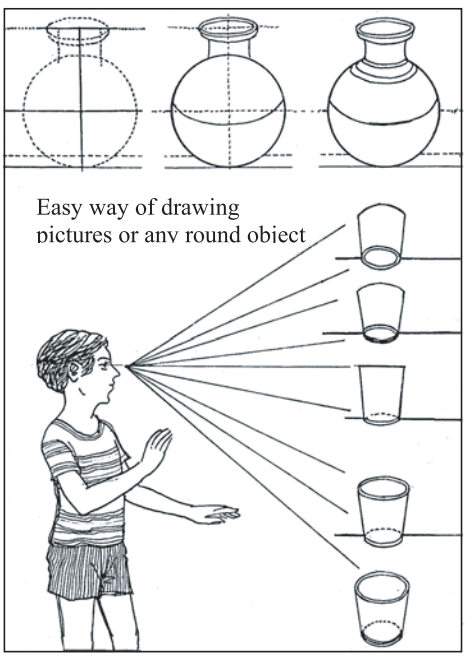


If the proportion can not be drawn properly, the picture may be inconsistent like the above one.

2 . **Proportion :** Proportion is a very important factor in respect of drawing pictures. A picture can't be accurate without maintaining its proportion. Let us think of a picture. The measurement of its mouth and neck will be of certain different extents in proportion to its body. How much larger or smaller the mouth or the neck would be in proportion to the body should be decided first after observing the picture closely. Similarly, the hands, the legs, the eyes, the cares etc of a man in proportion to his body should be measured first to draw the picture of the man. Again, there may be many trees, creatures and an article in a natural scenery .Everyone of them has its own size and measure. They should be observed properly to understand their comparative sizes in order to arrange them in big or small order.

Lesson : 2 and 3

2. **Perspective**: Perspective is needed to draw realistic pictures. A picture cannot represent reality if its perspective is not presented properly. The perspective depends on our eyes, seeing with those eyes and different posters of seeing. As for example, you observe a drinking glass placing it on a floor. Standing at a certain distance, observe the glass at different phases raising it. Draw the exact pictures of those different phases. At a phase, keep the surface of the glass parallel to your eyes and draw the picture. Now, compare the pictures of the glass at all position. The same glass has got different forms because of the different posters of your seeing.

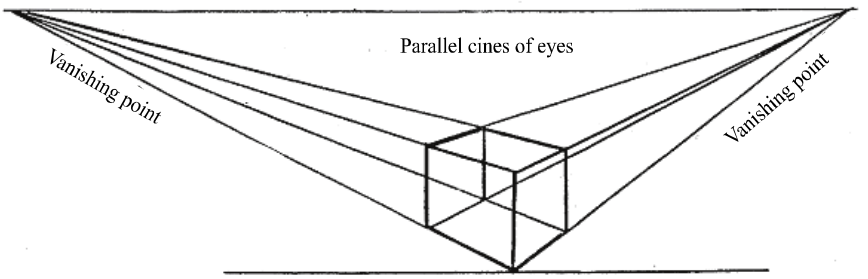


Perspective: How we see any object parallel to our eyes habituated to see in this way. Our eyes compel to see in this way.

Sitting at a particular place, put a book on your reading table and observe close how the position of the book is. Now, draw the picture of the book. After this, put the book at different positions and draw those pictures. Now, compare all these pictures together and watch how the same book takes different forms.

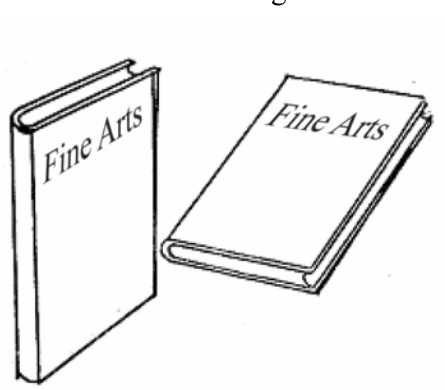
Take two more books of the same size and arrange them in an order so that one book remains in the front and the order at the rear of the previous book. Now, match the books closely from a particular place. The front book will seem larger than the middle book and the rear book will seem smaller Than the middle book. That means, the more an object place farther the more it gets smaller. Through the books are of the same size, why do they look different? We are in fact.

Look outside through the window of your room. Playground, market, trees, road, human being etc will come to your sight together. However, how large is the window? It would be at best four feet long and three feet wide. Notice the rail-lines well. Two iron-lines. Travelled up to long distance through the wooden slippers. The two lines have been said in parallel distance close to each other. There is no scope of different distance even for an inch any where. If there is the least of difference, the train will not move. Look forward standing on such a rail-lines .

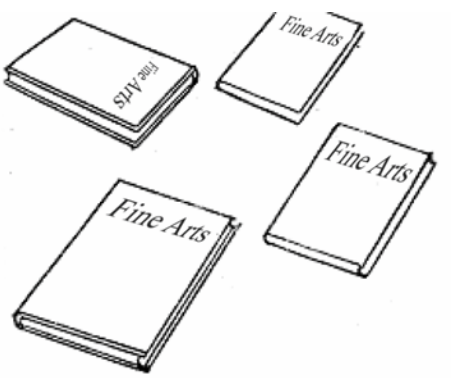


The quadrangular box which is equal on all sides is an example of perspective.

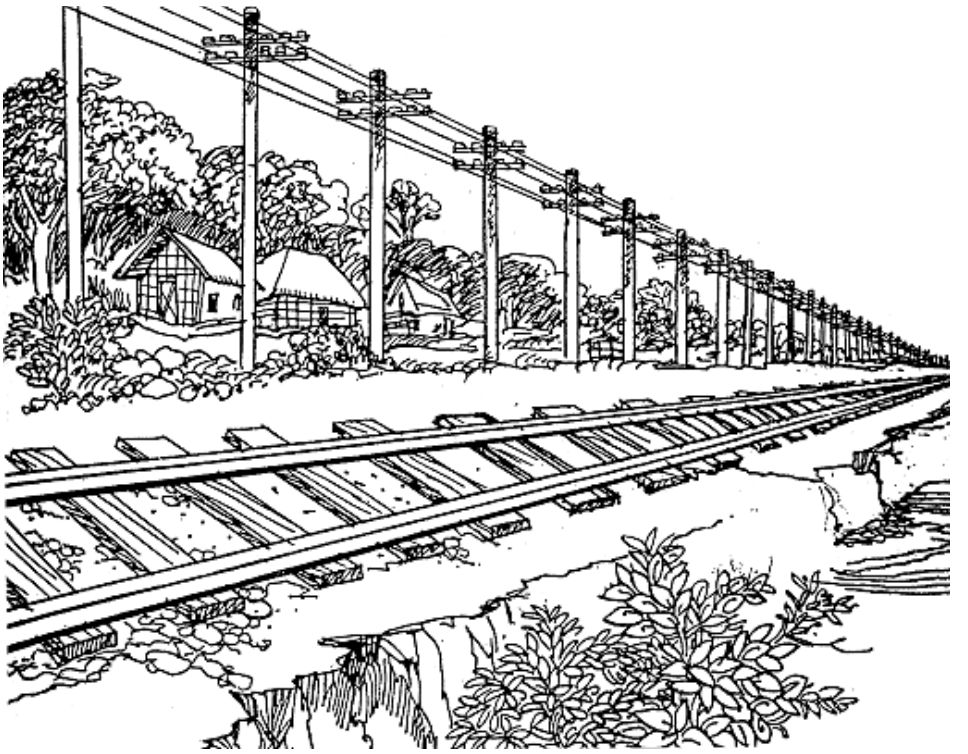
You will have to stand at a place from where the rail-lines have gone a long way straight. You must not stand at the point from where the lines have taken a turn. You will see that the parallel lines have gradually met at a point at a certain distance. You will also see that the pillars for telegraph set along the rail-lines will similarly meet at the same point a parallel line. The sky over head, the trees, the fields and all other things will meet at that same point parallel to your eyes. That means, the border line of your eye sight has ended at this point. This point is called vanishing point. The parallel lines of the eyes are called 'Horizon-line'. You can understand the horizon line more clearly if you see it from the bank of a big river or sea source.



Same book with different shapes in different places



The shape of same book becomes smaller and larger depending on distance and place



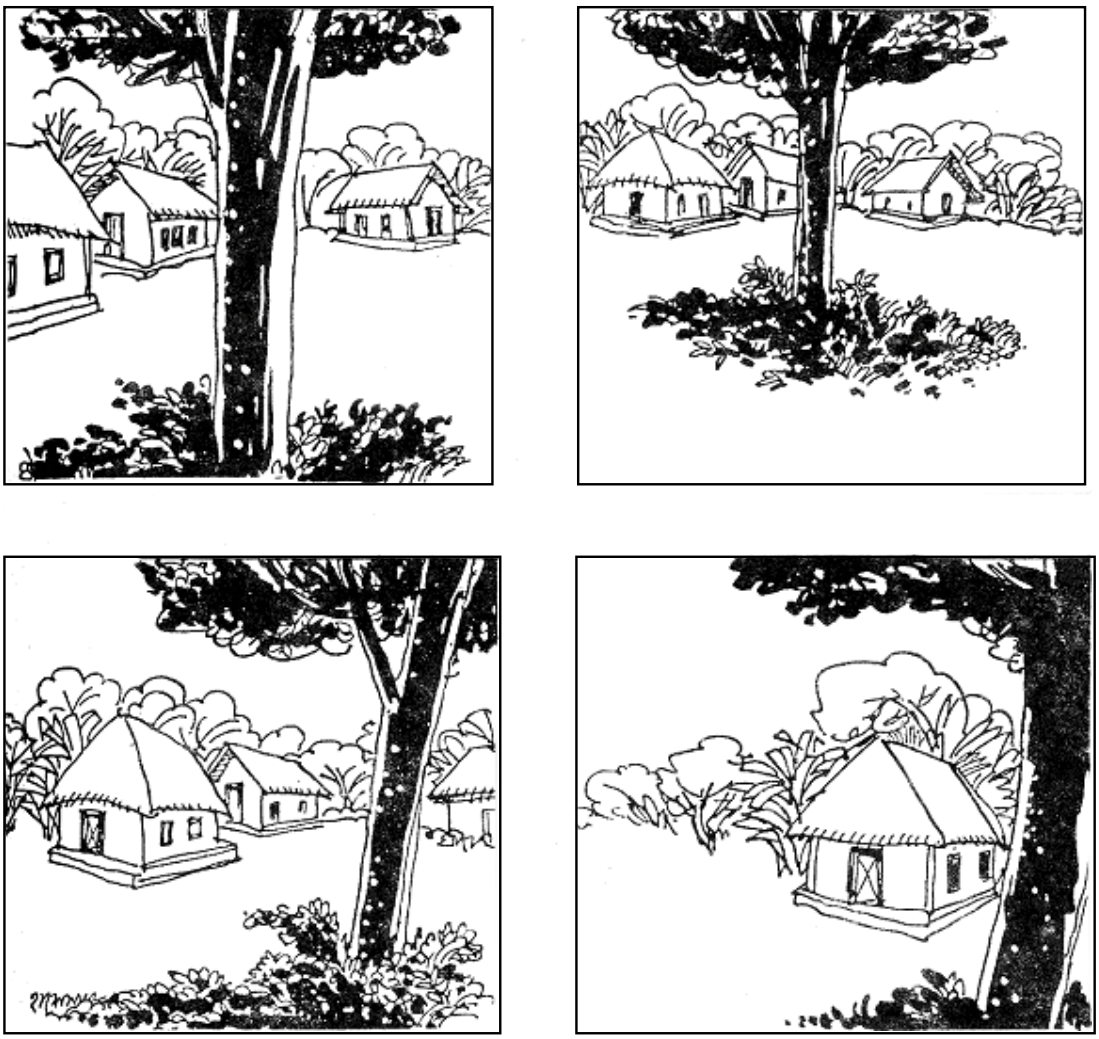
To observe the perspective clearly by standing beside the rail line

The perspective is needed not only for indicating big and small, front and rear and distance but also for color and light and shade. The color will be brighter and strong of at the front side of a picture but it will be gradually lighter when it passes distance. For, example, the front side leaves of a tree will be deep green , the expression of the sun and 'the light and shade' will be intense but the same tree at a hundred yards away will be smaller in size, color will be of much lighter green mixed with the Shade of blue. The light and shade and the intensity of the sun will be much lesser. The perspective is the proper partial of how much light the color will be. If the perspective of the picture is accurate the exact distance of hundred yards between the two tress can easily be understand. A picture becomes lifeless if the perspective cannot be expressed accurately.

Lesson : 4

Composition

Composition means essay. Say, an essay or a cow will be composed. The writer needs to introduce all aspects of the cow in the essay with his language so that an accurate idea of the cow is available. The composition bears almost the same meaning for a picture as well. Think that you are going draw a picture of a cow. The composition for it will be to arrange the size of your cow in proportion to your paper and the point of placing the



Four types of composition and subjectivity are decorated in different views.

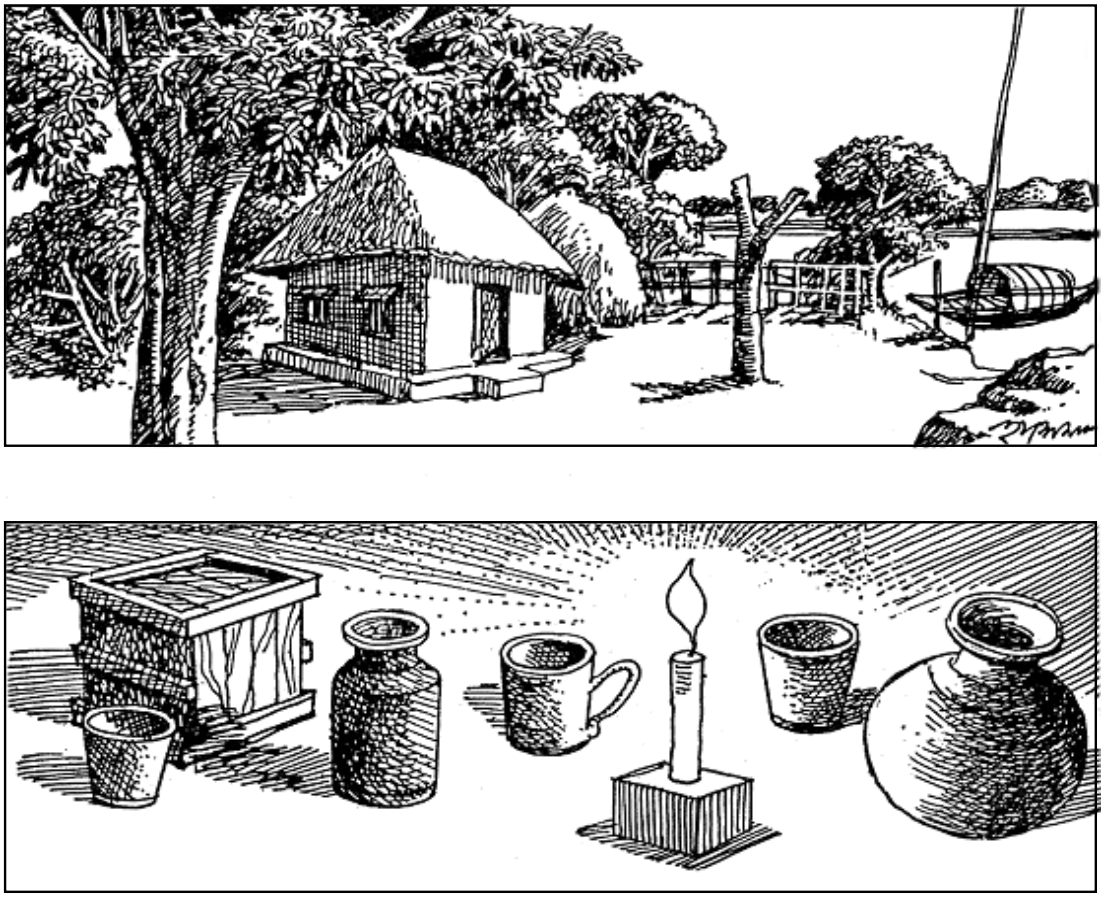
Which one is better and beautiful it is to be drawn

blow on it. It will determine whether the cow will be big or small, whether it will be kept or right or left, or ‘up or down ‘. Above all, everything will be arranged in such a way so that the picture may look beautiful. Making this arrangement properly is the composition. When one decides to the composition of a picture, he needs to arrange the objects of the picture i.e. humans, animals, and other things and their colors, shape and size, light and shade etc. For that reason, he may make three or four types of compositions on small papers and keep all those together side by side in order to choose the best one. The best composition should be used then to draw the main picture in bigger size.

Lesson : 5

Light and Shade

Light and shade is an important aspect of drawing pictures. A picture becomes meaningless if light and shade cannot be portrayed properly. Without it, a picture cannot be attractive. We know that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. So the position of the sun must be noticed when we will draw the natural seen way. How the sun-ray is falling on the scenery to be drawn should be noticed. How the sun posits in the trees, animals and other things how the shades of these objects fall on the land etc. should be noticed minutely. The pictures inside the room and shade also contain light and shade. The picture of static life, human or flowers in the vase etc. are the themes for drawing picture sitting at home. Light will fall on these objects centering through the doors or windows. How the light falls and how it gradually turns from lighter shade to deeper shade are to be noted.



Light and shade should be drawn properly in pictures. The upper picture show how the sun the shade interplay. The lower picture shows the reflection of the candle-light and the form of different shades.

The light and shade of a picture can be divided into three parts:

1. Excessive Light
2. Medium Light
3. Light shade and deep shade

The difference in light and shade also takes place because of color. If, in any picture, there remain some objects of red, white, blue and black color side by side, their light and shade will be different because of their being different in color. White drawing picture, one should notice carefully there differences of color in order to draw them precisely. Some examples of light and shade are given here. If you notice carefully, you will understand it easily.

Color

Color is the life of a picture. One must observe carefully the colors of the subject which will be drawn as a picture. If the subject is of red color, it will not serve the purpose if you use only red color. Color undergo changes because of light and shade, effected by shade or by reflection. Re-color should be used by understanding these changes and differences. We say that our trees are green,

Picture should be drawn noticing the differences of the light and shade. The light yellowish green, green mixed with red and blue there are many more varieties in green. So, drawing a tree, if you only use green color, it will not be sufficient. You will have to use the exact variety of green that you see in the tree. Otherwise, the picture will seem to be life-less. You need to be conscious of using color. You have been in the mean time introduced to the color which you will have to use for drawing pictures. The color which you will use for drawing a picture must be put in practice for few days so that you can draw the main picture skillfully. If the use of color is not made properly, there are chances of the picture to be spoilt.

Lesson : 6

Pictures made of cloth, paper and wood; sculpture of wood and waste materials.

Picture can be made even without drawing it with color and brush. Those who can not collect color and brush need not feel sad.

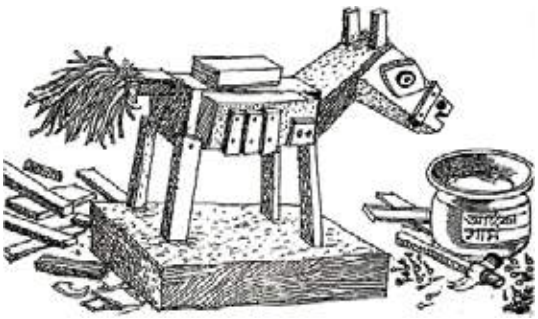


Sculpture made by iron wire and rush

One colored paper, such as yellow, blue, red etc are available in the market. Collect the old papers and magazines of home and abroad. You can easily make pictures with this colored and ordinary papers by cutting and tearing them and then fixing them with glue on another paper. It will be better if the paper on which the picture will be made is a bit thicker. To make picture in this way, you need a small scissor, a blade, glue and a few colored papers. Anyone can make pictures with there materials. In the same way, pictures can be made with the colored pieces of paper. It is not difficult to collect cut pieces of cloth. You can collect a lot of cloth of this sort from a tailor's shop. Picture and sculpture can be made of waste materials such as paper, wood, cloth, broken pieces of china wares etc. Whether you make the picture by cutting paper, or piece-cloths—it will be convenient for you to draw the picture.



Collage picture



Many kinds of sculpture can be made joining cut piece of wood

Wooden Piece (chip) : Different size of wooden piece are found. Many wooden pieces are available at the place where carpenters work. These pieces can be joined one with another and thus arranging then in different ways, you can make small sculptures. Sometimes elephant, horse or human can be shaped in this way. Look at the example of the picture many kinds of sculpture can be made joining cut piece of wood.

Branch of tree : f you notice carefully you will see, branch of tree has similarity with the shapes of many times available in our environment. You can have sculpture trimming them or cutting them short. In the same way, you can make sculpture using pebbles by drawing on them or fixing them together. You can also make sculpture by winding cloth or the iron-wire or curling the thick wire with the hands.

Lesson : 7

The materials for drawing pictures

Usually the materials for drawing are pencil, ink, pen, water color, poster color, pastel, color pencil, charcoal, crayon, marking pen, different types of brush, oil color, paper and canvas. In addition these many more materials one need such as casel table, hardboard, clip, knife, scissor, blade, glue, linseed-oil, tarpin-oil, etc. All the materials are not needed to collect at once. You only need to collect the materials of the medium

by which you will draw the pictures. We are describing here some media and their materials.

Paper

In the past, papers suitable for drawing picture were produced in Dhaka and its adjoining areas. The paper made by hand was called, hand made, paper. This paper is no longer being made in our country for the last 25 or 30 years. However, 'hand made' paper is being made in our neighboring countries. The name of India, Nepal and Myanmar can be mentioned in this respect. Hand-made paper is most suitable for drawing water-color picture. The paper which is easily available for drawing picture in Bangladesh is called 'Cartridge paper'. Cartridge can be both thick and thin. Water color picture can be drawn in thick and rough cartridge paper. Superior quality water color picture can not be drawn in smooth paper. Many types of foreign paper are available for drawing pictures.

The Board, Clips and Easel for drawing picture

One or two boards made of wood or hardboard are necessary to put the paper of drawing. Our indigenous hardboard are cheaply available. To make a drawing board, we can cut it from a hardboard with a saw according to the size we need and then we can rub its corners with sand paper. It is better if an ordinary board is of 45 × 60 cm. If it is possible, you can make big boards for drawing big pictures. Picture is drawn on paper with water color, poster color, pencil, pen and ink, croon, pastel etc. This paper is fixed well in the board. Two to four clips are needed to fix it.

Easel

Easel is the stand to draw pictures. Picture is drawn keeping the board on the easel. Many times picture, may be drawn keeping the board on the table, hand or floor. If we draw them using the media of water color, pen, ink, pencil etc. In that case, casel is not of much use. But easel is a must, if we want to draw a picture using the medium of oil color. Usually easel is made of wood and alluminium.

Lesson : 8, 9 and 10

Different media of drawing pictures

We may draw picture in different media such as pencil, pastel, pen and ink, water color, oil color, poster color etc.

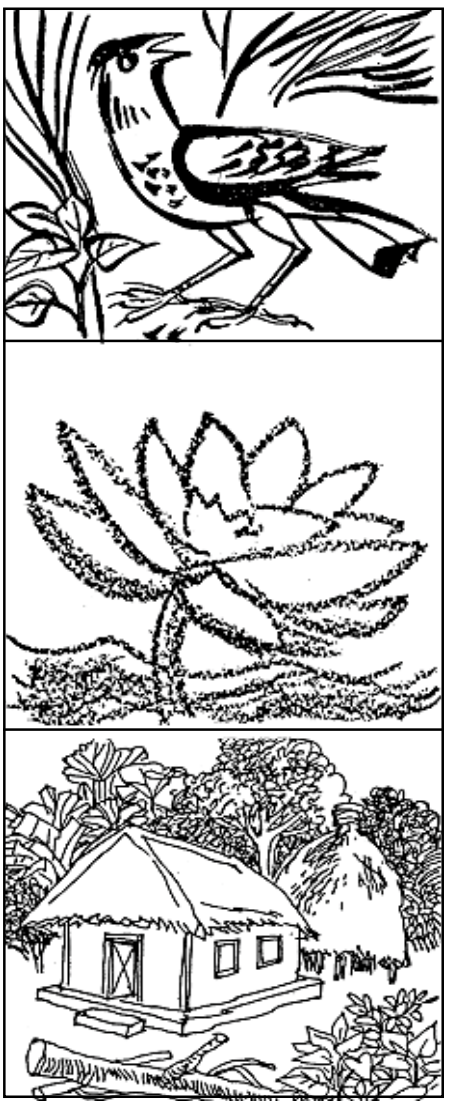
Black and white picture

Pencil : HB, 1B or B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 6B are inscribed on the wooden pencil. Light and strong line is marked on white paper. 2B is a softer than 1B and it marks more darkest line.

In this way, 3B is farther soft and black. 4B is softer and blacker than 3B. 6B is the softest of all and it leaves the darkest and deepest mark on paper. Beautiful black and white pictures can be drawn using these pencils only. Different forms and changes of light and shade can be portrayed by rubbing the pencil and drawing small lines from different sides.

Ink-Pen : We call entrance black ink 'Chinese Ink'. Perhaps the people of China first used this ink. Though we are not sure of the first, observing the Chinese pictures from the past till the present times, it is understood that there was a dominance of the use of black ink. Picture can be draws with the help of black ink and ordinary rid. Lines are dominant in these pictures. Drawing pen or drawings rid like the rid pen are available in the market. You yourself also can make pen. You can also beautiful pen by cutting tender bamboo stick or thin reed. Zainul Abedin, the famous artist of our counter has drawn many of his pictures using black ink and reed pen.

Black and White : Black and white picture can be drawn in some other media such as charcoal, crayon, and black marking pen. You may try to draw with the charcoal available in your house. However, this charcoal is not very suitable for drawing picture. A kind of soft and thin coal is made for drawing picture. This is called charcoal. If you look for it in the shop of paper, color and thin lines with charcoal pictures are also made. A kind of liquid is needed to spray in this type of picture so that the powder of charcoal does not fall down and the picture remains durable. This liquid, named fixative will be found in the shop of color. A kind of small color sticks which is black and grey like candle is found. It is called crayon. Beautiful black and white pictures can be drawn rubbing the crayon. Making pen of many color, including the black one is found. Black and white picture can also on signature pen by drawing line after line.



First one with brush, middle one Pastel or crayon and bottom one with Pen and Ink picture

Black and white picture can be made in many other media. As for example, it can be done with black color, water color or with black and white poster color.

The colors for drawing pictures

Picture can be drawn using various color. Let us first of all, know about colors which are the media of drawing pictures. Yellow, red and blue- these are primary color. Orange is made mixing yellow and red, red and blue are mixed to make purple, blue and yellow are mixed which turn into green. So, we can name orange, purple as green as secondary (medium/ intermediate) color. Some other colors can be made mixing different quantities of color with the three primary colors. For example, if you want to make bright green color, you need to mix more yellow and less blue color. In order to make maroon color you will have to mix red, yellow and blue proportionately. Though it is not possible to make accurate black color from the primary color, approximate deep black color can made. However, a fairly enough color picture can be drawn with the primary colors- yellow, red and blue.

Water color : The color which is transparent being mixed with water and used to draw picture is called water color. If the color dose not becomes transparent after mixing water, it cannot be called water color. Transparent color is called water color. This color can be used to draw pictures as an alternative to water color. Usually white color is not used in water- color and one cannot rub the paper much with brush and color. If the picture can be drawn in two or three washes, it becomes beautiful.

Poster color : Poster color is unclear water color. In case of unclear water color, the previous color is totally hidden when another color is overlapped on it like the poster color, there is another medium called 'tempera'. When picture is drawn with 'tempera' the color can be made lighter mixing white with other color. If white color is mixed with water color, there remains no transparency. In case of transparent color, when a color is overlapped by another, the color which is overlapped does not disappear. The existence of both the previous color and next color can be felt. It is also found in the shape of quadrilateral cake inside the box. This is also made in the form of a tablets. A kind of powder is available in the color- shop; Thin powder can be mixed with water to make water color. A type of colored paper can be soaked in water to make water color in order to color photo. This color is also found in bottle. Some drawing inks found in bottle can also be used as water color. Poster color is also found in glass- bottle in shop. However, this color is not transparent. No tart standing that- line was drawn in this method.

Water color, poster- color, tempera etc. media are usually used to draw picture on paper and these are the main media to draw pictures. There are some other media such as color-making pen, chalk, candle pastel, color pencil etc.

Color Marking Pen : Various types of thick and thin marking pen are found to draw picture. Drawing lines and rubbing on paper with these, beautiful color- pictures can be drawn. In order to draw picture with pastel, the paper should be a little rough.

Oil Color: Oil color is usually found in tube or can in the form of soft paste. This color is used mixing linseed oil or tarpin. Pictures are usually drawn. Using poster and tempera, one color can be hidden with another color easily. Color can be used as many times as it is necessary. Picture can be drawn in this method mixing powder color with

Gajglue or Arabic gum. Color picture can be drawn mixing yolk with powder. Water may be mixed with yolk in order to dilute the color. This method is named, 'Egg tempera'. One can draw picture in cloth, wood, hardboard as well as in paper using this method. In the ancient time, miniature pictures were drawn following this method. Many artists of our country have drawn picture in this method. The famous picture 'Struggle' of Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin on canvas, hardboard or wood was drawn with this color. Canvas for drawing picture is a suit of thickly oven cloth with thick thread. In the color shop, color oxide is found in the form of powder. Linseed oil or turpin is mixed with this powder to make oil color. Oil color paintings are long lasting. The picture or painting of this medium can be made lasting for years. Few thousand year old paintings of this medias are still surviving intact in the art gallery home and abroad.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choic Questions

1. In how many shapes can all the objects of the world be devided?
   a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
2. How many types of light and shade are there?
   a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
3. How can collage be made?
   a. by tearing and cutting paper b. by cutting wood
   c. by carving on wood d. by coloring paper
4. What is easel?
   a. Board of drawing picture b. Plate of Coloring
   c. Stand of drawing picture d. Fram of picture
5. Who is the artist of the picture songram?
   a. Quamrul Hassan b. S.M. Sultan
   c. Zainul Abedin d. Hashem Khan

Practical

1. Make a picture with pieces of torn clothes.
2. Make a picture by cutting colorful paper. Paper Size- 15 × 20 inches.
3. Make a sculpture with pieces of wood using glue.
4. Make a shape of the followings with iron-wire. Horse, Deer, Human Body.
5. Make a horse with hey and iron wire or bamboo stick. Time- 3 days
6. Make a sculpture with pebbles as you like.
7. Make a sculpture with two or three toys together.

Chapter Five
Practical Art

Lesson : 1, 2, and 3
Typography and Calligraphy

We all are familiar with features of few alphabets in Bengali and English. Long time ago, when lead typos were used, they were identified according to their facial features and characteristics. For instance, lead typos were used in Bengali alphabets: Vidyasagar, Roman, Surupa, Progoti, Sushri, Adhunikaya, etc. In English, there were Times, Roman, Universe, etc. In Bengali alphabets, wooden typos were used prior lead. Panchanan Karmakar was the inventor of the wooden typos.

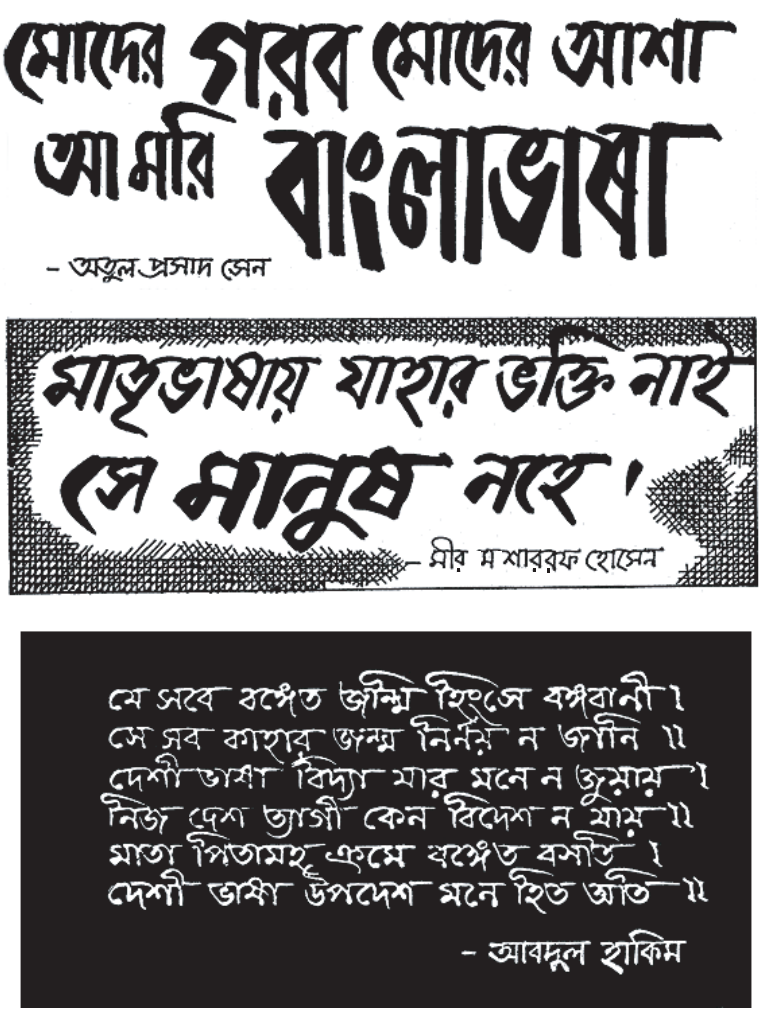
Due to blessings of science and increased development of technology, in modern times, use of lead typos and letter press has been declining; and rapidly places are being occupied by offset printing, photo-type, and computer. Consequently, rapid changes are taking place in visual features of the typos. Due to technology and computer, regardless to what extent visual features and shapes take place, yet the original design is still being created by the artist. From the ancient time, the age of wooden typos to present computer age, the visual feature of the alphabets are rendered by the artist.

The stylistics of alphabets has to be acquired. Few days of regular practice is required for that. Few good and beautiful alphabets have to be imitated identically. Later, applying one's



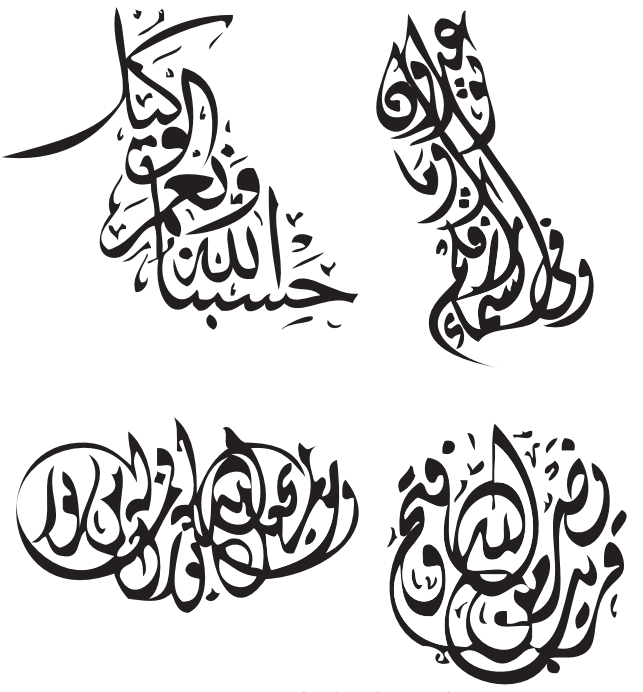
Three types of handwrite with brush and ink

ingenuity and creativity, how beautifully alphabets can be redesigned has to be practiced. As I mentioned earlier, whatever be the visual shape and artistic forms of typos, artists have provided the shape. After collecting few specimens of alphabets, picture, and the rule, if you practice regularly, you would be able to give artistic rendition in beautifully written Bengali and English. For publicity to make poster, beautiful writing is required in hoarding. For advertisement in television broadcasting, different designs in cinema, writing is necessary. In cover page of monographs, newspapers, signboards, name plates even for political propagation, to write on walls, various artistic forms are applied to alphabet. Commercial commodities such as label of medicine, wrap or packet, milk, cookies and other food products; packets of toiletries- soap, oil, lotion and various types of such cases, typography is an essential art.



Three types of handwrite with brush and ink

Calligraphy is also an art. Prior invention of printing, all types of writings were done in hand writing. Proclamation of royal edicts, documents, manuscripts, writing books, religious scriptures, all were written by scribes.



Some patterns of Islamic Design

Manuscripts of old Bengali hand writing, palm leaf manuscripts and specimens of documents are preserved in our national museum. The Holly Quran is there in beautiful Arabic script. All over the world, the Holly Quran in beautiful calligraphy are available. Various zests of Islamic teachings, rendered in Arabic script, are considered as special fine art. That is called Calligraphy and it is a characteristic of Islamic art. Experts in handwritings are called calligrapher. A good number of artists in Arabic, Farsi, and Urdu languages have applied calligraphy to contribute in Mughal and Persian painting.

In order to do calligraphy, numerous artists have portrayed various shapes of animals, birds, and plants. The national museum has a collection of calligraphy engraved in stone. In the walls of few old mosques in Bangladesh, specimen of calligraphy as form of Islamic art is available.

Documents that have significance of hand writing and calligraphy are yet written in hand. To pay homage, writing letters of honorary, is still in practice. In wedding, birthday, and festivity, writing invitation letter in hand is a socially recognized aesthetic culture.

The handwriting of Rabindranath Tagore was very beautiful. In writing poetry, he entangled crisscrossing lines so as to give it shape of pictures. The handwriting of the poet Nazrul was also beautiful. Our children can follow their hand writing time and again. Few famous artists of our country have writing style that is worthy to follow. Stylistics in hand writing of artists Quamrul Hassan and Qayyum Chowdhury are also familiar to many. The constitution of Bangladesh was written in hand then typed. The calligrapher is Abdur Rauf. For calligraphy, design, and pictures, it's a unique

aesthetic piece. Should you pay attention and practice regularly, you would be good hand scribe and calligrapher.

Lesson : 4, 5 and 6

Design

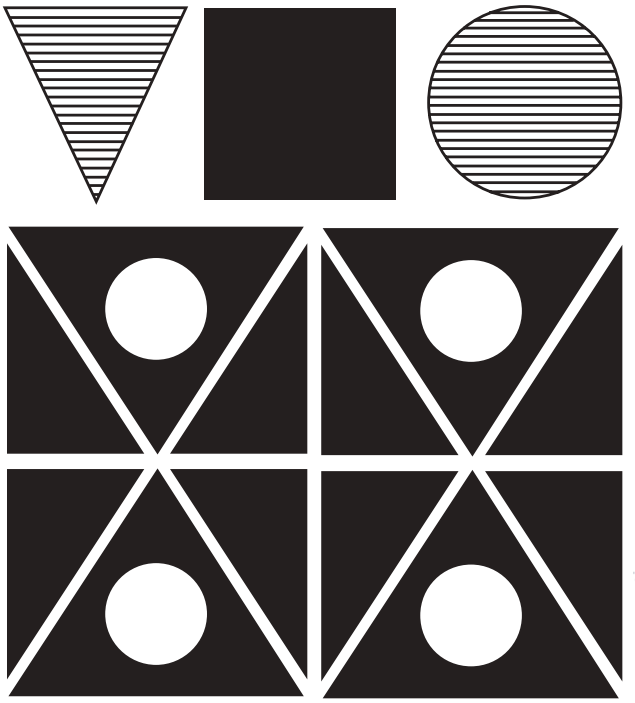
Necessity and use of design is all pervading. However, the meaning of design is wide and spread in many field. Here, we would discuss about making simple designs with flower, leaves, bird, fish and line that are used in everyday life.

Design is widespread in folk art. In embroidery, fan, prayer-mat, handloom made sari, especially, Jamdani, Tangail sari, Dhakai BT sari, Katan, Benarasi thousands of designs are used in many color. Pay close attention to pattern of design and its application in these. In Bangladesh, numerous types of engraved designs are also available in wooden works: doors, in making bed, boxes and lockers, furniture, palanquin, boat, etc. These are called relief work. Such relief works are also used in pottery of which we discussed in the chapter on pottery. Observe these works closely- you would become familiar with many designs.

Designs and graphics are abundantly spread on articles of practical use such as wooden doll, elephant, horse, earthen doll, pottery, barrel, utensils made of brass, silomsi, vase, rose water sprinkler, khol-pot, sindoor-pot, jewelry box, gold and sliver jewelry.

Drawing floral design on the streets in Ekushey has become a means of tribute to the martyrs. In recent time, in any wedding, birthday festival, Eid, Puja, and in almost every festivity, what floral designs are drawn are invariably are specimens of folk art that are amalgamation of flower, leaf, bird, and lines.

Circle, triangle, octagon, and lines are ingredient of making design. Observe these four elements as to see how many design you can make. Observe the designs of the pictures and see how using same elements and frequent use of lines rhythm and tune of design are created. Let me clarify further. Entangling dictions one with the other in poetry and music as rhythm swings the mind, so is frequent use of design not only creates beauty but also creates rhythm and tune.



Design with geometrical patterns. It can be use various designs

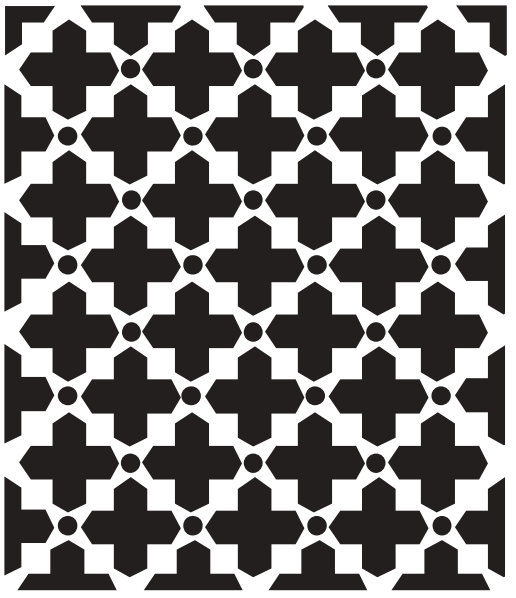








Three types of Alpona



Islamic designwith geometrical patterns

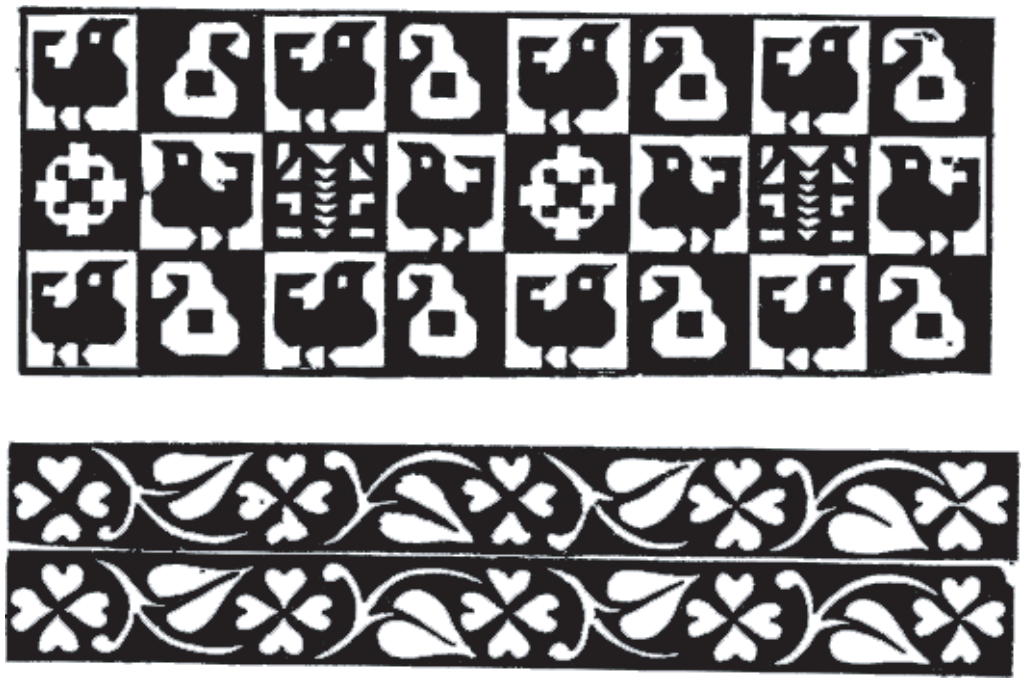








Design with Birds, Flowers and leaves



Design with Birds, Flowers and leaves

Circle, triangle, octagon, and lines constitute four elements of Islamic art. In Islamic art, figures of animal are not usually used. Geometrical patterns get priority. In various mosques, and edifices, specimens of Islamic sculpture of Bangladesh, aforementioned geometrical patterns are used variously, to create numerous designs

Here various usages of geometrical patterns are displayed. Try yourself-see how many forms you can invent. Using images of flowers leafs, fishes, and birds displayed above, practice yourself. New and beautiful designs you can also create for your various own work, for examples, designing in boutique, cover of monograph, poster, wall paper, invitation letter, Eid card and in many crafts.

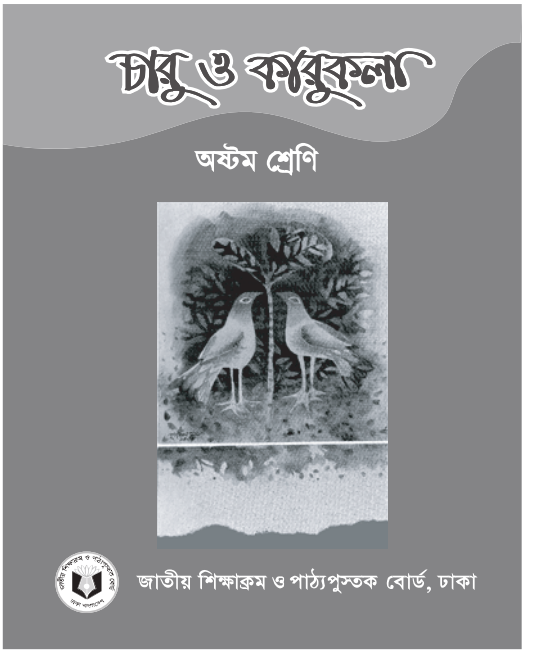
Lesson : 7, 8, and 9

Graphic Design

For print and publication what design is used we can call graphic design. The world of publication is under the gamut of graphic design. The aesthetic of print relies on illustration of monographs, periodicals, cover page, calendar, design of various products; posters of publicity for products are dependent on it. Therefore, graphic design is very important.



The poster has made by Artist Sanjib Das Apu



The book cover has made by artist Hashem Khans artworks

Prior the advent of computer or its mass use, a graphic designer used to prepare all elements by hand. Picture, design and style of writing, everything was drawn using color, brass, and different pen. Besides, air brass, scale, compass are also used for design. Use of typography is important for graphic design. Typography is style of the printed alphabet used in cover page, label of product, and other amenities. Writing of different style is significant for graphic design. For graphic design, colors of poster, Chinese ink, brash' pencil are important. Because of widespread use of computer, similar to other aspects, interesting changes has taken place in graphic design. Computer graphics is now a well-known word. Many organizations are there to learn computer graphics.

Graphic designer now use software to design for printing, resulting in great change in print industry. The printing industry of the world, as a result, one can say, has reached the apogee of the height. Consequently, future of the printing industry now depends on an expert artist. As a result, a graphic designer can become self-reliant.

Lesson : 10, 11, and 12

Fashion Design

Vogue, tradition, or style is called fashion. It can be in costume, furniture, jewelry or others. Even hair style is not excluded from it. However, the word fashion is widely used for costume; and with fashion, we understand widespread use of garment with popular

shape and method of production. Lexicographical meaning of fashion is tradition in use. This tradition changes with time, so we can also call it updated tradition as well. Culture changes with the progress of civilization through the ages. Change, expansion, refinement, even inclusion and exclusion has been part of fashion through time. For example, sometimes, people prefer loose garment then, everyone likes that type of dress and it becomes fashion of the day. Again sometime, tight fitted garment becomes popular. For that fashion is not for long time.



A T–Shirt and a kamiz

For various countries, this fashion, thus, indicates social and economic condition or status. In the 19th and 20th century, world fashion houses and magazines have developed highly successful business around fashion trend. The reason lies in improved quality of life, and a long with that consciousness of fashion has grown among people.

Exporting fashionable garments to the West and America, Bangladesh has made its economic foundation solid. Our garment industry has given importance to garment and fashion of the dresses. As a result, BGMEA, the apex body of Bangladeshi garment manufactures has built a fashion training institute. Besides, various private sector universities offer degree on fashion design. It is redundant today to mention that garment is an art. Regardless of class, profession, age, and social status fashion has become important to all. That's why; it cannot not be termed as hobby any more. Rather, along with costume, shoes, sandals, hat, toupee, jewelry, umbrella everything has to be matched.

However, fashion has to be adoptive to its society, culture, weather, and comfort. In Bangladesh, there are many fashion houses, and newly designs are also noticeable in bazaar. For that reason, fashion designer has great demand. A sense of art, correct fusion of color, and stylistic dress can enrich this profession.

It has relation to our traditional culture of folk tradition, our taste, values, and identity, etc. Each nation has its own tradition and its reflection is evident in their manner, diet and costume.

In information technology based global village, we are upholding our culture on world heritage. Preserving own tradition or sometime, incorporating Western tradition, we also are matching with globalization. Its influence has created also impact in our garment sector. Diversity has emerged in design. Products of many designers have received recognition globally. In this respect, we can mention Bibi Russell, the world famous model.

Reviving handloom and using hand made clothes using the modern fashion, not only has she revived the native handloom sector, but also has inspired the new generation to inject their ingenuity and creativity, so as to generate a new trend.

The First of Baishakh is the tradition and pride of the Bengalis. Considering the interest of the buyers, every year on the Pohela Baishakh, fashion houses produce new clothes suitable for the weather. The Bengalis intend to become colorful in dress.

Again, on 26th March, using red and green, many tops of women, salwar-kamiz, fatua and Punjabi for male are made. In February, paying homage to martyrs, using alphabets new clothes is made. Again when the spring season advents, the fashion houses design dandy and chick clothes for customers that also color out mind.

Our national days of remembrance, religious festivals, and tradition of Bengali days have enriched designs of our fashion industry with a new trend. To enrich this industry, an artist has great contribution. Because, with the application of what designs you have learned, you can also become a successful fashion designer.

Lesson : 13, 14, and 15

Interior Decoration

In modern time, in residence and offices, to meet necessity and taste, what decoration is made, is called interior decoration. Men, charmed by beauty of nature, have applied its beauty in everyday life from earlier. As it indicates taste, so does it create comfort in living style. Art can make significant contribution in this respect. Today, residential houses, office, auditorium, large architectural edifices, educational institutions, malls,

hotels and motels, rest houses and boutique houses decorate interior that create an aesthetic ambience, which soothes our mind. Mind gets pleasure working in beautiful ambience.



A modern Interior of a house

Interior decoration is made conforming necessity of office space, taste, culture, and weather. Decoration is not limited to illustration of walls, rooms, floor, or ceiling, electrical lights and furniture are also part of decoration. The success depends on what furniture should given importance and what should not get the preference. Excess stuffs dilutes importance of important materials. Therefore, one has to think ahead of time about important material. Besides, color of wall, tiles of floor and carpet is also important. Basically, for interior decoration, line, form, light and color are more important. Because of difference in shade of color smaller room appears larger. The height of the ceiling sometimes appears higher or lower. For that reason, attention must made in selecting color. Color of bed room should be light and as such that does not hurt the eyes. For, casting eyes on the wall becomes soothing and cases sleep. Deep color agitates mind, resulting in disturbance in sleep. On the other, for living room, a slight touch of bright color is preferable. Besides, using various wall paper the wall can be made attractive. The color of curtains of windows and doors is also important that must be in harmony of the color of the wall. Regardless how beautiful the color of the rooms are, unless proper use of light is applied, the entire effort would go in vain. Therefore, it has to be bear in mind that despite selection of appropriate color, attractive curtain, and furniture, lacking application of light would make the decoration incomplete. Light can be applied to room in many ways. Bulb, spot light, lamp shade, stand lamp can be used.

In that case, to focus on specific item, spot light can be used; for instance, show piece, painting, etc. Again, the living room can have twilight than complete illumination. Besides, the use of beautiful lampshade enhances beauty of the interior. Only they have to be place properly. However, the extent of interior decoration depends on the taste of the resident and demand. Through professional education and experience interior decoration can be made aesthetic, charming, and attractive.

Sample Questions

Write down the Answer

1. What types of designs are there on Jamdani sharess, Nokshi Kanthas, Jai Namaj and wooden doors?
2. What types of artworks and designs are there on Mosques, Temples and Pagodas?
3. What is Graphic design? Explain its different aspects.
4. What is Fashion Design? Opine on impact of fashion in our everyday life.
5. Describe necessity of interior decoration.
6. Describe on what topics be stressed on in interior design.

Applied arts for class ix
Drawing, Typography, Design and Graphic Design

Drawing

1. Direct drawing and making sketching from real life and nature.

   Number of Classes- 5.

Medium : Pencil and ink-pen. The teacher will sometimes go in the nature with the students. He will give a class on drawing trees, houses, fields, sitting on the bank of river or near the forest with paper, board, pencil or ink-pen. The students will do free drawing and sketch on any subject from nature many as possible.

Besides, an artist-student has to draw and sketch very often outside of the classes. That is why every student always should bring sketch or drawing book as well as pencil or pen. Whenever he gets time, he should draw or make a sketch. On a tour, at market place, in field, train, steamer everywhere a sketch-book (Khata) is a fulltime companion of an artist. An artist becomes skilled, confident and well-informed about art by regular drawing and making sketch.

An artist has to study and exercise drawing and making sketch on paper with pencil or pen selecting the subject from nature.

Some examples have been given here-

1. Practising free hand drawing and sketching.
2. Still painting, five classes on still life. The students have to select any one of pitcher, pot, bottle, glass, earthen pot to practice drawing still painting following light and shade or size and shape.

   Duration of one class is 3 to 4 days. Medium- pencil and color pastel.
3. Free selection from nature- Composition.

   Number of Classes- 8

   Medium: Water color, poster color, pastel color or anything.

   Duration of Class- 4 to 5 days.

The students will select the subjects of their own. It might be any village house, bank of river, boat, fishing, harvesting paddy, etc. In town it might be any slum, road, zoo, children's park etc. It also might be any festival and program in village and town. For example-'Jatra' drama, 'Kabiganer Lorai' 'Ekushe February', 'Bijo Dibosh', Shadhinata Dibosh etc. It might be the favorite animals and birds. It also might be different life and profession. For example, rickshaw puller, van puller, hawker, fisherman, blacksmith, potter etc can be the subject of composition or painting following the rules of using color, light and shade, reflection.

Typography Learning

Number of Classes – 3 (More if possible)

Duration of every class – 3 days

1. You have to practice and habituate the writing alphabets of Bangla and English in beautiful shape.
2. You have to know write well by practice and exercise again and again
3. The teacher will collect a stanza of a poetry or saying of a great man for the students. They will write and design the stanza of poetry. For example-

'মোদের গরব মোদের আশা
আ মরি বাংলা ভাষা'

'মাতৃভাষায় যাহার ভক্তি নাই
সে মানুষ নহে।'

Design

Number of Classes – 3 (More if possible)

Duration of Each Classes – 3 days

1. Students will make design with circle, rectangle, triangle and line arranging than differently.

a) Measurement of Design 6 × 6 inch on black and white paper- 3 different Designs.

b) Measurement of Design – 8 × 8 inch, two or three colors on paper – 3 different Designs.

Graphic Design

Number of classes- 3 (Duration of each class 2 days)

a) Cover designing for school magazine. (any medium)

b) Poster designing on tree plantation and protecting environment. (any medium)

Sample Questions

1. Make a freehand drawing sketch selecting any subject from nature. Paper size -25 × 37 cm.

   Medium – Pencil or link- pen

2. Draw a block of a banyan tree. Time- 5 hrs or a day.
3. Draw an arum plant with pencil; Time- 5 hrs a day.
4. Draw a boat with pencil. Time- 5 hrs a day.
5. Study with a branch of mango tree with leaves with ink pen. Time- 5 hrs a day.
6. Practice drawing with still earthen pot before you. Paper size- 25 x 37 cm.
7. Practice drawing still life kept before you with color pastel. Paper size- 25 × 37 cm. Time - 2 days.
8. Draw a picture on any thing in water color and poster color. Paper size- 30 × 80 cm. Time - 3 days.

Object : *Bank of river, fisherman, shepherd, on bufellow, parrot in a case, scene of harvesting paddy. Kobi Ganer Lorai, Typography and Design.*

Applied arts for class- X

Drawing, Typography, Design, Fashion Design and Interior Design

Drawing

1. Sketch and Drawing from real life and nature

Number of Classes - 5

Medium – Pencil, ink pen and crayon.

The students will try to draw animal and human body as they did in class ix in above mentioned media. For that the teacher along with the students will visit zoo, busy area, market, railway station, village where life stocks are available. Try to maintain the common rules for drawing in above mentioned media and in water color if possible for practice as much as possible keeping in mind the light and shade, perspective e.g. Different kinds of trees, animals birds and natural scenery. You must always continue making sketch and drawing sketch book or khata. Sketch book will be full time companion.

2. Sill life

5 classes (more if possible). Duration each class- 3 to 4 days.

The teacher will arrange the subject for still paint. You can make still picture by pot, bottle, can etc as you did in class ix. New objects like fruits, banana, papaya and vegetables also can be arranged. In arranging still picture remember to observe properly the reflecting of light and shadow. Do one or two classes with pencil and rest of the classes must be with water color.

3. Composition

Number of classes- 5, Duration of each class- 5 days.

The teacher makes the students understand how to make composition. It is discussed in chapter – 4 of this book.

The students first will make a rough drawing of the subject of their composition. The teacher will select the best one from at least 3 or 4. The learners will draw it freely in water-color, poster color or pastel. Select subject from nature and everyday life which were mentioned in class ix.

Typography

Number of classes- 3

Duration of each class- 3 days

Try to practice learning how to write standard alphabet writing discussed in class ix. Make hand writing more beautiful through practice. Attend some classes to practice the following things.

a. Making letter of honor.
b. Making poster painting.
c. Making invitation card.
d. Writing thanks letter.
e. New year card, Eid card, Birth day card.

Design

Number of classes- 3 (Duration of class- 3 days)

a. Make Islamic design with circle, rectangular, triangular, line and flower. The teacher will explain in detail by making a sketch.
b. The students will make some Design to use for particular purposes. Example- bed sheet, curtain, children's dress, Panjabi, sari, sofa, cousion, table clothes etc.

Fashion Design

Number of classes- 2 (Duration of class-2 days)

The students will make a design of dresses for themselves and for their families.

Interior Design

Number of classes- 2 (Duration of class- 2 days)

Make design of living room, bed room etc. Draw useable furnishers, curtain and the color of wall.

Sample Questions (Practical)

1. Make some free hand drawings and sketches of a cow standing before you.

   Time- 1 day.

2. Make a drawing and sketch selecting any object from nature.

   Time-1 day.

3. Draw a mango tree, bamboo bower with pencil and ink pen.

4. Draw a hut and the environment around it with pencil and ink-pen.

   Paper size- 25 x 37 cm. Time- 1 day.

5. Draw picture of a still object of vegetables arranged for this with pastel or in water color showing the reflection light and shade.

   Paper size- 25 x 37 cm. Time- 3 days.

6. Draw still picture what is visible to you in water color.

   Time- 3 days.

7. Draw on any one of the following subjects in water color and poster color.

   Submit rough drawing with main painting. Paper size 30 x 40 cm. or 15 x 18 Time- 5 days.

Subjects- *fisher man, weaver, carts, woman carrying pitcher, bird seller, 'Bede', boat with sail, boat race, harvesting paddy, 'Dhan Marai' hawker, any fair, 'Dhan vana' 'Making pitha', 'Ekusher provat Ferry' procession, fair and Eid.*

The students will try to paint selecting their subject of there own. The teacher may ask questions like this.

Chapter Six

Practice from Practical Objects and Memory



End of this chapter we will be able to-

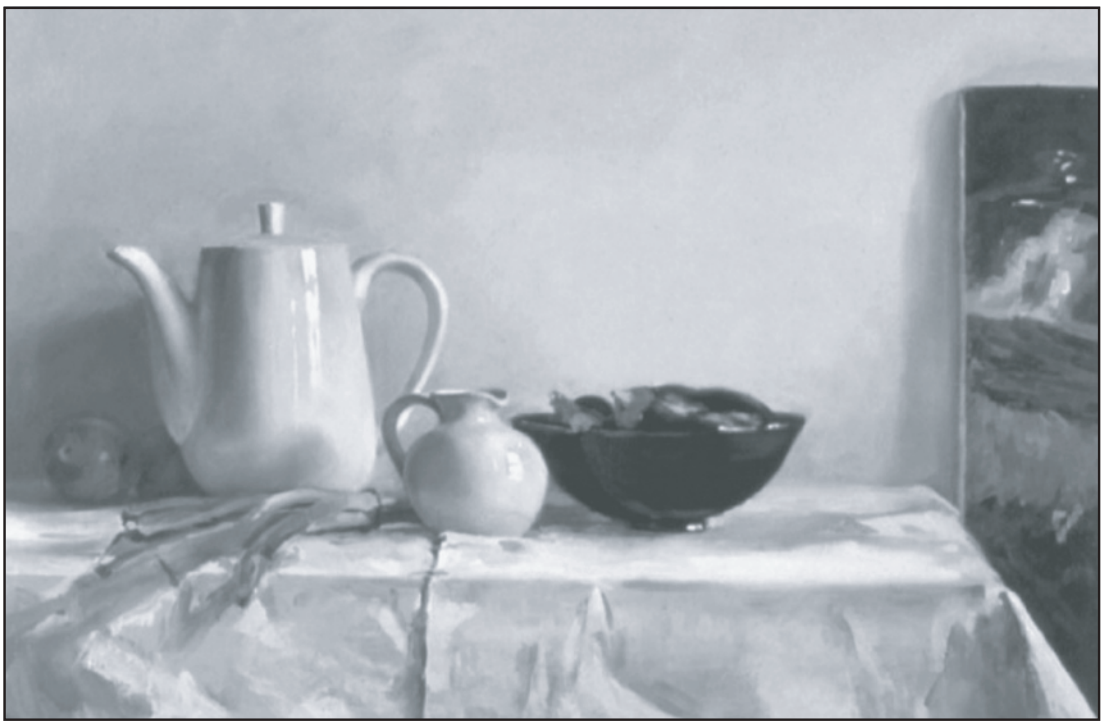
- draw pictures of still life.
- draw pictures of human and various animals.
- draw pictures of nature and surrounding world.
- draw pictures of various events and subjects from memory.
- draw mosaic paint with tiles.

Lesson : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Still life and Fine Arts (Inanimate life)

We have practiced painting separately with various objects and materials of every day life. Now we will know that some objects and materials arranged jointly can be a different subject of drawing.

The things we have to keep in our mind to draw still picture are the selection of the shape and size of the materials presented together, to arrangement of the subjects to observe light with the help of teacher. You also can practice selecting the objects by yourselves.



Still Life painted with poster color

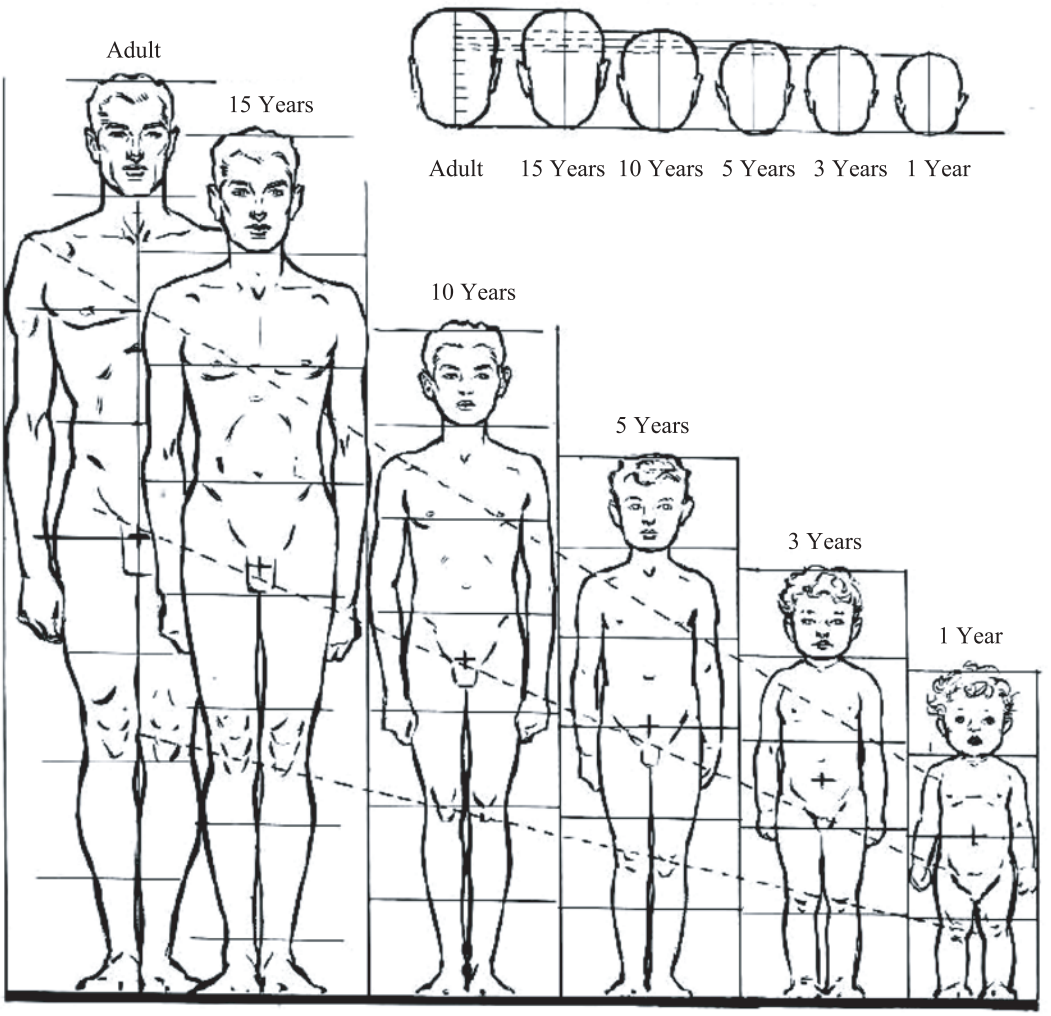
Lesson : 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

Drawing practice with human bodies and other animals:

We knew primary lesson of drawing with human and animal in class viii. Now we will know basic techniques for drawing human body. There are some rules and measurement in drawing a small child and an adult person.

The structure of human body changes with the growth. There is a difference between the measurement of drawing a child and an adult person. For example a child's entire body can be divided into four parts, if we consider his head as standard. But it is not applicable in case of an adult person. It will be 7 or 8 parts, if we divide an adult person's body considering his head as a standard.

It is presented in the following graph.



Changes of the body in different ages of a person

You will achieve further skill on this issue if you practice with the help of your teacher. Besides, If you observe deeply the movement of person, you can make your picture more lively implementing the past experience of body and adding any animal with the picture you are drawing.

Lesson : 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Practice of painting with nature

We have drawn pictures from the memory till now. Now we will know how to paint picture of real objects. Wherever we live, there are natural objects around. On any free day start drawing the picture of your favorite scenery around you on paper board, pencil from a specific distance following the basic rules and with the help of your teacher.

The important thing you have to give attention is the selection of the area of scene in your mind before drawing on your paper or canvas.

Another thing you have to be careful is the light movement of the moment you are doing. If it is 9.00 o'clock in the morning, the sun light will be from the east and the shade will be to the west but after 2.00 o'clock, or at 2.00 or 3.00 o'clock the light will be from the west and the shade will be to the east.

When you will draw pictures having the knowledge of the relationship of light and shade with nature, you picture will indicate the time when you drew it. You have to keep this in your mind at the time of drawing.



Natural Scenery painted with pencil

Lesson : 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25:

Practice form Memory

What we see today will be the memory tomorrow. There are many incidents in our life which remain forever in our memory. Some memories are sweet and some are painful.

To draw pictures from those memories we have to go back to that past. The exact incidents become visible in our memory if we close our eyes for a moment. We can draw pictures from the recollection of those incidents.

For example, you went on a study tour to distant attractive places with all your classmates and teachers after annual examination of your school. All of you together enjoyed the natural environment and beautiful places which is permanent in your mind. If you want sincerely, you can draw a beautifully picture of that place and natural environment. In the same way you can draw picture from the memorable incidents of your life.

Lesson : 26, 27, 28, 29, & 30

Mosaic painting/Mural

Mural as art is very old. Generally the picture big in size made on the wall or building of a public place or the place where people make gathering is called Mural. Mural was made usually in big hotel, restaurant, office building school, college, and national establishment. Mural can survive in sun, rain, storm, dust and other aversive climate as it is made with glaze titles. For that reason Mural is made in open place or on the out side walls of a building. Mural is also called Mosaic Painting.

Glaze tiles of different colors can be bought from shops. Mosaic painting or Mural can be made with those tiles which we use on the house wall. It is also possible to make mosaic painting with small chips of stone and pieces of glasses or broken pieces of ceramic pots.



Mosaic painted with broken colorful tiles.

Method of Manufacturing

At first, try to enlarge the small lay-out of the picture for mural. That means small picture will have to be enlarged according to the place where mural will be set. Then draw the design or picture with color on paper or rexin paper according to the size. Next, lay the paper or rexin on the floor (Nowadays, a small picture can be enlarged by digital printing machine). After that, set the pieces of colorful tiles on the picture according to the color and size. The mural will be completed when the pieces of colorful tiles will be set on the paper or rexin. After that, check the picture minutely to make necessary change and clean the dust on it. Then scatter the flour dumpling on a hard paper to fix it with tiles. When the flour will dry, make marks on the picture to divide it into some small parts. Give serial number to all the parts to maintain the originality of the picture. Cut the paper with picture on it following the marks. Bring the paper with glued tiles to the place where the mural will be set. Then set the parts of the picture according to the serial number on the wall using cement and wait until it dries. After that remove the paper using water and you will get the original mural. Finally, wash the tiles of entire mural carefully with water and washing powder. You can use color oxide with white cement to give the finishing task.

Sample Questions

Practical

1. What are the essential things we have to keep in mind to draw still life?
2. What the essential things do you need to draw real picture? Explain it by drawing a picture.
3. Show the variations of structures of body in different ages by drawing picture.
4. Describe the devices of making Mosaic Painting.

Chapter Seven

Crafts

After ending of the chapter -

Bamboo and Cane work

- We can make various kinds of bamboo made art work, such as- doll, flower vase, astray, pen stand etc. We can also make sieve, basket, fish- creel, thatch etc using bamboo.
- We can make cane's simple and embroidered mat.
- Can arrange house with small fish creel and basket.

Cloth Print

- will know the name of the colors.
- will prepare the cloth for coloring and printing.
- will explain the procedure of coloring cloth.
- will make block and pressed cloth with block.
- will use tie-dye system for printing cloth.
- will use wax-'boutique'system for printing cloth.
- will make wooden artistry.

Artwork using spare materials

- will make different kinds of artwork using broken vessels.
- will make artwork using spare wire.
- will decorate own house using these materials.
- will make artwork using clay- slab.

Lesson : 1

Bamboo and Cane Work

We all have seen bamboo. Many kinds of bamboos are found in our country. Such as- *'Barak, Makhal, Jai, Muli, chikon'* etc. We may have seen same variety of bamboo in different names in different places. Example- *Barak* is Boruya in Sylhet and *Boro i*n Noyakhali. Again *Makha*l is *Bakal* and *Muli* is *Beto* in somewhere else.

Cane is familiar to us. Usually we see two types cane, thick and thin. Long- thick cane is *Golla* and thin one is called jail cane. Using these bamboos we can make door- window, Chair, table, *alna*, cradle, *dala* (rimmed basket) winnow, doll and so many beautiful things we can make.

But one can not use all verities of bamboo for all works, same is to cane also. Each variety requires each work and has to use; same is to cane as for making structure Golla Cane is used and for binding design and texture the jail cane. It is a common rule. So, where we will go to make something we will collect sufficient cane. But, all the time we will not get expected things. So, what is available and less laborious we will use these things to make beautiful things. If we get a piece of bamboo we will think what we can make using it. Can we make flower- vase, tray, dala, winnow, basket, boat, doll, flute or anything else?

Ingredients/ Elements

If we want to make something we need some apparatus along with bamboo and cane, such as- sharp chopper, knife, saw, hammer, chisel, auger, sand, paper, debris, barbed and super glne attaching bamboo, cane and wood. We who are living in city can collect high quality gum like Peligum, aica, aerelic etc. But it is not possible for the countryside students. So,we will learn here how to make gum easily.

We will make a ball of flour mixing with water. Wrapping with light cloth we wash the ball in a bowl squeezing with fist until the white water of flour comes out. We can change bowl water now and them. After cleansing we will notice some cheeses like substance are accumulated, on cloth and collect it carefully in a pot. It could be effective gum if we mix betel lime with it. But we have to use it quickly after mixing lime otherwise it will turn hard. It can be kept two more days, if we do not mix lime. Now we know how and what things can be made using bamboo and cane.

Lesson : 2 and 3

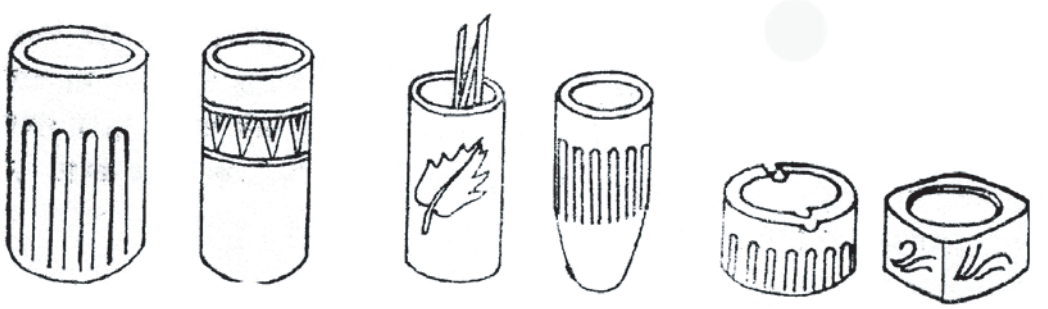
Flower Vase

We can make flower vase easily using bamboo. It requires hollow- thick Bork bamboo has to be dried and seasoned and will not be cracked and cut on its surface, its joint has

to be scraped using chopper as it will not hurt hand; one or one half inches below the joint will be cut down carefully as the joint can be intake. Height of the flower- vase will be adjusted according to the bamboo's thickness. Measuring the width and keeping the double of its size would be adjusted: it could be long if wishes; then cut it down carefully with saw as it could not be fractured; accordingly a vase is prepared. Rubbing with sand paper, upper and lower part of the vase can be smooth.

How much it could be beautified accordingly the design should be made. If the smooth surface of the bamboo is scraped beautiful lengthwise tissue stage will be exposed between the stages. This difference can be used as a design on the surface of the flower vase. Scraped part would be smothered by sand paper. After designing in this way, glittering planter of Kopal Varnish will be given inside and outside of the vase; other systems can be designed using color or anamel. After dried up, plaster of Kopal Varnished will be given inside and outside of the vase. Varnish makes it glittering and protects from insects as well.

Same system mentioned above will be applied in making pen and pencil stand, ashtray, glass etc. Length of ashtray will be deducted while the mouth of glass will be scraped from inside and the lower part will be thin to look well for glass pencil and pen stand relatively thin bamboo will be used lower part of Muli or Beto bamboo is eligible for it; ashtray requires thick and scarce bamboo. Some samples of flower vase, pencil and pen stand, glass, ashtray etc are given in the pictures below. In this way, we can make different types of things using bamboo.



Different kinds of flower vase, pen stand, ashtray

To make the things disused above bamboo is not splited rather to cut it down. Now the things what we will discus, bamboo is needed to split. So we can know something advance about it. After splitting, bamboo can be divided into four parts according its utility, such as chata, (thin slip of bamboo), Shala(pin), Bei(strip of bamboo) and Pati (row).

Lesson : 4, 5 and 6

Chata (thin slip of bamboo)

Chata is made by cutting the bamboo lengthwise; after the split scraping the split is smothered. Usually bamboo pin looks like round and long; it can be sharper and lengthwise but not more than two- three hands; it requires Makhal or Bakal species bamboo. Bamboo pin is used to make basket, equipment of catching fish cradle etc.

Beti (strip of bamboo)

Beti is made of Muli or Beto bamboo. First have to prepare chata; scrape its inner part; make thin and smoother. Generally Beti is four coned, wideth and thin; sometimes it could be wider than thickness. Beti is used to make tukri, creel and equipment of catching fish.

Pati

Muli or Beto bamboo is used to make Pati. The middle part between outer and inner surface of bamboo will be stripped off lager after lager to make Pati. It is easy to strip off from unseasoned bamboo, but it requires preparing properly before weaving; it is very difficult to make Pati from dried bamboo. Before stripping off 2/3 days, dried bamboo will be soaked in water. Size of Pati is flattening and thin which would be one yarn to one inch width and semi size long. Sharp thin pati cannot be more than one to one and half hand long. Winnowing fan, dala (rimmed basket), sieve, hand fan etc. are made of it.



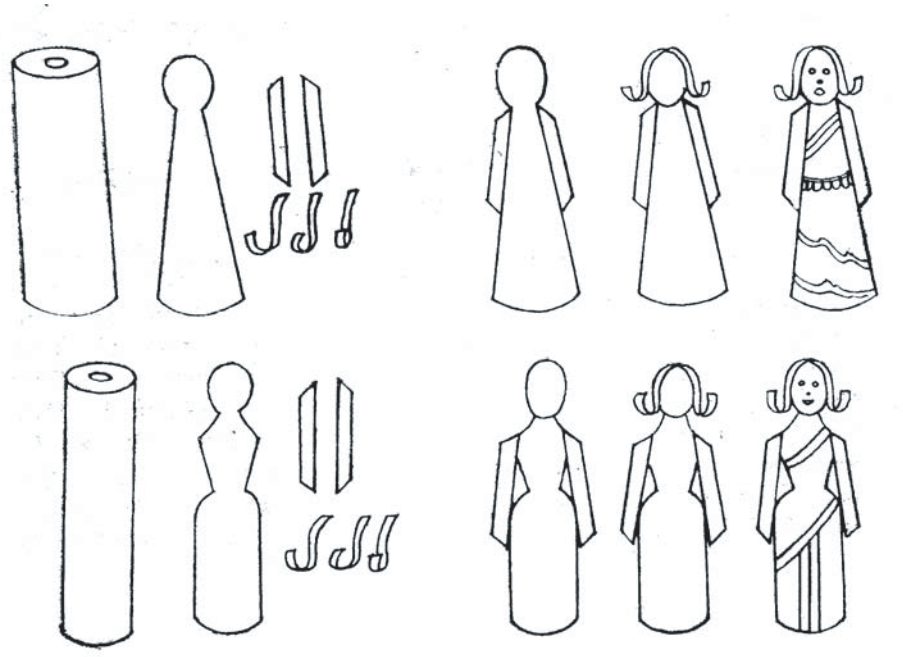
Paper Cutter

We can make necessary as well as beautiful things with bamboo slip, such as, paper cutter, dining table, knife, spoon, fork etc. We can make boat with it also. Making procedure of paper cutter and dining table knife is same; difference is in their size. Take one inch width omd 8/9 inches long seasoned bamboo slip; remove inner cornel part and scrape to make it thin; scrape outer slightly as tissue of bamboo is seen; knife- butt would be thick relatively and cut carefully and slowly following the picture. Make sharp both the sides of paper cutter and one side of dining table knife. Now scrape with debris of glass and make smooth rubbing with, sand paper. Finally, Kopal Varnish will be smeared on.

Doll

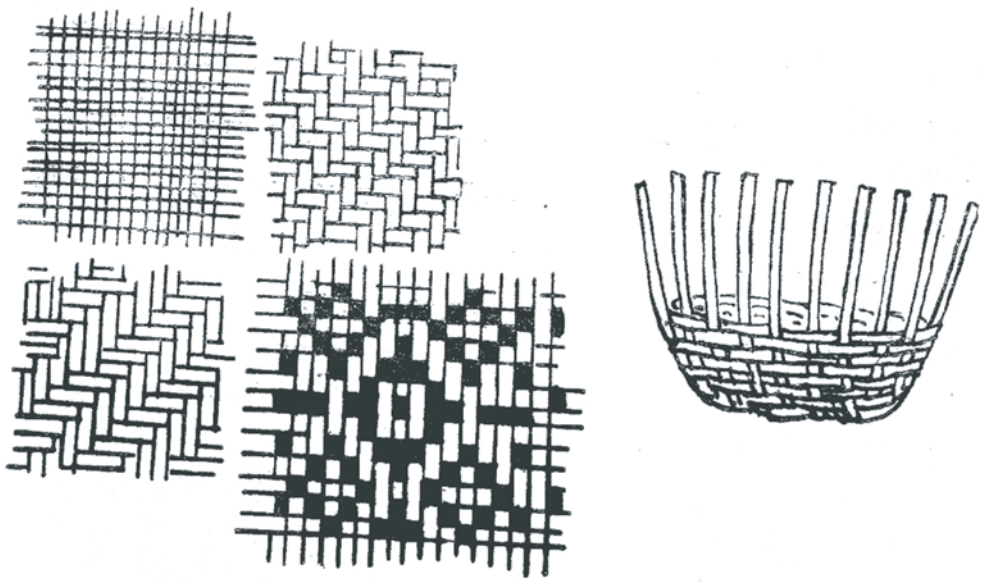
Beautiful dolls are also made of bamboo. One to two and half inches diameter thick bamboo is needed to make doll. The inside hole would be small in size; thick side of this bamboo can be used. Doll's height would be increased if the diameters of dolls are

shown in the picture below; see picture and make dolls accordingly, Pati is stripped off thin and smooth for making hair; Rapping with pencils head or sharp material Pati will be stripped off and then heated with fire to keep it bend. Hands of doll are made of bamboo- Pin; hair and hands of doll will be affixed with gum. The doll will be smoothened rubbing with sand paper before affixing hair then varnish will be smeared on; after dried up, draw eye, face, nose, dresses etc. using animal color; we can make design and color the hair in black.



Dolls made with bamboo

We use huge things of bamboo and cane in our everyday life besides amusing things made of bamboo and cave. Our agree based society cannot run without winnowing, dala, sieve, tukri, creel and fish catching equipments. At first we need to know texture making the things mentioned above. Many kinds of texture are which could be used to make beautiful design. Generally single type, double- type and triple- type texture are in vogue more. We can weave either flat or coiled from down to up or up to down. In coiled sowing single, double and triple types are also in vogue. Colored pati is used to make design in hand for and desired things; single double and triple types of textures are assembled for design. In the picture we see chronologically the model of single, double and triple type of coiled and designed texture. Now we will know the procedure of some everyday necessities.

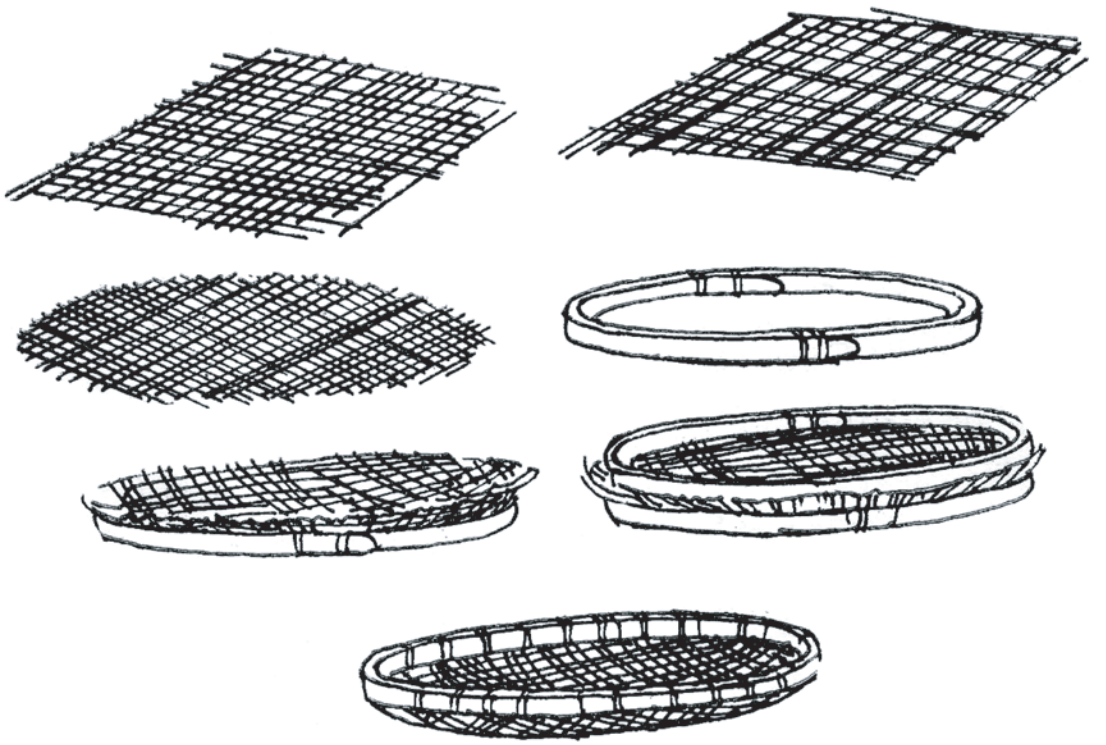


Different things made with strip of bamboo

Lesson : 7, 8 and 9

Dala (rimmed basket) and Sieve

The procedure of making dala and sieve is same. We will take half- inches width thin bamboo Pati for dala and one or one and half stitches for sieve; Patties will be 20/21 inches long; generally both the things will be weaved in double- type system. Dala will be weaved by 'hash' texture as there will be no whole in it and sieve will be with the sides of Pati lengthwise and crosswise will be in same spare space. After weaving rim or will be kept. For 1 to 1½ inches width 3½ hand long thin bamboo- slip will be taken and scraped its inner side; a pair of bamboc-slip will be needed for each dala or sieve. 6/7 inches of both sides, bamboo slip will be scraped to make thins; each bamboo slip's one hand will be scraped from outer side and other from inner side. After scraped one bamboo slip will be encircled keeping its outer side out; keeping one- hand diameter, thin splits will be tied with cane to make circle; we will make another circle keeping second bamboo slip's inner side out. The diameter of second bamboo slip will quarter inch less than first one. Keeping long the weaving part of dala or sieve will be cut roundish and set it on the big circle; thin insert it little bit inside the circle. Now we will set small circle in the middle of big one and prened part of textures. When we will set the small circle we will notice that its joint will be on the opposite o big circle.



Method of making Rimmed basket and Sieve

After setting up of the small circle into the big one the spare part of the texture has to cut down to make level; then the outer face of both the circles has to be equal in positions. Then cut the tie of inner circles it could be adjust with the outer circle; the vacuum space between the circles has to be fulfilled by setting a thin bamboo- slip over them and then use jail cane to tie them up. Now we can make dala, sieve or same kind of thing. People in the villages can make beautiful dala and sieve. We can observe their work as we can understand practically. We can use them as toy.

Basket

Both pati and bamboo strip are under for making basket. We know pati is flatter and thin but bamboo strip is long and thicker than pati. We will take at least ½ inch width and 3 hand long some paties and set them in circle according to the picture below. The middle place of the paties will be set on the center. Now we weave circle in center with long bamboo strip. We have to remember that we have to start weaving using two bamboo-strips at time. We can notice in the picture. The first bamboo strip is coming up from on pati and the second bamboo- stripes from the next pati. When we will weave we will drug up the scattering patis from the center as they can go up gradually rather than because flat.



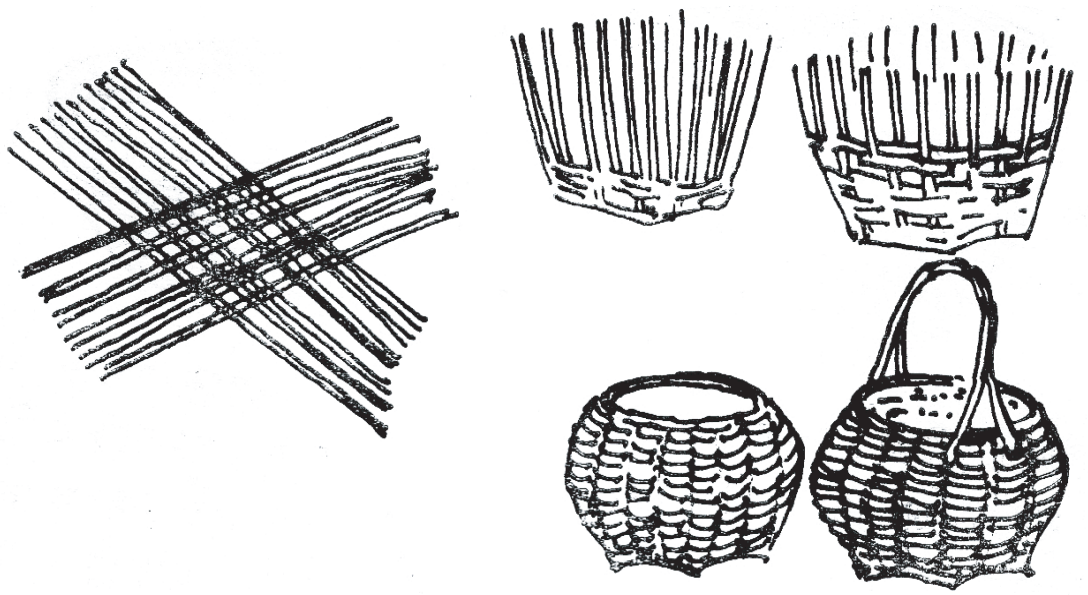
Method of making Basket with bamboo strip.

If the weaving part becomes and 8/9 inches, we will enter new paties for the replacement of the old ones and weave it with bamboo strips. After weaving some lines we keep the thing up ride down and drug the pities up and weave the bamboo strip in circle. We will notice that weaving will go up stuffy not in felt and will finish weaving keeping two inches of patios the excessive part of pati will be folded parallel with the circle of the

basket and tie them tightly . Now we will take two slips of bamboo. One inch width and necessary long to make circle. Keeping them inside and outside of the basket we will tie lightly. In this way we can make toy baskets as well, it requires sharp and them bamboo strep, pati and bamboo strip as it can adjust with the size of the basket.

Creel

Half inch width and two hand long pati and long thin strip of bamboo are needed to make creel. Keeping quarter inch space and 7/8 inches width we set the paties lengthwise according to the picture below. We will use same paties crosswise to weave middle of the lengthwise paties. When the weaved past will be equal in length with width we will finish weaving, then we will take a pair of long bamboo strip. We start weaving from left side to right side of weaved part using bamboo strip. After reaching second corner of weaving the whole thing will be turned to left drugging the left part high, we will weave the front part using turned bamboo strip. Now in the left corner, below the two parties of front and left, we will weave lengthwise, keep the paties of every corner in close, after weaving two o three lines we will stop, again from outside start weaving and push them to be spending.



Method of making Creel with bamboo strip.

We will notice at the time of weaving as the spare space of shift paties is equal. After weaving till the middle of shift pati we will gradually make narrow the mouth of creel, we finish weaving keeping two inches spare pati, remaining past of the paties will be kept parallel to the mouth of creel and tie them inside, the creel is made now we will

make a circle, ½ inch width equal to the creels mouth set it on the mouth and tie it carefully, another part of creel is handle, take two pieces of jail cane , long and middle width in size, scrape their sides and cut half each of their head and tie them with creel. In this way creel is made. As we can use it everyday life so we can decorate our house with it.

Lesson 10, 11 and 12

Murta and cave work

Murta and Cave are available in our country. Among them Sylhet, Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong etc districts are abundant in Murta and Cave. So, simple design mats maid of Murta and Cave are found in these places. Mat of Sylhet is famous locally and internationally.

Generally usuable part of Murta is 5/6 long. It is joint free. The surface is hard and smooth and in raw becomes deep green, inner part is white and tender, the hard upper part of Murta is used and the inner tender part is dropped. Making mat sleep or other things we will take Murta or cave to prepare party. At first Murta or Cave will be spitted lengthwise into 4 to 8 parts; drooped the inner tender part carefully.

In this condition party is must thing and still a portion of inner white tender part is with the hard part, now, keeping with a bamboo pool we will prepare the inner tender part of the parties according to necessity.

In this way cracking the inner part and leveling the outer part we will scrape the inner part well. Look, parties are their moderately; we will split again if it requires; these parties are used for making course mat but keen parties are needed to make mat. To make sharp party one has two practice more; after making parties two or three days they will be kept under water ; then dry up little and work .Colored party is used to make designed mat . Generally smooth surface of Murta can't be colored; so we will scrap the smooth surface of party before coloring it; after mixing color with water, alone the parties into it.

We can make 'Maroon color' mixing red and green and use them for mat. We know how to make and color parties of Murta and Cave. Now we will make things. At first we can start making bamboo slip.

Slip

Slip of Murta can be used to lie, sit and to keep under bed. Villagers use it more than the city dwellers. If we try we can make it easily.

It can be big or small in size. We will take ½ inches width and required length of party. We can enlarge the party keeping another one on it if it requires; if the party of Murta are wide generally they become close lengthwise, it looks fine and makes soft as well. Double step system is used to weave slip. 1½ /2 inches extra parties are kept around; now the extra part of parties will be folded and tied them with spitted cave. It is called the wrapping of slip. We see the system of wrapping in the picture. We will notice how the tied came too used.

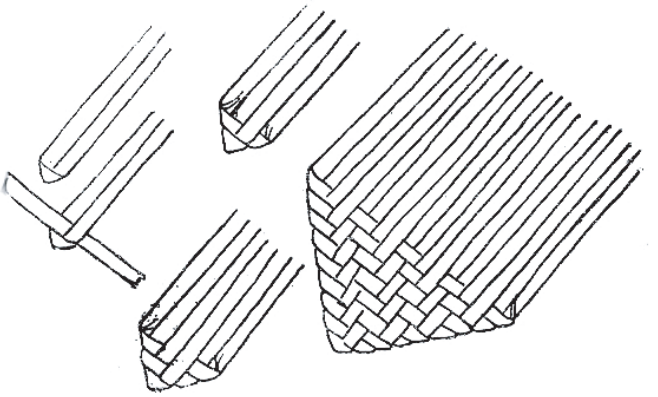
Mat

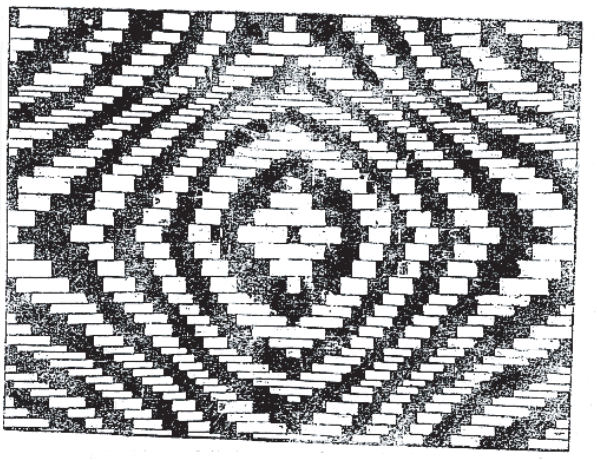
After learning the process of slip we will learn how to make mat. Generally mat is used for lying and setting, designed mats are very popular for 'Jaynamaz'. Now day's citizens are fond of decorating houses using designed mat. 1½ inches width things party is needed for mat; colored party is needed to make design. Setting the simple party is lengthwise and colored in crosswise we will follow single, double or triple type process to weave; after weaving we will wrap them using then spitted cave. Now we can make mat for us.

Soft Mat

Among the things made of Murta soft mat is more adorable. It is comfortable to lie on soft mat during hot summer; it is also called cold-mat. To make beautiful and well designed soft mat highly technical skilled knowledge and experience is needed. Now it is difficult task for us. However, we will take some ideas of weaving simple soft mat.

For learning, we can try to weave mat using the parties of simple mat. Slip or different types of parties are not used to weave soft mat. In case of soft mat, wearing is started from one corner and same pati is folded from crosswise to lengthwise, sometimes it can go from lengthwise to crosswise as extra parties are not kept, wrapping is stopped automatically, like slip or mat wrapping is unnecessary. At first, take a pati and fold them according to the picture shown below, then take another pati or set it crosswise, after folding both the sides we take it lengthwise side. At the time of folding we will notice as the outer part of pate will be up always, in this case we can fold twice. Now same way we will used third pate. We will follow double type weaving system common mat, in this way we will set parties one after another. One thing we will notice that during the weaving, at first, we set parties crosswise and after folding then make lengthwise. The mat increases during the weaving both wide and long sides simultaneously. Generally mat becomes longer than wider. According to the requirement we will weave from crosswise to lengthwise and vice-versa.





Primary step to make slip





Designed soft mat

Lesson : 13, 14 and 15

Tie and Dye

Element : cloth, thread, pin, safety pin , shamble, cork, button, soda[cloth soda], salt, tea spoon, big spoon, color, boll, balance for measuring powder, kerosene stove, manger for washing cloth, bucket, boutique, first color , dyeline , color , iron , plate, (calendar) etc.

The charming fine arts made of tie and dye system have become famous for long time in different parts of the world. A doping heralding process and pasting color making design on the cloth we can create hard rewarding art work in this system. Now people are gradually tending to creative house hold activities avoiding complexities of modern life, for this reason noxious and dying system of art work becomes extra apple in human mind as it is a beautiful art. Art works made in this process become attractive immaculate to use.

Quadrangular

A thin piece of cloth has to be four- folded; then we will give it triangular shape; binding color them.

Marble Color

Talking small sample, cloths have be clustered; tie the stitch knot; in this everywhere it will be tied. Spread the cloths on the table. Both the sides of cloth will be worked out; a particular part of it has to be roundish as the hem becomes folded; a light tie will be given during the work. When the total cloth becomes cluster a hard cluster for both the procedures has to be made more knots. At first, wash them with color and then accumulate. Again tie the cloth properly and color also.

Ektal (One rhydm) cloth Binding

Small things like shamble, cork, button, paddy etc. can be tied with cloth. Their position will be identified giving ‘dot’ (.) with the help of pencil. At first ‘dot’ keep one of the things inside the cloth and stitch it with thread. In this way stitch the next dot; tie a light knot on it. During the work every things will be tied in this way.

Changing

Covering with a piece of polithin binding place will be tied double, one on another. Covering the thing tie upper side like a bun; then color it.

Circle will be drown in a certain part of cloth. For a small circle, a certain part and for a big one another part of the cloth have to be tied with thread. Necessary knot will be given for certain design. After it color will be given; before giving other color knot can be changed or added new one.

Egg-shaped and Hetero Angle

Floded the cloth middle of its shape, draw half egg shape and hetero angle opposite of the fold. Through the pencil's line stitch with 'seafeteffin'. Tie underneath the pin with thread and later remove it. Tie the sample winged like knot; repeat the same process for each shape ; later color it. we can change the knot before coloring even we can add another knot.

Lesson : 16 and 17

Boutique

Elements / Ingredients : Tracing paper, water-colored brash (No. 2 and 3), Poster paper, oil colored brash (No.4 and 8), red and white wax, salt, soda (cloth washing), elginet (one kind of gum), cloth fitcary, sodium nitret, sulfuric acid, monopol soap, coastic soda, nepthol color (boutique color), First color (boutique color), Prussian color, indigo color etc.

N.B before using the new cloth it has to wash with soap and calendar as well.

Boutique is one of the mediums of creative work. It is difficult to know about its history or source. However, what we know is that its use is much more seen in oriental countries especially. Java Bali of Indonesia and its adjacent countries. Now it becomes very popular tradition in these countries. It spreads other parts of the world as well; it is developing font in those countries. In our country we also notice boutique work is spreading. Some are working it in developed research projects; some others are using it commercially.

Now in our country boutique work is done in two ways as (1) Nepthol color (2) Prussian color (reactive dyes).

At first draw boutique useable design then press it on cloth with tracing paper.

Nepthol color process

There are five sequels steps in this system. We will know them.





Boutique wax

First step

At first according to the design, 'Paste hot wax both the sides of the cloth except the part where color will be used (naturally color will not touch the wax covered place). Cloth will be kept in water for 10/15 minutes before coloring it.

Second Step

First designed cloth will be doused in colored water for 2/3 minutes; same way douse the cloth in another color water pot for 2/3 minutes; we will douse it frequently as color will be clear in the cloth.

Third step

According to the design to keep this color and add new we have to paste wax on old color and douse the cloth in color mixed water. We can change the pot also according our need. In this way we can use many more color in the cloth.

Fourth step

The cloth will be dried up in shadow for twelve hours.

Fifth step

Douse the cloth into boiled water mixing with slight alkali soap for 4/5 minutes; they dry in shadow place. In this way boutique print is douse in Neothol color process.

Making wax

Mixing equal portion of paraffin wax (whit wax) and view wax (red wax collected from honey comb).

Theory of Nepthol color process

(According to Weight ratio of cloth)

First pot (Impregnating bath)	Second pot (Developing bath)
	In case of salt color
In twenty times multiple water	In twenty times multiple water

Method of pasting wax in design

Method-1	Method-2	Method-3
White wax/paraffin wax- 2 percent	White/paraffin wax- 6 percent	View/ red wax-2 percent
Red wax- 1 percent	Resin-3 percent	Whit wax- 1 percent
Resin (N-Gasade) 1 percent	Red wax- 1 percent	Resin (N-Gasade) 1 percent

System of melting wax

In a steel at first we will melt view wax; after becoming cold we will mix paraffin wax with it. When it will be melted we will mix granules of resin. Keeping the paraffin wax on heart we will stir it with big spoon. Stirring in this way keep away the waste partials; this melting wax will be paste on design; when the clear mixture is gainel we will paste it on cloth with brush. However, we will notice whether grey colored vapor is, coming out or not from the mixture. If we notice this colored vapor we will put down the pot from the hearth; we will not use this wax because it can burs the cloth again color can be dropped from the cloth as well.

a. Nepthol- As or Branthol As-3%
b. Fast Red Salt- GL or Branthol Salt-6%
c. Monopol soap or TR Oil- 3%
d. Bolon- 12%
e. Costic Soda- 1.5%

Second pot will be changed only during the work of Base color. Example-

In twenty times multisle water

a. Fitcary- 65
b. Sodium Nitrate- 3%
c. Sulfuric Acid (H2SO4)

   Or Hydrochloric Acid(HCL)
d. Fast Red KB- 3%

Fast color boutique has different types of name, for example- fast color = Red KB, only applicable for Napthol- As. Which color will be got adding salt or Base with which Napthol or Branthol are given in the chart below.

Red=Napthol	As+Fast Red Salt GL
Red=Napthol	As+Scarlet Salt GG
Red=Napthol	As-Fast Scarlet R
Red=Napthol	As+BS+Fast Red Salt R
Red=Napthol	As-TR+Fast Red Salt TR
Red=Napthol	As-BO+Fast Red Scarlet Salt R
Red=Napthol	As-RL+Fast Red Scarlet Salt R
Red=Branthol	As+Fast Red KB Base
Red=Branthol	As+Fast Red Scarlet R Base

Red=Branthol MN+Fast Red Scarlet G Base

Red=Branthol BN+Fast Red Scarlet G Base

Red=Branthol BN+Fast Red Scarlet R Base

Red=Branthol BN+Fast Red KB Base

Red=Branthol CT+Fast Red Scarlet G Base

Red=Branthol CT+Fast Red Red KB Base

Reddish Yellow=Napthol AS+Fast Orange Salt GC Base

Reddish Yellow=Napthol AS+Fast Orange Salt GR Base

Reddish Yellow=Branthol AS+Branthol fast Yellow GC

Red=Branthol AS+Branthol fast Orange GC Base

Red=Branthol As+Fast Orange GR Base

Red=Branthol MN+Fast Orange GC Base

Red=Branthol CT+Fast Orange GC Base A

Dare Brown =Napthol AS-BO+Napthol Red Salt B

Dare Brown =Napthol AS+Napthol Garnet GBC Salt

Dare Brown =Napthol AS+Bardo Salt Gp Salt

Dare Brown=Branthol AS+Branthol Bardo CP Base

Dare Brown=Branthol AS+Branthol Fast garnet GBC Base

Dare Brown=Branthol MN+Branthol Fast Garnnet GBC Base

Dare Brown=Branthol AN+Branthol Fast Garnnet GBC Base

Dare Brown=Branthol AN+Branthol Fast Bardo GP Base

Dare Brown=Branthol BN+Branthol Fast Bardo GP Base

Dare Brown=Branthol BN+Branthol Fast Bardo GBC Base

Blue= Branthol AS+Branthol Fast Blue Salt B

Blue= Branthol AN+ Brathol Fast Blue Salt B

Blue= Branthol BN+Branthol Fast Blue Salt B

Blue= Napthol AS+Fast Blue Salt BB

Blue= Napthol AS+Fast Blue Salt BR

Blue= Napthol AS-TR+Fast Blue Salt BR

Blue= Napthol AS-OL+Fast Blue Salt BB

Reddish Yellow= Napthol AS-G+ Fast Yellow Salt GC

Reddish Yellow= Napthol AS-G+Scarlet Salt GC

Reddish Yellow= Branthol AT+Branthol Yellow GC Base

Equal chart of Branthol and Napthol

Branthol AS= Napthol AS

Branthol MN= Napthol AS-BS

Branthol AN= Napthol AS-BO

Branthol PA= Napthol AS-RL

Branthol NG= Napthol AS-GR

Branthol BT= Napthol AS-BL

Branthol RB= Napthol AS-SR

Branthol FR= Napthol AS-OL

Branthol GT= Napthol AS-TR

Branthol DA= Napthol AS-BS

Branthol FD= Napthol AS-RG

Branthol AT= Napthol AS-G

Branthol BN= Napthol AS-SW

Procedure of Prussian color

This process is like Napthol color process but wax making process is different such as- paraffin wax 4%+ Resin 2%+ view wax 1% will be mixed to use.

Dyeing system of Prussian color process

Mix need based color (prussian) and salt 30% with shallow water in first pot; in second pot mixing the first pot's prepared color with twenty times multiple water; then wet cloth will be stirred. Again mixing 8% soda the cloth has to be stirred; then wash in cold water and dry 24 hours in shadow. Again the dried cloth has to douse in boiled water and stir 4/5 minutes to separate the wax.

Have to dye needbased cloth-

1 To 2 total for light color

2to3 total for midieem color

3 to 4 total for deep color

N.B. for 100 total cloth.

List of Prussian color

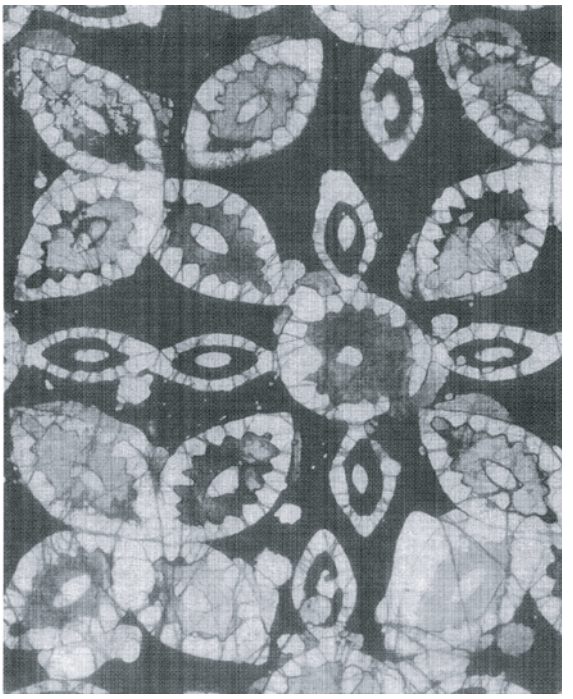
Blue M2R, Blue M3R, Red M8B, Red M5B, Yellow M6G, Orange M2R etc.

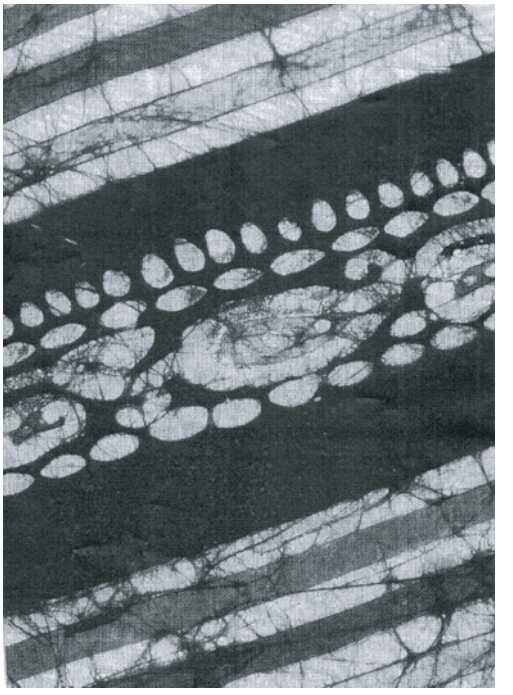
Besides, Napthol or prosssian color process, green, blue or violate color can be used according to design in boutique print cloth. But pigment process will be applied using particular color in particular plce before doing cold Dying.

Pigment Process

Different types of Indigo colors are found in market. For example, 'a quarter tola Indigo color is needed to dye Pigment process of one gouge cloth. Two anas (1/8 tola) Sodium Nitret has to mix in ¼ chotak boiled water; then ¼ total color will be mixed in it; if we Alginate gum in slight worm water it will turn into liquid gum; then it will have to mix in color water.

Color brush can be usedto dye designed cloth. In this way different types of Indigo colors are used; natural Indigo color will be flourished if we stir the color cloth in water mixed with Sulfuric Acid (2/1 tea spoon).This system is called 'Pigment Process'.





Boutique print

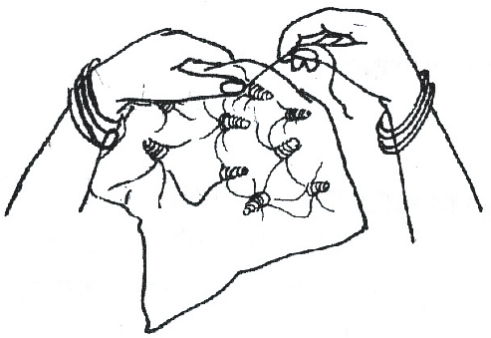
Cloth Printing

We use printed cloth more or less. We make Panjabi, shirt, bed sheet, Shari, frock, orna etc. one made of different types of printed colored cloth. If we know the process of printing we can use own choice printed cloth.

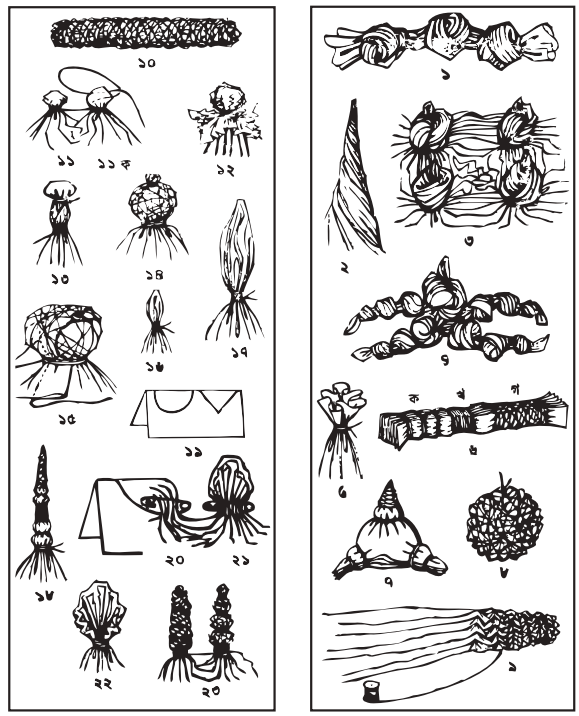
Cloth has to be prepared properly before printing for dying well, color can not be used properly on pasted cloth. For this reason, take 10 times more multiple weight water of cloth, boil 2 tola, soap 2 tola cloth washed soda and 3 tola costic soda in together in water for 2/3 hours; then wash in cold water. If it is boiled in soda water for 15/20 minutes; then itwould be properlyready for printing. Now we will know printing system.

Tie and Dye

Tie and dye is done for attractive print; it is the easiest process as well. We will use this familiar name in this system and will be kept to tie the cloth. We will tie the particular part of cloth and douse in color. The binding place will create one kind of design; though it is not particular design but it is attractive.

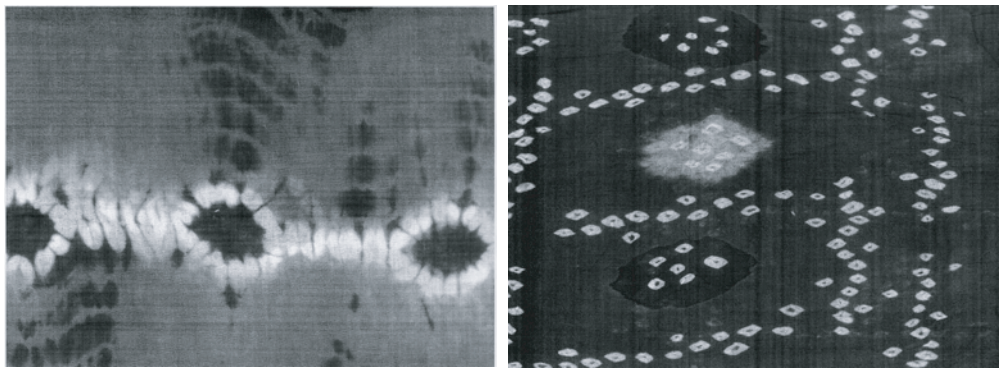


Method of Tie and Dye



For particular design we will take help from stitch thread and needle. We will draw rectangle, squire, circle, 'borfi' flower leaf or other design on Sari, Lungi or on other cloth. Now stitch the sides with needle and draw both the sides of thread to enter in cloth and tie it with thread. Keep space during the binding. In this way all the designs have to tie; then douse and stir it; douse once for one color and do same way for other colors; every time we have to dry in shadow; for dying light color will be started first.

Besides this process, adopting other processes we can print various types of attractive and decent cloth. We can see some sample picture of binding.



After Tie and Dye Printing

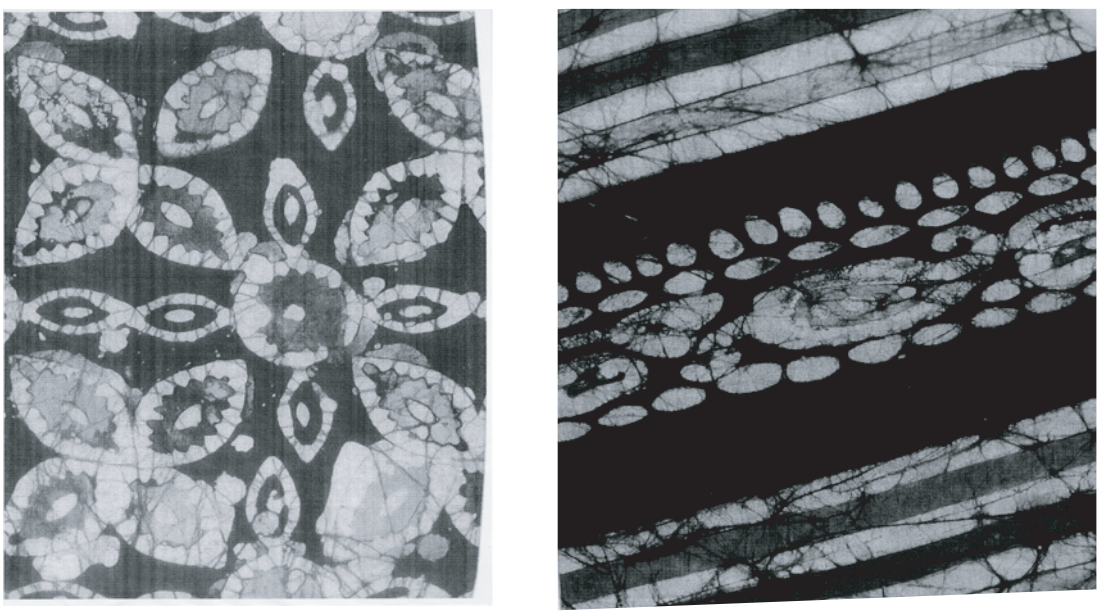
Wax Boutique

Ingredients : In this system the process of designing cloth is more or less like tie and dye; it means dying the whole cloth without the design; wax will be used in this purpose to cover the designed place. In this way sari bodies, bed sheet, certain shirt, 'orna' can be designed.

In the process we can draw attractive picture as well which is called the picture of boutique. For one color boutique we can use directly pencil drawing and cover it with wax. But for many colors we will draw color design in paper and paste wax chronologically; drawing the designs with the help of carbon paper we will cover both the sides of white cloth with wax. First, douse with yellow color, then wash with cold water and dry; again cover the yellow design part with wax. We will follow same process for the next color. At last we will dye with deep or black color.

We will use cold color for boutique. For tie and dye boutique same theory will be applied. So we will learn color making process in next chapter.

Now we will learn the process of making wax for boutique. Two types of waxes and resin are used for the work of boutique.



Wax Boutique

Cloth will be doused long time water for boutique with Prussian color; otherwise wax will be broken down. So more resin will be mixed.

Now we know the ratio of making wax.

1. Paraffin or white wax in ratio - 50%
2. View wax -25%
3. Resin -25%

Keeping in bronze or Aluminum Pot wax will be melted in light heat. After mixing resin and wax properly part it on the design cloth. Now we can follow the picture. After pasting wax, we will dye it dousing in Prussian or vat color; for more colored cloth we will wash paste and dye.

After dying in this way, the cloth will be boiled in soap water to remove the wax- past; then wash in clear water and colander properly. It is called wax- boutique.

Making Color of Cloth

To know the rules of coloring cloth; more three systems of dying are used in boutique.

1. Vet color
2. Prussian color
3. Napthol Color

Napthol color is difficult to use; so we will know the process of vet and Prussian color.

Vet Color

To dye a shari or same portion of cloth we need the following amount of color and chemical elements.

Vet color = 1 tola

Hydrosulfite NF = 4 tola

Costic soda =4 tola

Before dying cloth will doused in water at lest 30 minutes; then drop water; again boil water and stir properly color and chemical particles. After mixing these particles properly we will boil the cloth for 15/20 minutes.

Prussian Dye

The amount of dye, salt and soda for a share or same length of cloth.

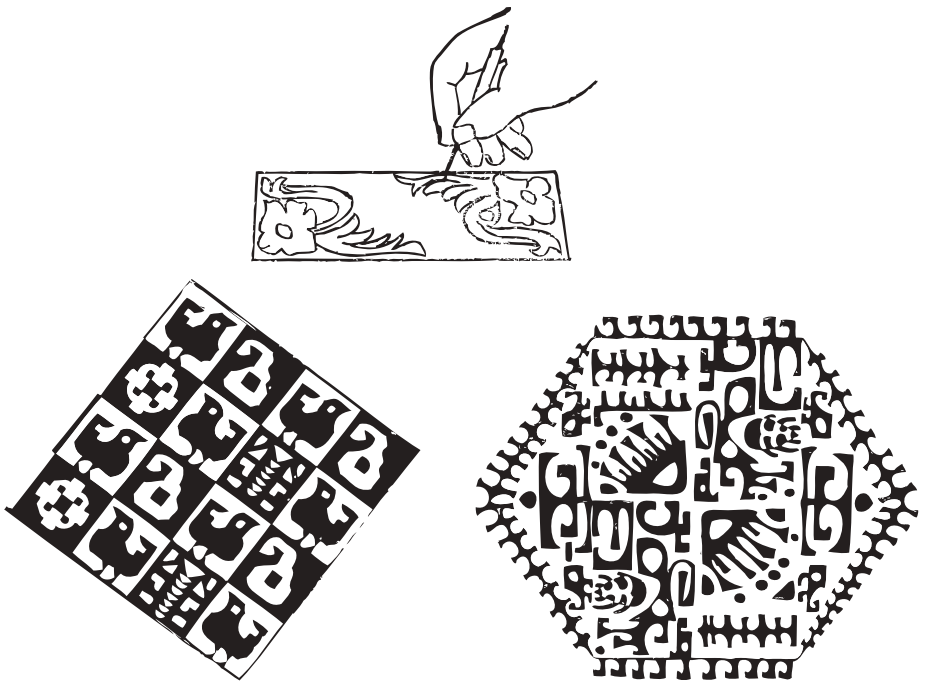
1. Prussian Dye-1 ‘tola’(160 grains)
2. Salt- 5 ‘tola’
3. Washing Soda- 1 ‘tola’

The cloth has to be drawn in cold water for half an hour and 1 ‘tola’ of salt will have to be mixed. We have to mix 3\4 drops of stick acid with Prussian dye in the modest warm water in animal pot. When the mixer of color is made we have to pour salt in it and put a cloth and stir it properly to make the soaked with dye. After 30 minutes, soda has to be diluted in a little water and mixed with the dye. Then take the cloths from the water and wash in cold water. Then the cloth has to be hanged in shadow for 24 hours. We will follow the process of making burlesque.

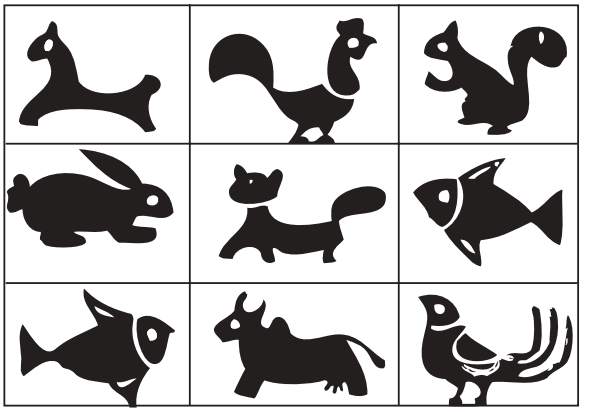
Lesson: 18

Block

Block is made by drawing design on the wood and then by cutting the wood with sharp chisel.



Design by Block print









Wooden Block

Lesson : 19 and 20

Wood Engraving

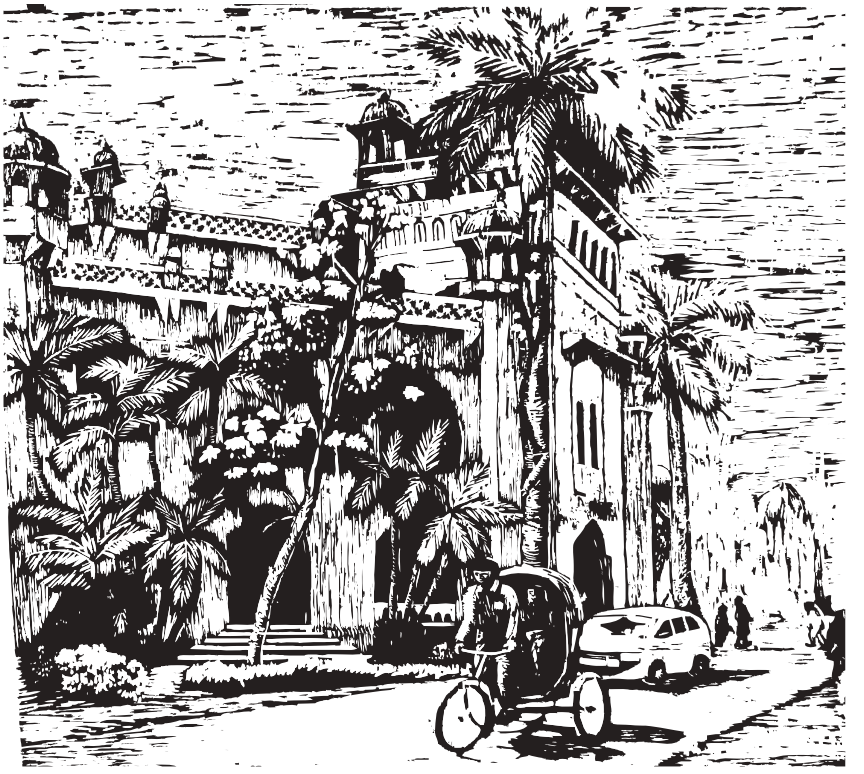
It is made by drawing design on the soft plank of wood or plywood with the help of sharp chisel.

Ingredients : Hammer, Chisel, Round Chisel, plus, a saw blade, sand paper, small chisel.



Print by wood cut

Artist : Rubaia Zaman ruba



Print by wood cut

Artist : Sanjib kumar Paul

Lesson : 21 and 22

Terracotta

Terracotta is an ancient and traditional folk-art of Bangladesh and is very famous. Terracotta boards mere used on the walls of different buildings, architectures especially temple mosque etc in the middle age. Terracotta is a relef work that the picture and design on the day made board. First raw mud is used for giving the shap of the board and then they are burnt. That is why these are called boards of burnt earth. The oldest board paint (Falok chittra) has been found in Mahastangoura in Bogra or ancient Pundra Nagar from archeological dig. The subject of the board paint found in Mahstan Goura and in 'Kantaji 'temple in Dinajpur is males females and gods and goddesses. On the other hand contemporary society and picture of nature are exposed on the parthen board in paharpur and Mynamoti in comilla. Subjects of board art are flower leaves, geometrical design on the boards of 'Bagha' Mosque or of 'Modina' Mosque in Tangail. But now terracotta is being made in different shapes and subjects Terracotta now is used a lot for interior decoration as well as external beauty. First slab is made with soil and engrave on it with tools of different sizes. After making it has to be dried properly in sun light.

After that it is burned. Those who have potter's house near can burn the pot in their furnace. We can easily understand and make observing picture below.



Slab made with clay











Terracotta

Lesson : 23 and 24

Arts with rejected materials

Making picture with the broken earthen pots :

Ingredients : Febic glue, various kinds of pieces of broken pots.

Let's take a piece of play word. Let's draw a picture of our own with pencil on the plywood. Then fabic glue is used on the plywood. Febic glue is also essential in the gaps of pieces. After that we arrange these pieces on the board. Another pieces also have to be fixed with febic glue ont side the design. In this way we can make a mosaic with rejected materials. (Do exercise following the picture.)



The portrait of shilpacharya Zainul Abedin
made with broken pieces of earthen pots

Sample Questions

Creative Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions (works with bamboo and cane)

A private TV channel was organizing a fair to celebrate 'Boishakh Festival'. There the day was being celebrated indifferent ways. They were welcoming the month of 'Boishakh' Swapnil and shreya went to the fair along with their mother. They saw many stalls of different commodities. Among these they were mostly attracted by the stalls made with bamboo and cane. They saw bamboo made flower vase, estrey, chalon; 'Khaloi' to decorate home, dolls etc. They also saw 'sheetal Pati' made like cane, embroidered mat etc. They liked those things very much and insisted their mother to buy then that they could decorate home. Mother bought then two dolls made with bamboo, flower Vase; and small creel. They came home happily with joys things.

But it is a matter of sorrow that the use of those commodities decreases day by day in Bangladesh.

1. Whom did Swapnil and Shreya go to fair with?
2. What materials did they see made with bamboo and cane?
3. How can Swapnil and Shreya decorate their home with the things made with bamboo and cane? Give your argument.
4. 'The use of these commodities is decreasing day by day in Bangladesh'- How can the use of these be increased? Give your opinion.

Practical Activity

1. Make a flower vase with bamboo-

Multiple Choice Questions

1. To print the cloth by tie and dye first we have to -

a. Paint with color b. Mix with water

c. Pasting bee wax d. Tie the cloth

2. What color do we have to use print clothes in yellow, red and blue by tie and dye system?

a. Red b. Black

c. Yellow d. Green

3. To print by wax boutique system -

a. Dye has to be worm b. Dye has to be cold

c. Little worm d. Boiling hot

Creative Questions

Dia and Dipro like to travel. They went to visit Proiti and Nazmul's home. There they saw interesting scenery. A woman was teaching a group to going girls how to make boutique will tie and dye and wax. There were many clothes and saris hanging on a rope in the yard of the home. Those were the works with tie-dye and wax. Dipro and dia became interested to this work. They also started learning this.

1. What do Dia and Dipro like to do?

2. When did they go to visit?

3. What things did Dia and Dipro test to learn?

4. What work did Dia and Dipro start to learn?

Match the following columns

Will bamboo	Many commodities are made
Will Prussian dye	Cloth are colored
To print with tie- dye the cloth	Is mixed with wax to separate the dye
With bamboo bask and stick	It is tie with thread
To make boutique on cloth	Were made with bamboo
Many beautiful vases	Were made with bamboo
Earth board	Is used to decorate interior of a room
By tracing	The cloth are designed
Pieces of clothes	Are fixed on another cloths
With vet dye	We made
Terracotta is built	With mixed

Short questions

1. How do you prepare the cloth before dying?
2. What is the process of using tie-dye?
3. How can you make wax boutique?

Practical Activities

1. Make a terracotta board
2. Make a Shirt with tie-dye.

Color picture



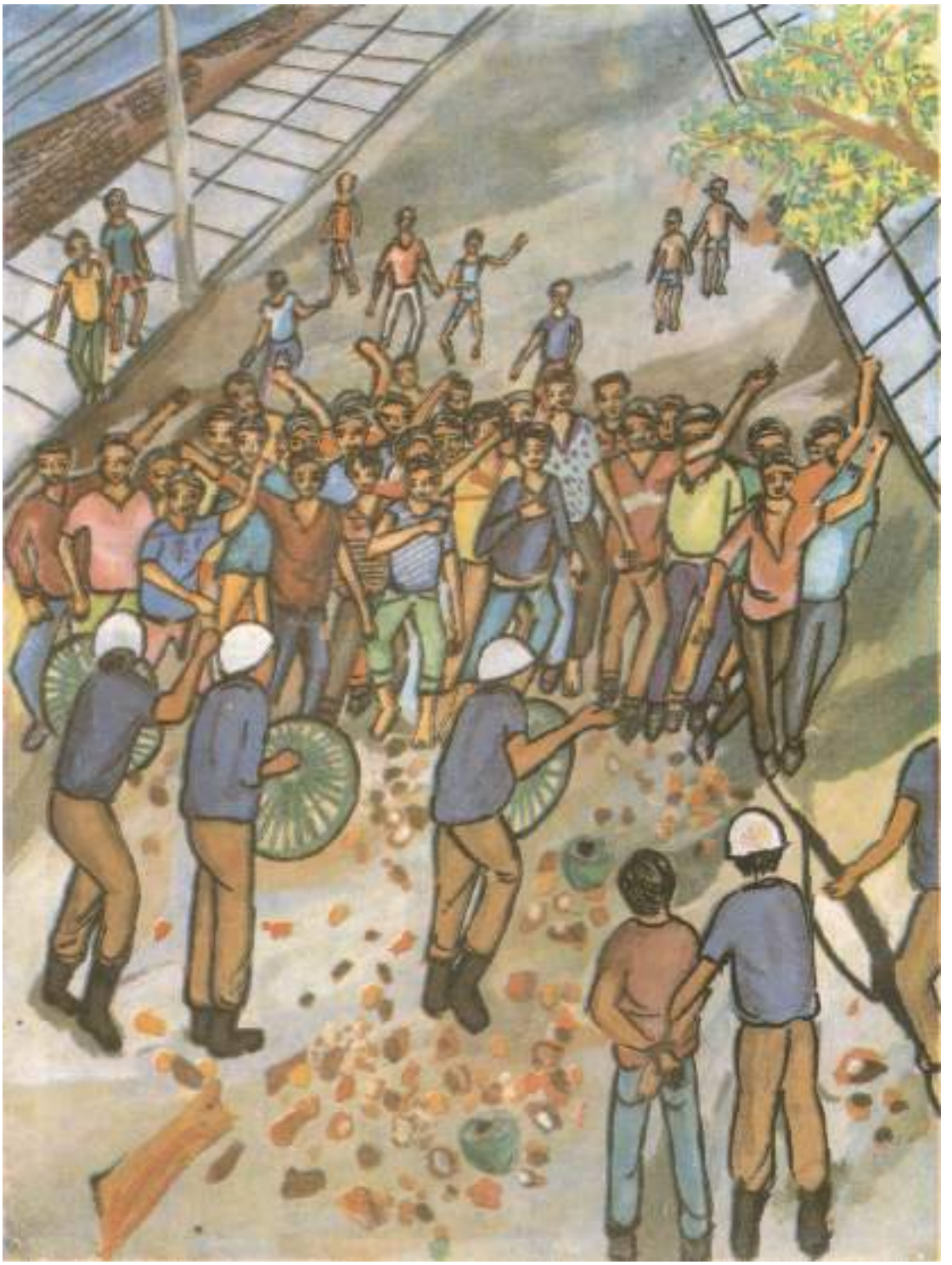
Picture of flowers with water color. Artist : Hashem Khan



Human study with water color, Artist : Sushanta Adhikary



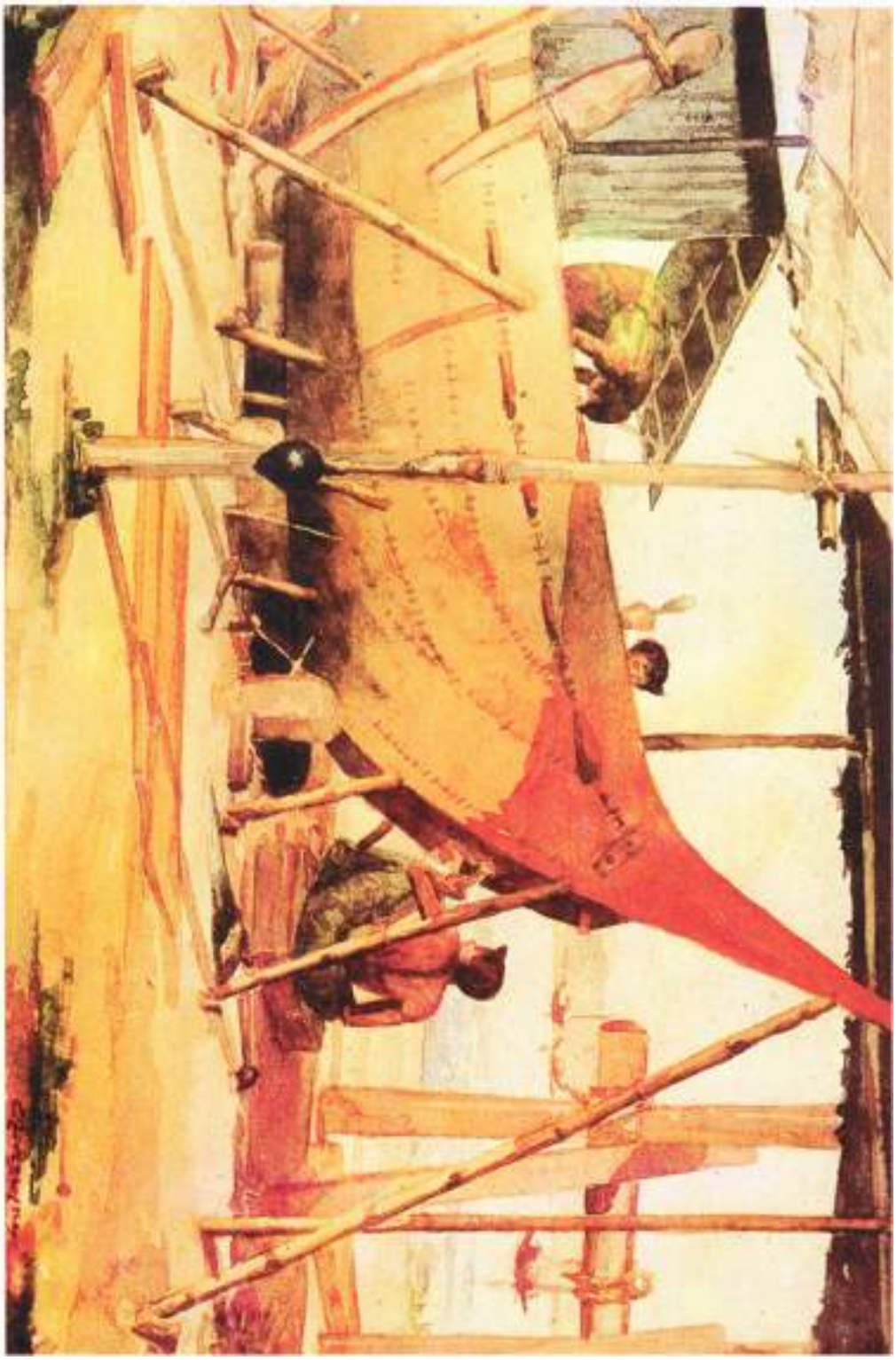
‘Fair’ with water color’ drawn by Md. Mizanur Rahman Ratan. Age-14



‘Movement’ Drawn with poster and water color by Trishna Das Gupta, Age-14



‘Dadar Mukh’ Drawn with water color, Artist : Alaptagin Tushar



Making of Boat, Media water color, Artist : Abdur Razzak, Student of Fine Arts, 3rd year-1951



Stil life with water color, Drawn by Progga Portia Patoary, Age-14



The picture is painted by Arpita Saha (Arpa) with pastel color on umbrella. Age-14



Kite, Chicks with hen, King fisher, Shalik and Dove, drawn with water and poster color by Artist Hashem Khan.

The End

2026 Academic Year

Classes Nine and Ten : Arts and Crafts

আমি জানি না বলতে শেখাই বড় শিক্ষা।

–হিব্রু প্রবাদ



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