

Arts and Crafts

Class Six



NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

**Prescribed by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board
as a Textbook for class six from the academic year 2013.**

Arts and Crafts

Class Six

Written by

Hashem Khan

Adeline Malakar

A.S.M Atiqul Islam

Sanjib Das

Edited by

Mustafa Monowar

Translated by

Md. Abdul Hye

Mahbub Alam

NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

Published by
National Curriculum and Textbook Board
69-70, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000
[All rights reserved by the publisher]

First Publication : December, 2012
Revised Edition : August, 2015
Reprint : August, 2017

Design
National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

For free distribution by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Printed by :

Preface

The aim of secondary education is to make the learners fit for entry into higher education by flourishing their latent talents and prospects with a view to building the nation with the spirit of the Language Movement and the Liberation War. To make the learners skilled and competent citizens of the country based on the economic, social, cultural and environmental settings is also an important issue of secondary education.

The textbooks of secondary level have been written and compiled according to the revised curriculum 2012 in accordance with the aims and objectives of National Education Policy-2010. Contents and presentations of the textbooks have been selected according to the moral and humanistic values of Bengali tradition and culture and the spirit of Liberation War 1971 ensuring equal dignity for all irrespective of caste and creed of different religions and sex.

The present government is committed to ensure the successful implementation of Vision 2021. Honorable Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina expressed her firm determination to make the country free from illiteracy and instructed the concerned authority to give free textbooks to every student of the country. National Curriculum and Textbook Board started to distribute textbooks free of cost since 2010 according to her instruction.

Arts and Crafts increases observation ability about nature, environment, life and life-style. This subject also helps to understand other subjects. For example, this subject helps acquiring applied knowledge and efficiency of General Science, Geography, Medical Science, Engineering Science, Architecture etc. By learning this art, sense of discipline, sense of proportion, aestheticism, patriotism and human values will develop and grow in the learners and they will become creative. Hopefully, objectives of the new curriculum have been properly reflected in 'Arts and Crafts' textbook.

I thank sincerely all for their intellectual labor who were involved in the process of revision, writing, editing, art and design of the textbook.

Prof. Narayan Chandra Saha
Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Heading of the Chapter	Page
Chapter One :	An Introduction to Arts and Crafts	1-7
Chapter Two :	The History of Arts and Crafts Education in Bangladesh	8-15
Chapter Three :	Folk Arts and Crafts of Bangladesh	16-23
Chapter Four :	Common Rules of Drawing, Tools and Media of Drawing Picture	24-39
Chapter Five :	Practice of drawing picture.	40-48
Chapter Six :	Crafts with paper and waste materials	49-61
	Color and use of color	62-69

Chapter One

An Introduction to Arts and Crafts



“Bidraha” drawn by Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin.

After finishing this chapter we will be able to

- **Explain what Arts and crafts are**
- **Describe the background history of Fine Arts**
- **Describe the role of the primitive people in the introduction of Crafts**

Lesson : 1

Introduction of Arts

Children draw pictures. Adults draw pictures too. Painting is the main subject matter and introduction of fine arts. Besides this you will learn very well about arts in higher classes. Pictures are drawn on paper, clothes and canvas, earthen boards, cement board, wooden deck and many other such things. Once writing was done on palm leaves and large leaves of trees, and pictures too were drawn at the sametime. If we go to the museum, we can see the pictures drawn on various kinds of things or materials.

At present, various kinds of papers, canvas, metal plates or lands are being made to draw pictures. How earthen boards have become much developed? Pictures are being drawn on glass with color for many days. On the other hand pictures are being made fine by scratching with sharp knife or pointed stone. There are many means and ways to draw pictures on paper, canvas, clay stone, metal plates and glasses. You know about color. Now, there are many kinds of colors used for painting. The name of the color which is used to paint with water is water color. A kind of stick has been made by mixing with wax. Its name is pastel color. Great senior artists draw pictures on canvas or wooden deck surface by mixing oil or Tarpin with color. Its name is oil color.

At present pictures are drawn or painted very fast with a kind of color called acrylic color. This color can be used in or is made in two ways either by mixing water or oil. Now acrylic color is very popular to the Bangladeshi artists. The young learners too can draw pictures with this acrylic color. It is a bit difficult for the children because pictures are to be drawn very fast. Water color, poster color, wax, oil pastel, all these are better for the young learners.

Lesson: 2

There are many kinds of pencils, pens, ink, knives, scissors, hammers, chisels etc for painting and making pictures fine. However, there are many kinds of brushes. You will know about this by studying fine arts and drawing pictures. You have already known what painting is and how it is done. How the children, like you, draw pictures will be easy to understand if you go to draw pictures. Now there are many art competitions on drawing pictures for the young people and there are exhibitions of those pictures. The children's painting of Bangladeshis being sent to many countries of the world for competition. Many children like you have

brought glory for Bangladesh by getting prize from those countries. Drawings of great artists of our country are being exhibited in different galleries, Shilpakala Academy, Museum and in different places. You have certainly visited some of those exhibitions. Visit them if you have not seen them. Besides these, there is an all time arrangement in our national museum for exhibiting all remarkable Fine Arts and Crafts of Bangladesh. If you go there you will be well acquainted with crafts.

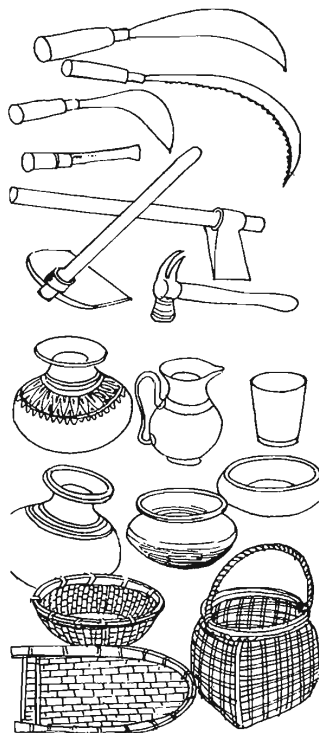
Activity: Make groups of 5-6 persons and write five lines about arts discussing among yourselves in each group.

Lesson : 3

Introduction of Crafts

Furniture which are made with different designs are crafts. Furniture are being made of bamboo, cane. All the cane made crafts of Bangladesh are fine and they have gained fame at home and abroad. Cane-made furniture having artistic works getting favor in many fancy loving families, famous hotels, restaurants, government and non-government offices and drawing rooms. If you go to the museum, you will be acquainted with crafts. There are different kinds of pictures, designs, flowers, leaves, birds, animals curved on the large doors of houses. You will find many kinds of arts and designs of large cots, palanks and beds.

Many things used in our social and family life are crafts. Sickle, axe, plough, scythe, split bamboo, earthen wares etc, are crafts. Besides crafts, there are other arts made by ordinary people. These are known as folk art. Different kinds of ornaments made of gold and silver, Nakshikantha, earthen dolls painted wooden dolls, elephants, horses, men etc, are the symbols of our folk arts.



Crafts

Lesson : 4

Fairs are held in towns and villages on the occasions of New Year, Eid, Puja, Budda Purnima and Christmas day. On the occasion of fair there are collections of arts and crafts. The musical instruments are made for song and music. Musical instruments such as Ektara (one stringed musical instrument), Dotara (two stringed musical instrument), tabla (small kettle drum tabor), Baya (a tabor used by left hand), Sarengi (name of a stringed instrument), Dugdug (toy drum) different kinds of flutes, Dhols (drums) etc. are crafts. But the designs and pictures drawn on these musical instruments are folk arts. Making earthen wares/pots, pots of scythe and brass and bronze are crafts.

Thin soft tapes are taken by working hard from a kind of tree called Murta and shitalpati are made with them. Different designs of various animals, house, flowers, and trees are made on these mats nicely by weaving. Nice messages and words are inscribed on them. This mat is the mixed form of folk arts and crafts. There are many other arts like these such as shakher hari or painted earthen pots, terracotta dolls and toys, lakshmi shoras (painted led). These are folk arts.

Long since women used to make 'Shika' with jute. There are many artistic works with different plaits/braids made of jute in 'Shikas'. Now a days many kinds of artistic works with jute fibre are being made and people are using them with joy. Such as small or large fancy goods, different bags, table, mats, different kinds of mats for spreading on the floor, shoe, sandal, file, box etc.

Activity: write the names of 10 crafts which are used in our social life as well as family life.

New word learnt: Murta

Lesson : 5 & 6

Primitive Art

The first drawing done by man.

The primitive people painted or drew pictures. Today we have known about their life style seeing the pictures drawn by them. They had no houses. They didn't know how to build them. They used to live in caves. They knew nothing about cultivation and growing crops. They used to hunt animals and lived on meat. They used to paint pictures in groups untidily on the uneven walls of those caves where they lived. Many of those caves were discovered in Spain and France.

They didn't draw pictures to decorate their houses. Because they didn't learn to build houses, let alone hang pictures. Do you know why they used to draw pictures? Painting pictures was a belief in magic to primitive people. Hunting animals was their only work. For that reason they used to paint the pictures of the animals they hunted. Again they had drawn the pictures of arrows and spears on animal's body. This meant that the animals were hunted with the weapons of animal hunting. They used to draw such pictures before they went out for hunting. It was their belief that they surely would become successful that day. Most of the animals of that period were Byson, Mammoth etc.

You certainly wish to know with what things the primitive people used to draw and paint pictures. Was it brush?. Where could they get color? Yes, they didn't know how to make so beautiful brushes like us. They sharpened hard bones of animals and drew lines scratching with them. They used to make brushes tying animal's fur and made color with animal fat mixing with colorful soil. It is a matter of surprise that even after thousands of years the colors and lines of those pictures have remained fine and untrained still today.

The primitive people used different stone-made weapons for hunting animals. At one stage they made fine picture by scratching on the weapons. Even they would make necklace with bone and backbone of fishes and pieces of bone etc.

Crafts started from there. Thus the primitive people started arts and crafts.



The picture was drawn by the primitive people.

Activity: The primitive people started arts and crafts – explain the statement.

New words learnt: Byson, Mammoth.

Lesson : 7 & 8

Several thousands of years have passed since the appearance of the primitive people. There have been many ups and downs in the world. Many races and civilizations have appeared and disappeared. Though we do not know about all civilizations, we know about many of them. And our source of knowing about them is their paintings, sculptures, architectures, crafts. Perhaps their books have become extinct. There is no way to know about their language. But scholars can find out the history of the manners of the people, society-culture and civilization of that age from the paintings, sculptures and architectures discovered in relics.

In this perspective we can cite the examples of civilizations of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Mayas, Egyptians, and Indus etc. Because art or painting is an international language or the language of the world. It is not difficult for the people of other countries even after some ages to understand the painting and art of a country or of an age. Suppose, a Negro boy from Zimbabwe of Africa sent you a picture drawn by him. You would be glad and happy to get the painting because you did not find any difficulty to understand the picture. But that boy wrote a letter in his own language to you praising you very much. You couldn't understand a single word of the letter because you don't know their language but you did not face any difficulty to understand the picture drawn by the same boy.

Activity: Make teams consisting of five or six persons in each and write 10 lines about the causes of the primitive peoples painting discussing among yourselves.

Sample Question.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did the primitive people draw pictures?
 - a. On paper
 - b. On cave-wall
 - c. On building-wall
 - d. On tree bark

2. What was the subject of drawing of the primitive people?
 - a. Rivers-canals
 - b. Houses-buildings
 - c. Animals
 - d. Hills-dales

3. What was the name of the cave where the drawing of the primitive people found at first?
- a. Alps mountain
 - b. Altamira
 - c. Lasko
 - d. Himalayas
4. Why did the primitive people draw pictures?
- a. For exhibition
 - b. For selling
 - c. For decorating houses
 - d. To be successful in animal hunting
5. Which one is the famous folk-art of Bangladesh?
- a. Nakshi Kantha
 - b. Brass plate
 - c. Hand-loom saree
 - d. Oil painting
6. Who make the earthen pots?
- a. Potter
 - b. Weaver
 - c. Black Smith
 - d. Carpenter
7. Which painting is done on Zai-Namaz?
- a. Pictures of Mosques and Minars
 - b. Pictures of human and hat-bazar
 - c. Scenery of towns and villages
 - d. Pictures of birds and animals

Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by arts and crafts?
2. Write about the introduction to art in short.
3. Why are paintings and art called International Language?
4. Describe the Cave-Art in short.

Chapter Two

The History of Arts and Crafts Education in Bangladesh



After finishing this chapter we will be able to –

- Describe the history of the education of arts and crafts in Bangladesh.
- Mention the names of the pioneer artists in Bangladesh.
- Explain the necessity of the education of arts and crafts.
- Describe the story of drawing pictures by children and youths of Bangladesh.

Lesson:1

Art and craft education in Bangladesh and the pioneer artists

People of our country know Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin very well. His contribution is great in the field of fine arts and art education in Bangladesh. Drawing pictures and making art is a fine and good work. Painting is a useful work to make the society good to live decently and live in merriment. He could make the people of this country understand this matter well. Today pictures are drawn, sculptures are being made, postars are being done, designs are being made in dresses and clothes. Paintings and designs are necessary in television, cinema, books, newspapers, packets of different things and boxes. Zainul Abedin and his other artist friends were able to make people understand about this necessity and art work by painting pictures for many days and establishing



Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

art schools and colleges. His friends were Qamrul Hassan, Shafiqul Amin, Khaja Shafiq Ahmed and Habibur Rahman. And they were the artists of the first phase in Bangladesh. We call them pioneer artists and they established educational institutions first for drawing. The East Pakistan Government Art Institute started its journey on the 15th November, 1948. In later periods its name, location and size got changed thrice during the last sixty years. At present that institute is situated at Shahbag in the name of Fine Art faculty under Dhaka University. From this institute the education of arts and crafts of Bangladesh started. Later many other art education institutes have been established.

Today many children and youths of Bangladesh draw pictures. Educated families think that drawing pictures is a good and fine work. So they take their children to art schools, painting exhibitions and different art competitions. They collect color, brush and paper and give them to their children's hands. The children and youths of Bangladesh are taking part in art competition for children and youths in different countries particularly in Japan, China, India, Singapore, Korea Russia, Germany and many others countries including Britain. They are getting many prizes and in this way they are gaining fame for Bangladesh.

Activity 1: Make groups of 5-6 persons and identify the different fields of painting/ drawing;. Let us see which group can cite the name of the most fields.

Activity 2: Write name of them with whom Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin established the first art school

Lesson: 2

The story of drawing pictures of the children and youths of Bangladesh

In our country "Khelaghar" and "Kanchi Kancher Mela", children-youth organization at first started drawing picture for children and youths in Bangladesh. In 1956, Khelaghar arranged a large art exhibition and competition for children in Bangla Academy. Many children participated in this exhibition with the pictures drawn by them. This exhibition was the first exhibition of the pictures drawn by children. After this in 1958 the Kanchi Kancher Mela started an art school for the children by arranging an exhibition and competition. It was named "Shilpabitan".

At that time Kanchi Kancher Mela took different programs giving importance on the children study of culture and art. It took different programmes to make children interested in reading different books, singing, staging drama, painting, debating, games and sports along with their study in school and colleges.

Artist Hashem Khan was an active member of the central Kanchi Kancher Mela. He was also named Sathi Bhai. He thought for many days about the matter how to increase children interest in drawing pictures properly and rightly through organization. According to his plan the guardians along with their children came to Kanchi Kancher Mela in the afternoon on holiday. In a house of Kanchi Kancher Mela he sat with the children and while gossiping he told the children to draw pictures. A lot of paper and brushes were kept ready for the children. Seeing so many colors and papers children crowded on paper in delight.

They sat together and gradually they would draw each picture taking colors and brushes according to their sweet will through gossiping, laughter and playing. They lost themselves in delight when they saw the pictures drawn by them. Even their guardians became as much delighted as they were astonished to see their children's imagination power. In this way Shilpa-bitan and Khelaghar came in to being for children's drawing. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin, Potua Quamrul Hassan, Artist Shafiuddin Ahmed, Shafiqul Amin and other artists praised this initiative of Kanchi kancher mela. In later period Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and Shafiqul Amin joined Kanchi Kancher Mela and Shilpa Bitan and inspired children in drawing pictures and studying other cultures.

Activity: Write 5 lines about how Shilpa Bitan, school of painting for children was founded.

Lesson: 3

Within a few days there was a good response in painting among children through Shilpa Bitan. Kanchi Kancher Mela arranged painting exhibition and Ananda Mela regularly. In 1959, 1960 and 1961 this Ananda Mela was held in the field of the Press Club in Dhaka and created a great response among children. Through this Ananda Mela and painting exhibition the matter of children's drawing pictures spread in villages and towns and all over the country even in inaccessible hilly areas. Several thousand of pictures would come from the whole country. The tribal and village children draw very fine pictures and sent them to the painting exhibition. The 5th October, 1958 was the day of founding the Kanchi Kancher Mela. A lot of pictures drawn by the interested children and youths of Dhaka city and artistic work were collected. The office of the Kanchi Kancher Mela and the library named Kakoli reading room were in two rooms of the ground floor of the Ittefaq office. Arrangement for exhibition of the painting and art work collected by children was made in the two rooms of Kanchi Kancher Mela. It was opened by Potua Qamrul Hassan. In this way Shipa Bitan, which is the institutional school or centre for children's painting started its journey. So it is said that in the East Pakistan the institutional beginning of the study for children's art started through two events. One of the events was the children art exhibition arranged by Khelaghar in 1956 and the other was the starting of the programme of Shilpa Bitan in 1958.

Lesson: 4

In 1960, about ten years after the beginning of painting, at the government art institute situated at Shahbag Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin made arrangement for painting for children with the elders. It was done in the process of Shilpabitan and Kanchi Kancher Mela. The children welfare council conducted this art school. Artist Shafiqul Amin, Artist Abdur Razzaque and Abdul Baset looked after the matter of inspiring children in drawing pictures and learning. Zainul Abedin was the advisor. The name of the school was Shamsunnahar Children Kalabhaban. Children would come here and drew pictures with joyful mind. Till now the school is creating scope in painting for childrens.

The name of the school has been changed into Zainul Children Kalabhaban. The teachers of fine art look after the school. Since the beginning many children came to this Zainul Kalabhaban from different areas of Dhaka city and paint pictures. This school has a great contribution in creating atmosphere for children to paint pictures. The pictures drawn by the children of this school have gained fame at home and abroad.

Lesson: 5

Then gradually children's drawing pictures has been going on regularly in different organizations and schools. At present children's drawing picture is a particular subject for studying the culture of Bangladesh. At that time Ruknuzzaman, director of the central Kanchi Kancher Mela gave importance to children and considered it to be able to develop children's talent and build them up as good citizens. Children got interest in painting due to Hashem Khan's thinking of new and pleasant methods. Within a few days parents and guardians became interested in their children's drawing pictures. With the efforts of Hashem Khan and Ruknuzzaman Khan's children's popularity for art spread all over the country through different exhibitions and competitions. So it may be said that the subject of children painting got established as general subject of studying culture in Bangladesh through long efforts of two persons. They were artist Hashem Khan and Ruknuzzaman Khan Dada Bhai. Certainly they always got Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin's council and inspiration.

Activity : Where is the Zainul Children Kalabhaban situated? Write 8 lines in your Khata about this institution.

Lesson: 6

Children's paintings of the Liberation War

In 1972, Kanchi Kancher Mela did a great work by making children draw pictures. In 1971, children and youths of that period painted more than hundred pictures drawn on the liberation war of Bangladesh. These pictures show how Pakistani soldiers killed innocent peoples, ruined villages after villages, towns and bazaars, schools, colleges, temples, mosques by burning. The gallant boys, farmers, Labourers, blacksmiths, potters, fishermen and all Bangalees, plunged into war against this Pak raider with weapons. Many of the children and youths engaged themselves in the liberation war in different ways. Many of them fought with guns along with the elders.



Liberation war pictures drawn by children

Children drew pictures as they saw the attack of the Pak hander Bahini that

happened in their own villages and own towns, how they burnt the hat - bazars, schools and colleges, homes and houses. They could not forget dangerous incidents like killing of their relatives by firing, their torture etc and many other things like these. They drew pictures about this torture very attentively. Besides, they painted and drew pictures of the freedom fighters that attacked the camps of the Pak soldiers all on a sudden in the darkness of nights and ruined them utterly. They drew their pictures too.

The brave boys of Bangladesh defeated the Pak hanader bahini and returned to villages, towns, own homes as heroes. The children painted those pictures too. An exhibition was arranged at Kanchi Kanchar Mela with those particular pictures drawn by children. There were three hundred pictures of the liberation war.

Tazuddin Ahmed, Finance Minister of that period and the Prime Minister of the revolutionary government of independent Bangla during the liberation period opened the exhibition.

The pictures drawn by the children touched the mind of the young and adult, native and foreign visitors. Those children artists took their selected 70 pictures to Ruknuzzaman Dada Bhai and showed to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Ganabhaban. Bangabandhu got acquainted with the talent of the children and became pleased. He praised the children. That day Bangabandhu passed three and half an hour gossiping with the children. He served them meal with care.

Activity: Write 10 lines on your Khata about the liberation war.

Lesson: 7

The exhibition went on for fifteen days. Everyday many people came to the exhibition to see children's paintings on the liberation war. Seven pictures were selected from 300 pictures after much thinking. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and Hashem Khan selected those pictures to take them to London. Zainul Abedin became excited and very glad to see the children's pictures on the liberation war. Children artists of new independent state draw the pictures of the liberation war and the torture and havocs of the Pak hanader forces so excellently and honestly. The subject matter of the pictures touched the heart of any spectators. The consciousness of the liberation war became more sharpened. Zainul Abedin wanted to take the pictures to London at his own initiative as he thought it would not done if only the people of the country saw them. They painted every picture of liberation war as seen by our children simply and honestly in color and lines. These had to be shown to the people of the world. It would do two things. The first thing was that the children of Bangladesh were talented and they could draw excellent and beautiful pictures. It would be informed to world people. The second thing was that

through the easy media of exhibition the world people would know about our liberation war, the devilish torture and oppression, and killing people by the Pak hanader forces.

They would also know about the courage and morale of the people of Bangladesh by virtue of which they defeated the Pak soldiers fighting nine months in a deadly war. They won the victory of the country.

Lesson: 8

The children drew these 70 pictures and took them to show Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. When Bangabandhu knew that Shilpacharya would take the pictures for exhibition, he became very glad and he said. "I am informing the officials of Bangladesh High Commission in London about the matter just now. They will give all kinds of co-operation." He said "These pictures drawn by our children are valuable asset. Even our children are able to convey the news and the glory of the independence of Banglaedesh. It is our great achievement." It was 22nd June of 1972. In the institute of Commonwealth in London, an exhibition of the pictures drawn by the children of Bangladesh was arranged gorgeously. When this news spread, children, the old and women of London came to see them every day. Different newspapers, B.B.C and other media published news with great importance praising the children artists. The guardian of Britain published news almost in full page. A big poster was printed with the picture drawn by Dinaa, a child artist. The money earned by selling during the exhibition was sent to the aid fund of the Bangladesh government. This exhibition continued for one month and ten days. This exhibition was arranged not only in London, later this exhibition was arranged in Edinbora town and eight other common-wealth countries including Canada. The pictures drawn by the children of Bangladesh have brought the glory and spirit of liberation war.

Sample Question**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Whose contribution was great as a fore runner in studying arts in Bangladesh?
 - a. Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah
 - b. Shattayjit Roy
 - c. Shahidullah Kaiser
 - d. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin
2. What type of school was Shilpa Bitan?
 - a. For studying
 - b. For playing sports
 - c. For drawing
 - d. For singing
3. For whom the organisation "Kanchi Kancher Mela" works?
 - a. Intellectuals
 - b. Labourers
 - c. Children and youth
 - d. Old
4. How many pictures were drawn by the children and youth on Liberation war in 1972?
 - a. 350
 - b. 400
 - c. 300
 - d. 200
5. In which city the exhibition of the paintings drawn by the children and youths on Liberation War in 1972 was held?
 - a. New York
 - b. London
 - c. Paris
 - d. Toronto
6. Who was the founder Director of Central Kanchi Kancher Mala?
 - a. Shattayget Roy
 - b. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin
 - c. Rokonujjaman Khan Dada Bhai
 - d. Shahidullah Kaiser

Short Answer Questions

1. Write in short how the Art Institute was established.
2. Write about the exhibition of the paintings drawn by the children on Great Liberation War and the venues where they were held.
3. Describe the necessity of Art and Craft education.
4. Write the names of five fore runners of Arts of Bangladesh.

Chapter Three

Folk Arts and Crafts of Bangladesh



"The folk art and craft museum of Sonargaon"

Established : 12th march, 1975

Founder : Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

After finishing this chapter we will be able to

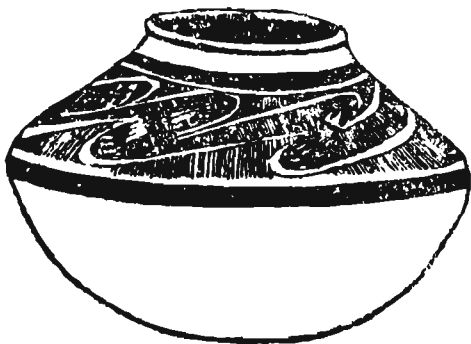
- **Explain what is folk-arts and give examples.**
- **Explain what is crafts and give examples.**
- **Describe the folk arts of Bangladesh.**
- **Describe the crafts of Bangladesh.**

Lesson : 1

Conception about Folk art

We know about the paintings of the primitive people. But it is not the fact that all the primitive people who lived in the caves could draw pictures. But some of them drew pictures very well. They were made draw pictures. Later on they learnt to make pots and statues which were made in a simple way. Such as some of the primitive people could draw fine pictures and make statues.

The folk artists did the same. Since ancient period in village and towns, some people could draw fine pictures and make dolls. They drew pictures and made dolls in a simple way. Their children learnt it. The children of their families sat near to their fathers and uncles and learnt how to draw pictures and make dolls. In this way folk arts have been made for thousands of years in the same method. This arts gives delight in the mind of common people. So it is said, "Folk art is the creation of common people and for common people". The elements of folk arts are common to all over the world. Elements mean the things with which anything is made. For example, some similar folk arts are made in all countries with soil, wood, cloth, cotton, metal, objects, leaves, bamboo, cane etc. These are dresses, furniture, folk ornaments, folk musical instruments, niddle work, dolls, utensils etc.



The signal drum of the Wit Toes of Brazil



Shakher hari of Bangladesh.

Activity:1. Make groups consisting of four or five persons each and explain the statement, "Folk art is the creation of common people and for common people."

Activity: 2. Find out the similarities and dissimilarities of folk art with primitive art."

Lesson : 2 & 3

Introduction to folk arts of Bangladesh

In our Bangladesh fairs are held in villages and markets on different occasions. Now a days even in towns such fairs are arranged. Sometimes you must have gone to such fairs. Such as the Bengali new year fair or the fair of Poush Sangkranti. Besides, fairs are arranged locally on the occasions of Eid, Puja, Muharram, Rath Jatra etc. In these fairs, with other things different dolls of attractive and bright colors, different furniture and toys made of jute, bamboo, cane and wood and different pots made of clay are available to buy. These toys are made of wood or clay. Different kinds of elephants, horses, men and dolls are made by pressing clay. Small or large elephants, horses and dolls of men are made of wood. Then these clay and wood made toys and dolls are being colored with bright color of red, blue, yellow, orange, green, black etc.



"Different kinds of dolls made with clay"

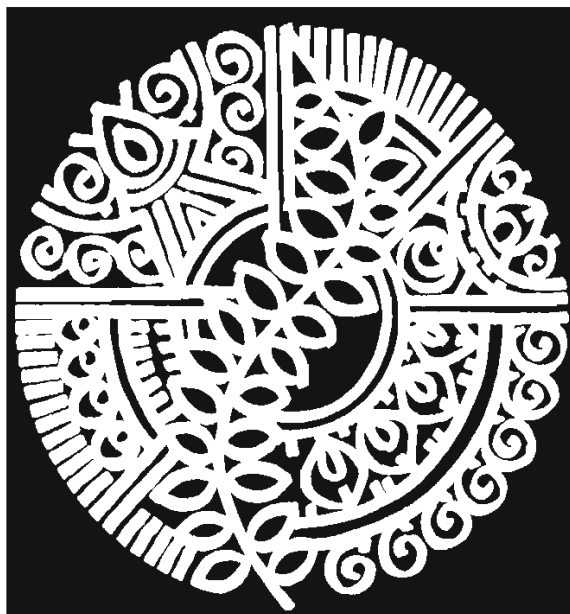
Elephants and horses are placed on wooden decks, then four wheels are joined at the down words so that these can be used as toys. Besides, different kinds of shika floor mats, table mats etc are made of jute. Then they are colored. In leisure time the village women of Bengal make a kind of quilt /kantha with beautiful designs or different pictures by sewing with coloring cotton very carefully. Its name is Nakshikantha. Their stories of weal and woe of their lives remain in this kantha. Toys and nakshikantha are the remarkable folk arts of Bangladesh. Besides these the sakher haris (the Fancy earthen wares), wooden seat paintings, wall pictures, Nakshi fans/ designed fans, Nakshi cakes/ designed cakes, block pictures of burnt clay, all these are known as folk arts of Bangladesh. It is an old custom of Bangladesh to draw alpona in different work, functions, houses of Puja, and yards. It is also folk art of Bangla. Today alpona is drawn

on wedding ceremonies, gaye holud, in the front yard and roads of the sahid minar on the 21st February. This is the continuity of that old folk tradition.

Folk arts are made of ordinary materials like clay, old clothes, wood, bamboo, cane, sponge wood (bola), palm leaves and date leaves. This folk arts are made with very ordinary color, chalk, blue color, red lead (sidur), char coal etc.

To make all these folk arts the same picture is used again as the design. This picture which is used again and again called motif or coin.

The widely used motives of the folk art of Bangladesh are the lotus, ornamental design, the moon, the sun, elephants, birds, batel leaves etc. This art has been mixed with our life for thousands of years. Our folk arts bear the testimony of the culture of our own nation even out side the country.



Alpona



Kalka



Pater Shika

Activity: 1. Form groups of 5 to 6 persons and each group will make a list of folk arts mentioned in this lesson. Let us see which group can write the names of the highest number of folk arts.

Activity : 2. Draw a design using any two motifs

New words learnt: Custom of art, Nakshikantha, element, Motif.

Lesson: 4

Idea about craft arts

Everyday we use many kinds of articles in different works. To beautify all these useful articles different kinds of craft arts are done. All these designed articles for use are called craft arts. Since about 20 or 25 lac years ago primitive people learnt to make weapons of sharp stones. All these stone weapons, shabol made of branches of trees and wooden sticks were the weapons for human use.



"Different kinds of craft arts"

When earthen pot or wares are designed (shakher hari) they are called folk arts. Before this stage when potters make pots, they are called craft arts. But 17000 or 12000 years ago from now there lived a group of hunters in France. They made weapons with the horns of deer and teeth of elephants. Again they drew or curved fine pictures on the weapons. To decorate any design on any article by curving, scratching or any other way for increasing the beauty is called artistic work or ornamentation. Basically, those primitive hunters introduced ornamentation on articles for use.

In the later stage of the old stone age people made necklace by joining the bone of the back bone of fish, oyster, teeth of deer. Their signs have been found. They used a kind of lamp of the size of small plate made of stone for drawing picture on the cave wall. In the age of new stone men learnt to make

earthen pots. Thus civilization has developed. At the same time men have learnt to make new articles for use with different elements. They have given the artistic form to them by various artistic works or ornamentation.

Some elements or tool are used for ornamentation of craft arts. Sometimes it is done only with hand. So it is said when craft work is done with simple ordinary tools to increase the beauty of the useable things it is called craft. For example, an ordinary wooden door is a useful thing for a house but it is not a craft. But if we want to see this useful ordinary thing in a beautiful form then artistic work is done with the design of flowers, creeper leaves or other design. Then this door with design or artistic work becomes the model of craft work. Different kinds of crafts have developed in different areas. Nature of land, taste of people, locally found elements, living of the inhabitants etc have played a great role in the development of craft works in different regions.

Activity : Write the name of one folk art and one craft and draw their pictures.

New words learnt : craft, weapon or ornamentation, artistic work.

Lesson : 5 & 6

Introduction to the crafts of Bangladesh.

Like folk arts, crafts of Bangladesh are deeply mixed with the people of our country. Elements of crafts which are easily available in the nature of our country are bamboo, cane and wood, so crafts which are made of bamboo, cane and wood have developed in our country. Their artistic quality is praised all over the world. Besides, different utensils made of clay and different articles made of copper, cellmate (kansa) and brass are the bright examples of crafts.



"Crafts made of Bamboo and Cane"

The use of ornaments in the ornamentation of Bengali women is very old. Different gold and silver ornaments with fine designs are also beautiful crafts. Different ornaments used by the primitive people of Bangladesh are also the best examples of our crafts. Besides, Handloom saree particularly Zamdani, Tangail saree, Rajshahi silk and Katan saree have been known in home and abroad as the remarkable crafts of Bangladesh. Flowers, creepers, leaves, birds and different designs are drawn by scratching and curving on the body of earthen wares, pots, pitchers, goblet (sorai) of clay and plates, glasses, pitchers, tubs, movable wash bates, (chilmochi), betel leaf pot (panbata) of losoass (pital) and beel-metal and seythe (Doo), axe, khanta, seythe, pan and nut crackers (Jati) etc are made of iron. All these are crafts of Bangladesh.

New word learnt : Daru Art



Palan Quin



Ornament

Besides there are different articles made of bamboo and cane such as chair, table, mura, cot, sajee, dala, (kula) winnowing fan, polow, ucha, chuch for catching fish, different kinds of designed clothes, bed sheets, blankets made by the primitive people, baskets of bamboo and cane, strawhat (mathal), braclets of conch, buttons of oyster, combs of bone etc. Our rich world of craft works has been built up with these innumerable things.

Activity: 1. Write the names of some crafts used in your house and surrounding and make a list.

Sample Questions**Multiple choice questions:**

1. Who created the folk-art?
 - a) Modern artists.
 - b) Reknowned artists.
 - c) Common people.
 - d) Baul artists.
2. Who prepare Nakshikantha?
 - a) Village women of Bengal.
 - b) The weavers of Bengal.
 - c) The Patuas of Bengal.
 - d) The potters of Bengal.
3. What is called frequent uses of the same picture as design for making folk art ?
 - a) Sign.
 - b) Motif.
 - c) Alpona
 - d) Constituent.
4. What is called the artistic work for making useable articles beautiful ?
 - a) Fine Arts
 - b) Primitive art
 - c) Asthetic
 - d) Craft.
5. Where are many examples of crafts of Bangladesh preserved?
 - a) In Liberation war Museum
 - b) In National Museum
 - c) In Barendra Museum
 - d) In Zainul Sangrahasala

Essay type questions:

1. Write in short about the crafts of Bangladesh.
2. Decscribe about the folk arts.

Short Answer Questions

1. Mention three differences between folk-arts and crafts.
2. Make a list of 5 important folk-arts of Bangladesh.
3. Draw 3 motifs of widely used folk-art of Bangladesh.
4. Why is crafts used in various activities of daily life?
5. Describe in short the crafts of Bangladesh.

Chapter Four

Common Rules of Drawing, Tools and Media of Drawing Picture



Different tools of drawing

After finishing this chapter we will be able to -

- Narrate the common rules of drawing.
- Describe the names of primary tools and explain the procedures of using them.
- Mention the names of different media of drawing.
- Describe the uses of pencils and pastel color as the media of painting pictures.

Lesson: 1

General rules of drawing pictures:

We all like to draw pictures. If a pen or pencil is given to a little child's hand, then, he/she too will make some size and phase on paper or a wall by drawing. This is his/her drawing. You also have drawn the pictures of houses, peoples, rivers and boats, fishes and birds and all these in those pictures, you have also painted them as your wishes. Certainly all these pictures are very fine. But we are to know some rules for drawing properly and correctly. If we draw pictures following the rules and correct methods; the pictures will be fine and look live. At the same time it is necessary to observe the nature animal world and different articles of our daily use around us deeply to have a command over the methods of painting.



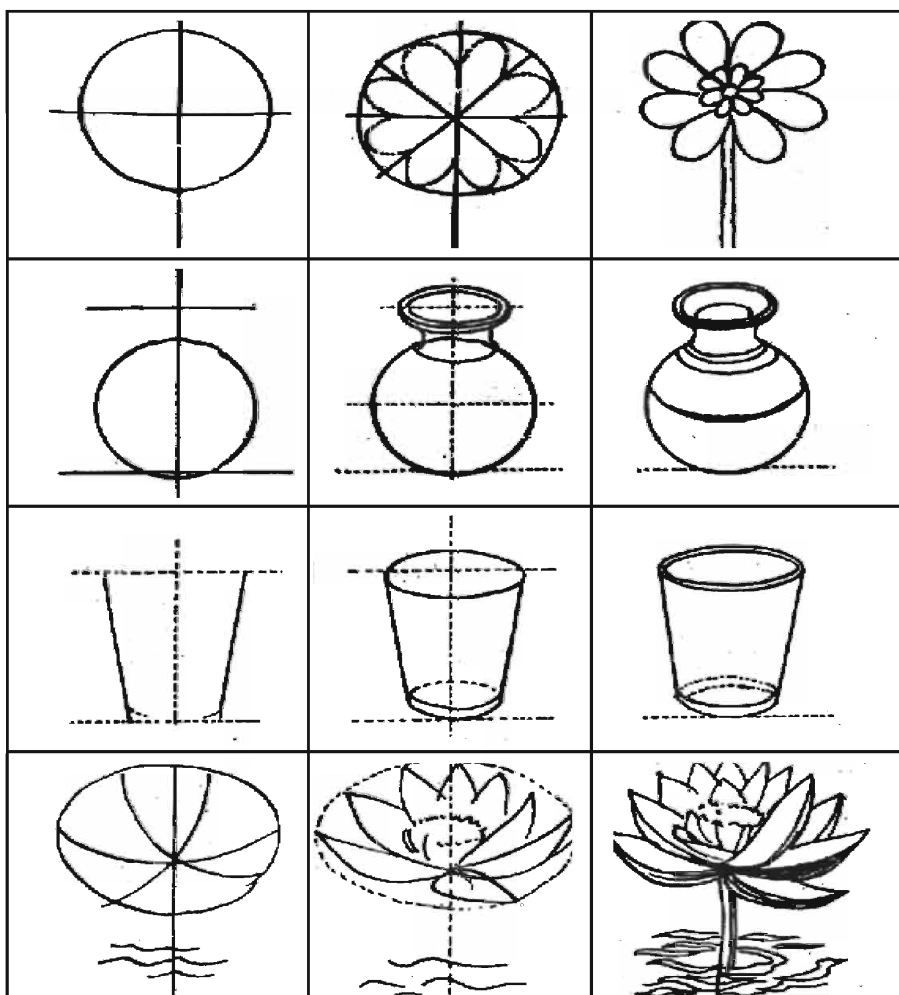
Pictures are to be drawn with proper ratio of light and shade

For drawing pictures, you have to produce the right shape and form of the subject matter that is what we want to draw as much as possible. So at first you have to make the diagram or drawing of the subject matter rightly and decently. Then you have to give perfection to it using different colors properly. By following certain rules we can draw pictures easily.

Such as drawing with size and shape arranging subjects according to distance and ratio, correct application of light and shade in the picture and skill in using colors.

Drawing with forms and shapes

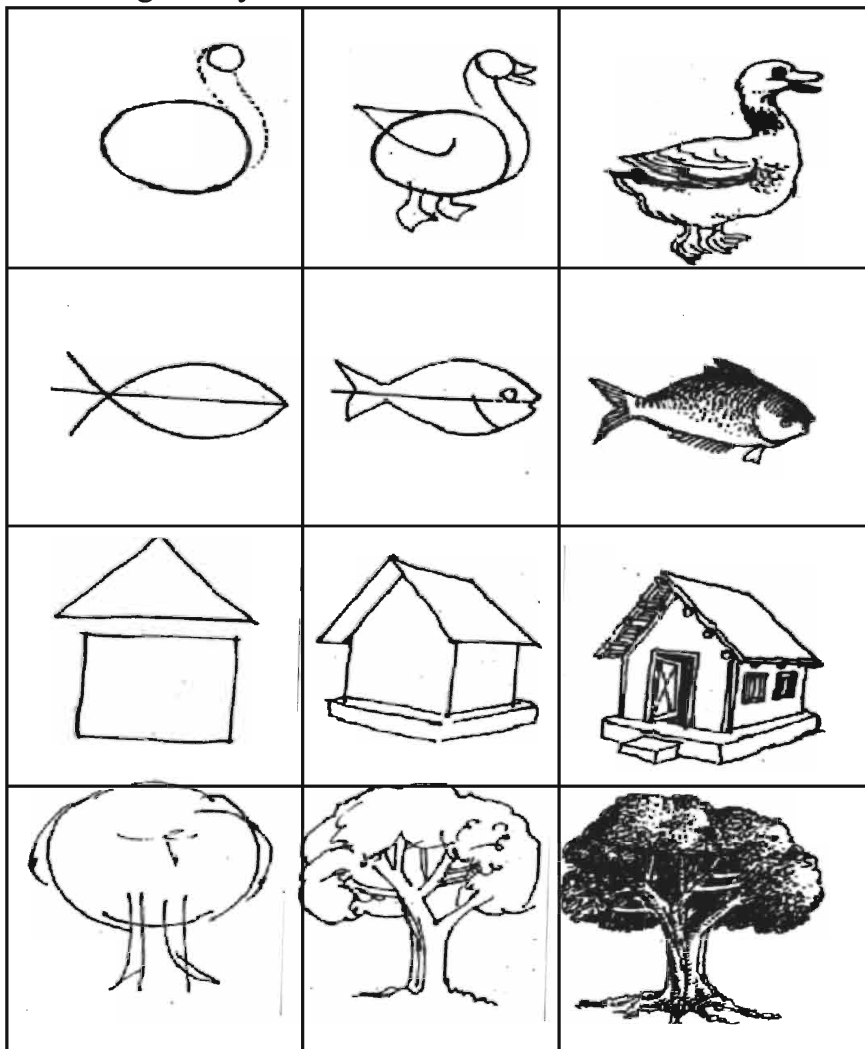
If we look around us, we can see many things. These are trees and plants, houses and homes, people, animals and birds, earthen wares, plates and cups, chairs and tables and many other things. Size and shape, appearance, structure of each are different. For example, the trees and plants. Some are small and some are big, some are thick and some are very tall. There is no similarity between a banyan tree and a palm tree. Again all people are not same to look at. Some are fat while some are thin. Some are short and some are tall.



Likewise the size and shape of animals and birds, furniture, tools, and every thing are different. So, whatever you will draw you need to see how its size and shape are.

It is much easier to make the original drawing slowly. Observe and watch the above pictures properly one after another and try to draw in this way.

See, whether the form and shape is round, tall, triangular, square or flat. If we observe properly, we can find and understand that all things of nature may be put into three shapes or forms. These three shapes are round shape, square shape and triangular shape. You have to think of these three shapes/forms in which you can match the pictures of things and persons you will draw and then you are to correct the drawing slowly.



The shape of almost all things of our surroundings matches round, triangular and square shape.

It is shown here by drawing a few pictures of this book. Look at the pictures minutely whatever you go to draw something, observe it well and try to understand whether it is fat, thin or round, rectangular or triangular before you draw.

New words learnt: Diagram, Original

Lesson: 2

Arrangement of Subjects

At first you have to think for a while about the subject whose picture you will draw. If you are to draw something through observation, then you should observe it properly and decide how you will arrange it on the paper. It may be the picture of a cat, a potzpatil or a scene of a village. If there is one subject such as a picture of a flower or of a hen will be drawn. In this case the picture will be drawn in such a way that after drawing no part of it comes to the last border or edge of the paper. The drawing will be made leaving some space above, below, right and left of the paper so that the picture does not become very big or very small according to the paper. Again if the subject is the scenery of a village then you are to think how to arrange it in order to make it worth setting.

Because here many things constitute one thing. There are homes and houses, trees and plants, com fields on the bank of the river, boats are tied in the shore or floating boats with hoisted sails in the river. There are people and birds. All these things constitute the village. Let us arrange the picture in four or five ways and choose which one is the best. If need arises, two or one subjects may be cut. After drawing arrange the subject of the picture in the way in which it seems to be beautiful to its sight. If the arrangement of the subject on the paper is not fine, then the picture will not be attractive. Then the drawing will be made on the paper according to the plan perfectly as far as possible.

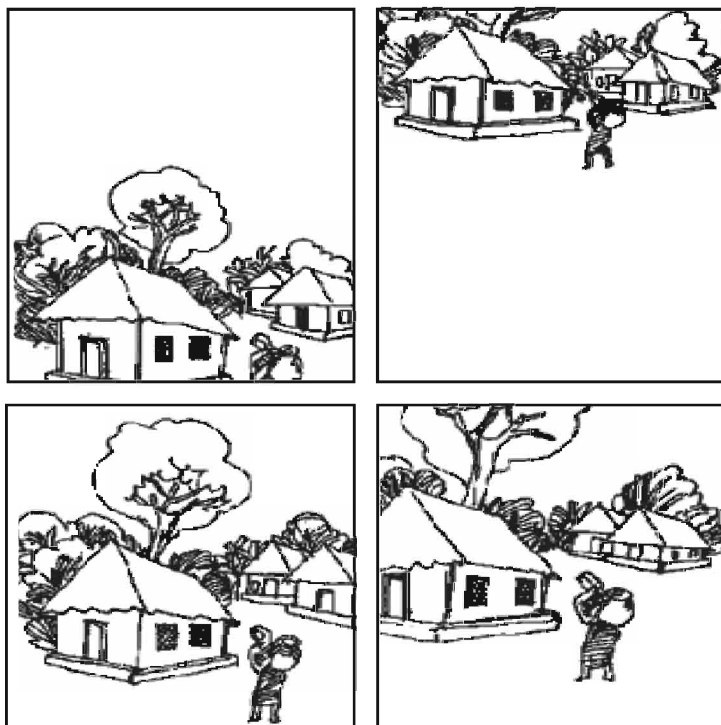
Distance and proportion in Painting

Let us have idea about distance and proportion now. Earlier we have discussed about arranging village scene. There are rivers, plants and trees, men and boats in it. Now what will be size of the boat in proportion to a man? If there is a tree nearby, then how big shall be the size of the tree. If there is a cow or a man then how small the size it will be we must have an accurate idea about it. The comparison of size or proportion of small or big things in a picture is called ratio. If there is a man in the picture what will be the size of the head in comparison with the body. How long will be hands, how much of the picture in the whole body

from hip to leg and from hip to shoulder Maintaing ratio we are to draw a picture. So the subject of a picture should be observed properly. Further, more if there are three boats in the river of more than one man in a picture you correctly have to assess the distance of the boat standing in the front from the boat, standing in the back distance of the man, standing in the front from the man, standing in the back and the distance of trees. You can indicate the exact distance of a picture if you can properly draw how small will be the picture of the distant place in proportion to the picture of the nearest place. In that case at the time of coloring a thing at the distant place will be lighter than that of the thing of the nearest place.

However beautiful would the picture be if the proportion and distance of a picture are not maintained properly, the picture will be under no circumstances realistic. The main objective of proportion is to determine how big or small a thing from another thing. So it is very valuable in the field of drawing a realistic picture.

New words learnt: Proportion, Realistic picture



Arranging subjects: In the above pictures the same is arranged in four ways. You are to draw the best one. But the third picture is the best. Then No-4, No-1 and No 2 accordingly.

Lesson: 3

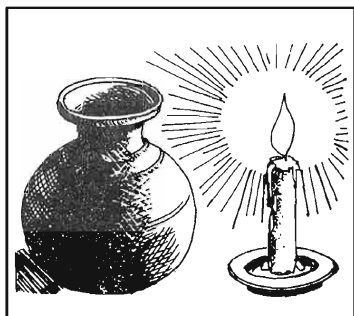
Light and Shade

Usually pictures may be of two kinds- only diagram or drawing based pictures. Alpona or design belongs to the diagram. Besides, if pictures are drawn in any other way, the subject of light and shade is very important. In that case the light and shade should be shown in a picture. We get day and night because of the sun. Likewise light and shade occur for the same cause for light and shade. There are differences in the form shape of different things that is round, square or any other form are caught by our sight. It is natural that shade or darkness exists on the opposite of sunlight. These forms are also under go change in the nature. For example, there is one kind of light and shade in the morning, at noon it comes deeper and in the afternoon light is soft and the shade too grows softer.

The direction from which the light reflects on any things like nature, men or animal, the light of that direction is bright. The shade gets mixed with the color of opposite direction. It is reception of light and shade on the picture is objected properly. It is understood that green color on the leaves of the same tree becomes bright in the sun and in the same way the leaves of that tree becomes green differently in the shade but it will not lose the brightness. Every subject has its own color and so the application of light and shade should be adjusted.

In the same scene the color of the subject in the front will be brighter than that of the subject of the back.

The more the distance of the subject the lighter will be color. In this way the light and shade, nearness, distance perspective, upward and downward should be shown properly. Otherwise the picture will not be lively.



The light of the candle has fallen on the picture



The sun-light and shade should be shown clearly in the picture

Uses of Colors

It cannot be said that use of color can be learnt well by reading books only. Not only colors but more the rules you have already known can be learnt by reading books only. Drawing is a subject to be learnt in black and white practically. So, theoretical knowledge should be applied into practice for learning drawing pictures. One is to learn the use of different colors by drawing again and again and by using different colors. There are many colors for drawing paintings and pictures and there are different methods in using them. You can learn about them at the time of discussing about the media of drawing pictures. Among different shade three colors are called primary color or basic color.

These three colors are red, blue and yellow. By mixing these three colors with one another many shades of colors can be prepared.

Such as

1. Yellow + red = orange
2. Yellow + blue = green
3. Blue + red = violet

If red and blue colors are mixed by making difference in their proportion then it will be dark brown. Many colors can be made of these three colors. They are called secondary color. But it is not possible to make absolutely white or absolutely black color by mixing primary or secondary colors.

New words learnt: Primary Color, Secondary Color

Activity : Prepare a secondary color using any two primary colors

Lesson: 4

Primary materials for drawing pictures

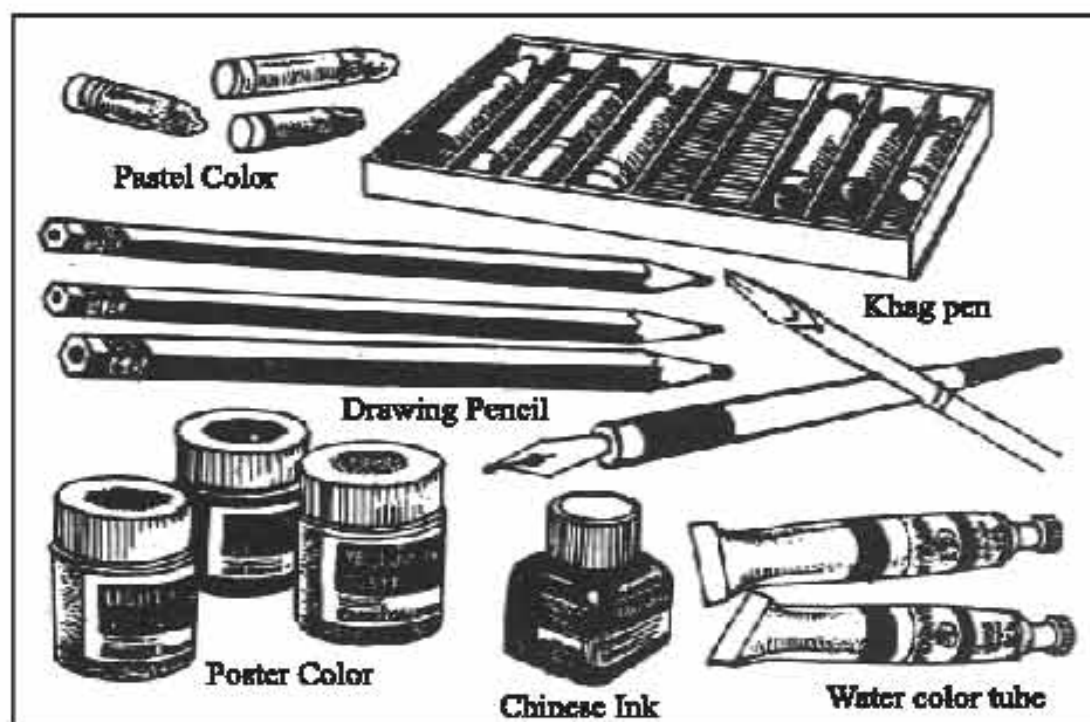
A tool is something with which something is made. There may be one or more than one tools. For example, when a carpenter makes chair, table, cot etc. he needs hammer, chisel, and saw etc. These are his tools. Likewise when a painter draws pictures, he needs certain things and we call them the tools of drawing. There are different kinds of tools for drawing. Different tools are used in the pictures of different media. Paper, pencil, ink and pen, brush, board, clip, easel color etc are the primary tools for drawing picture. Now we will know about the tools of drawing.

Paper

The first thing for drawing is paper. This papers are thick and thin, rough, smooth and shinning surfaced. We call the thick paper board. These boards are also found both smooth and rough and are of various standards.

The papers of the ordinary standard for drawing which is available in Bangladesh or the paper for drawing pictures in different media is easily available is named cartridge

paper. Cartridge papers are found in two or three qualities- thick and thin. The color of the cartridge paper is not milk white but slightly dully white. In this cartridge paper pictures can be drawn with pencils, pen-ink, water color and of pastels. This paper is primarily used for learning drawing pictures in our country. In milk white and slightly thick offset papers pictures can be drawn beautifully with pen-ink and pencils. This paper is not good for drawing with water color. The slightly thick and rough surfaced offset paper is the most suitable paper for drawing with water color.



The ordinary quality of water colored picture can be drawn in the rough surfaced cartridge paper. But hand made paper is the best paper for water color. Now this paper is also made by machine. But the name is still hand made paper. Painting can be done in this paper with pastel color too. The other papers which are available in our country are art card, art paper, box board, pitch board, and various thick colored papers.

Newsprint is the paper for ordinary writing and printing books. Art card and art paper are only suitable for pen-ink and brush-ink painting. This paper is shining and smooth. This paper is suitable for improved quality of printing.

Box board is thick and its one side is white and smooth. The other side of it is slightly gray or brown and slightly rough.

Generally this paper is largely used to mount papers or for decent finding work giving margin in all sides of the picture. It is very interesting to paint pictures with pastel on the gray side of this paper. Pitch board is slight thick and hard. The color of it is deep brown or light brown. It is possible to paint pictures by rubbing pastel on it. There are some papers which are used to bind books and to make packages. Many artists use this board for painting in different media.

There are colored papers of different colors. They are thick, thin, rough and smooth. Pictures can be drawn in many ways on these colored papers. Many artists make various kinds of picture with these papers by cutting, tearing and pasting. The pictures which are drawn by cutting and tearing paper are called collage pictures.

Pencil

A pencil is the main tool for drawing pictures. There are some ordinary pencils for writing and there are some different kinds of pencils for drawing pictures. HB, 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B etc are written on the body of these pencils. Hard headed pencils are used for writing. They cannot mark spot deeply on paper. But 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B these pencils are very soft and they mark deeply on the paper. Many artists draw full picture with pencils. It is possible to draw a full picture with these three pencils 2B, 4B, 6B, or any of them.

New words learnt: Collage picture, boxboard, cartridge paper, hand made paper.

Lesson: 5

Ink pen and ink brush.

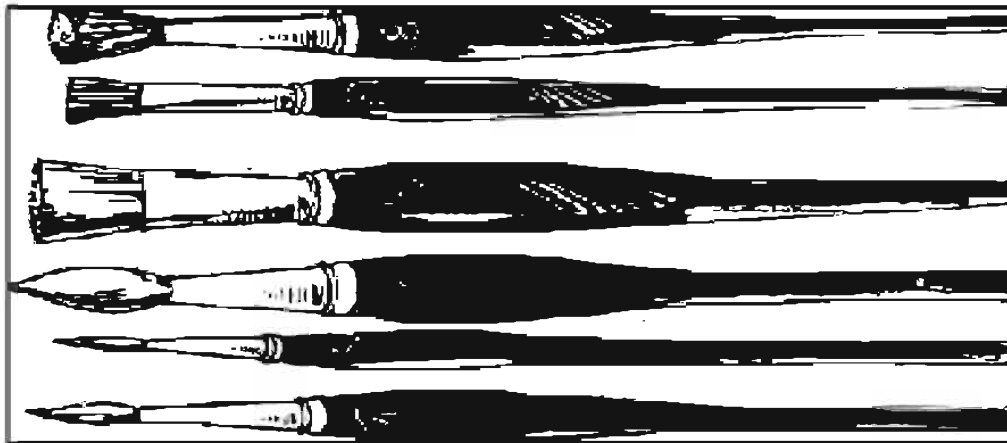
We write with pens. Picture can be drawn with pens too. A nice picture can be drawn with a fountain pen filling black ink in it. A picture can be drawn with other colored inks too. But artists give priority to black ink. There is a special kind of black ink which is generally called Chinese ink. The artists of china used a lot of black ink to draw pictures from the ancient times. But this kind of black ink is called Indian ink too.

Many artists draw pictures putting ink on the brush. A picture drawn by pen-ink differs from one another because of the pen and the brush. Black or colored pictures can be drawn with a pen named felt-pen or signature pen. It is also possible to draw pictures with a pen made of almost same thing which is named marking pen / marker pen.

Pictures can be drawn with pens made of bamboo twiga and khag twiga by dipping them into ink pots. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin liked to draw pictures with the khag pen. Many of his famous drawings were drawn in this way. The village children can easily collect bamboo twiga and khags.

Brush

The brush is a main tool for drawing pictures. Different kinds of brushes are made for different colors, papers and canvases. A different kind of brush is made for water color and oil color. Usually brushes of less hard furs are used for ink and water color. Brushes of harder furs are used for oil color or non transparent color. The use of brushes completely depends on the artists Convenience, comfort and wish.



Brushes for painting pictures

Brushes are usually made of animal's fur and the fur artificially made. In order to draw pictures conveniently brushes are made from thin to thick and these are numbered from 0 (zero) to 20 gradually. Number one is very delicate. Then number 2 and 3 upto 20 are made by stages. For making even more delicate and then brushes below No 1. They are number as 0 (Zero 1 00) (double zero) etc.



Easel

Canvas, Board, Clip and Easel

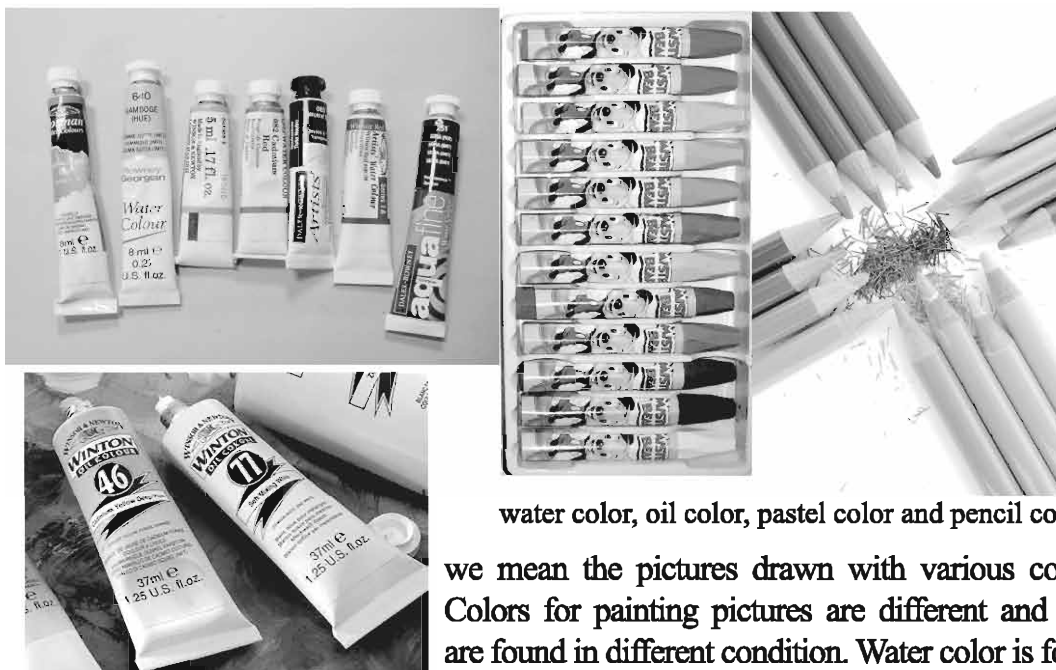
Boards and clips are very necessary for drawing pictures. It is convenient to draw picture by fixing a paper on a board with a clip. Some keep this board on the floor under their hands and some keep them on the table. Again some draw pictures keeping the board on the ease. But easel is very necessary to draw. How pictures will be drawn depends on the convenience and comfort of the artists.

New words learnt: Chinese ink. Indian ink, Easel

Lesson : 6

Color for drawing pictures:

We cannot think of painting a picture without color. Though, pictures are painted drawn with pencils or ink. They are considered as color too. But by colored pictures



water color, oil color, pastel color and pencil color.

we mean the pictures drawn with various colors. Colors for painting pictures are different and they are found in different condition. Water color is found

in color box tubes as small cakes and powder. And poster color is found in glass pots. Though poster color is a bit different medium from water color yet pictures can be drawn with poster color like water color in the same way. Pictures can be easily painted by mixing powder color with water. But gum or glue should be mixed with it. Many artists mix Arabic gum or aika gum. Pastel colors of three kinds are found. There are oil colors too. By mixing tarpin and line seed oil with oil color pictures are drawn.

Subjects of Paintings

Subjects of paintings are scattered all-around us. If you look at you will see so many and countless subjects in our nature, our way of life and environment. It is possible for a person who lives in a village to draw a village scene such as house, trees and plants, animals and birds, fields, and skirts, rivers and boats, village life, people, functions, games and sports etc and many other subjects. Again one who lives in a town can draw pictures on town life roads, houses or building, parks, functions, festivals of town etc and in any other subject. There are zoos in the city. There are many birds and animals in the

zoos. The funny gestures of birds, lying sitting, their games, their different positions and many other similar things may be the subjects of painting.

Hens, cocks, cows, goats, cats and dogs tamed at almost every house of a village. Many people pet wild birds too as hobby. There are many pet animals in the house of towns too. Even these pet animals and birds may easily be taken as the subjects of paintings. Zainul Abedin painted many pictures using crows and cows as the subjects of painting. Quamrul Hassan painted many pictures using cows, elephants, horses, foxes, snakes and various kinds of birds. Paintings can be made on any favourite men, parents, grand father and grand mother, brother and sister and many other persons like them. Besides one can draw painting on one's own figure. Almost all the artists of the world sometimes have drawn pictures of making themselves as the subject of their paintings and still now they draw pictures of themselves.

The painters should have a clear conception about the subjects they will draw pictures. How can a painter draw a picture of the village, who has never been in the village has never seen rivers and boats? So if anyone wants to draw a picture of a village he/she should observe minutely the houses, boats, boatmen, rivers, trees and plants etc. He should not only look at the exterior beauty but also look into the interior beauty of them. He should know about the environment. He should think about village life and life style of people and their simple life. If any one wants to draw pictures of a town and bazaar, he/she should know the subjects of a town and bazaar, he/she should know the subjects of painting well and make his paintings aesthetically attractive from all sides by expressing his/her own imaginations and thoughts.

Lesson: 7

Different media for drawing

There are different media for drawing pictures. Pictures are painted through many media like oil color, water color, pastel colors, acrylic color, enamel color, pencil color, ink pastel, colored oxide including plastic color. An artist can paint a good picture through any media according to his convenience and likening. Painting can be done with water color and poster color after mixing water with them. Drawing can be drawn with acrylic color too after mixing water with it. These are called water based colors. In this sense colored oxide or plastic color is also water based color. But oxide can be used for painting after mixing with water and gum. There is non transparent or opaque color. Water color is a transparent color. Transparent means if a color is applied on another color, then the color below will be visible. Both the colors will be impressive. On the other hand poster or acrylic color can be used making it non transparently thick. Again it can be also used as transparent color after dissolving it thinly. But usually water color and poster color are used on paper only. But acrylic and oxide color are used on paper, canvas and hard board.

Activity: Identify transparent and non-transparent color on paper

Oil color and enamel color are to be mixed with oil. These are non transparent colors. That means if one color is put on another color, the color below is covered. Besides pictures can be painted with ink pen and ink brush. White and black pictures are painted with them. Colored ink is also available. With this ink pictures can be drawn like the water color. Through some other media white and black pictures can be painted. Such as charcoal, crayon and marking pen of black color. Painting can be drawn with ordinary charcoal of houses. But it is not so convenient. For drawing coal is made of a kind of soft and thin sticks. But primarily, it is convenient to paint pictures using pencil and pastel.

Lesson: 8

Pencil color and Pastel color

Pencil color

Earlier we got idea about pencils. For drawing white and black pictures pencils numbering 1B, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 6B including general wood pencils are available. The leads of the pencil from 1B to 6B gradually get soft and deep black on paper. Through the use of these pencils it is possible to draw any white and black pictures by applying light and shade. For drawing pictures the pencils such as B, 1B can be used where the light is more and pencils are less. And pencils 4B and 6B can be used where the shade is deep or more. In this way it is possible to draw white and black pictures with pencils by the proper application of light and shade. There are



pencil color

many techniques to give shade by using pencils on paper. It must be learnt in black and white under the supervision of a teacher. Thus white and black pictures of anything or subjects including human figure, natural scenery can be drawn faultlessly with pencils. In the same way colored pictures can be drawn by using color pencils. Different colored pencils in many colors are available in the market. Pencils are packed in different packets numbering from 12 to 48. By rubbing some coloring pencils after mixing with water an atmosphere like water color is made. But slightly thick and rough surfaced paper is needed for drawing picture with pencils.

Pastel color

Pastel color may be called the stick of color. It is found in two kinds-wax pastel and chalk pastel. For painting the color sticks are rubbed on paper. The paper should be a bit thick and rough surfaced. The advantage of pastel color is that there is no need of mixing water, oil or gum. Its color is brighter than pencil color. But as chalk pastel is very soft, powder of the color may fall or fade because of the movement of the picture, so by spraying a kind of liquid fixative the color is to be made permanent. This liquid fixative is available in bottle in color shops. Oil pastel is written in English on the packets of wax pastel or oil pastel. It is possible to paint a complete colored picture. No use of spray is needed to make it permanent. It is easy to mix one color with another.



pastel color

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions:

1. Red, Blue and Yellow - What is the name of these colors?
 - a) Secondary color
 - b) Primary color
 - c) Mixed color
 - d) Non-transparent color
2. What is called the measurement of how small the thing of distant place will be than the thing of the nearest place?
 - a) Imitation
 - b) Ratio
 - c) Light and Shade
 - d) Border line
3. What is called the mixture of yellow and blue color-
 - a) Violet
 - b) Green
 - c) Deep yellow
 - d) Orange

4. What is the name of the ordinary quality paper for drawing which is easily available in Bangladesh?

- a) Newspaper
- b) Cartridge paper
- c) Handmade paper
- d) Poster paper

5. What is mixed up for drawing picture with acrylic color?

- a) Oil
- b) Gum
- c) Water
- d) Oxide

Essay type questions:

1. Describe about the general rules of drawing.
2. Describe the use of different colors in drawing.

Short Answer Questions

1. What are the general rules of drawing?
2. Write down the uses of five primary tools of drawing pictures.
3. What is meant by 'primary' and 'secondary' color?
4. Make a list of primary equipment for drawing pictures.
5. Write the names of 5 mediums of drawing.
6. Write in short the importance of light and shade for drawing.
7. Write about the uses of pencil-color in drawing.

Chapter Five

Practice of drawing picture

After practising this chapter we will be able to

- Observe the general subjects of nature.
- Draw pictures of trees, flowers, creeper leaves.
- Draw the pictures of the things of daily use.
- Draw the pictures of natural sceneries.
- Draw the pictures of different festivals.
- Draw geometrical maps/designs.



Picture of some kinds of flowers for practice

Lesson: 1

Drawing pictures is a practical work. We have clearly learned about general rules of drawing earlier. Now we will learn the skill to draw new pictures of our own choices using these rules practically. In this way, our creativity will be focused through drawing pictures. By drawing the pictures of the above drawn flowers we have seen different uses of a circle. Particularly in case of drawing the picture of a round thing, there is a bit large use of circles. Again we see this round thing in many ways. When we shall see a round thing from above or below the up or the down, we will see it round, And when we look at it across just straight before our eyes, we will see it flat. Now we will know about this.

Activity: Draw the pictures of your two favorite flowers in your own khata making the use of circles.

Lesson: 2

In lesson 1 we learnt some common rules for drawing the picture of a flower. But the flower is not alone, it has stem, calyx, leaves, koli, thorn etc. So while drawing we have to take care which part bends in what direction, form and has its own characteristic and color. Similarly, there are different forms in the structure of leaves. You will see deeply at the time drawing the picture of these leaves. Everyday we see leaves and we can collect these leaves and can practice them by placing them on drawing khata.



Picture of some kinds of leaves for practice.

Activity: Draw 3 or 4 different kinds of leaves in your khata and observe them.

Lesson : 3

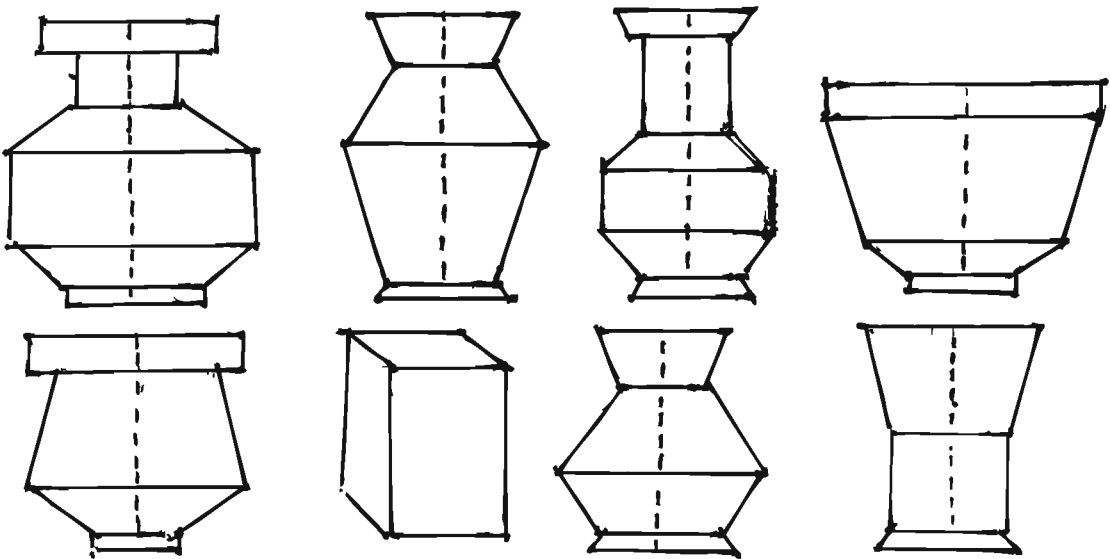
Practising the drawing of the thing of daily use.

We call the things which we use daily or the things without which we can not do such as bowls and plates, jug, glass, haripatil, chair, table, books etc. things for daily use. To draw the picture of all these things by using different lines we have to try to show their sizes and shapes, structure/frame faultlessly and decently as well as possible. For this reason we can call the line the main potential. Generally lines are of two kinds.

They are-

01. straight line.

02. curved line.

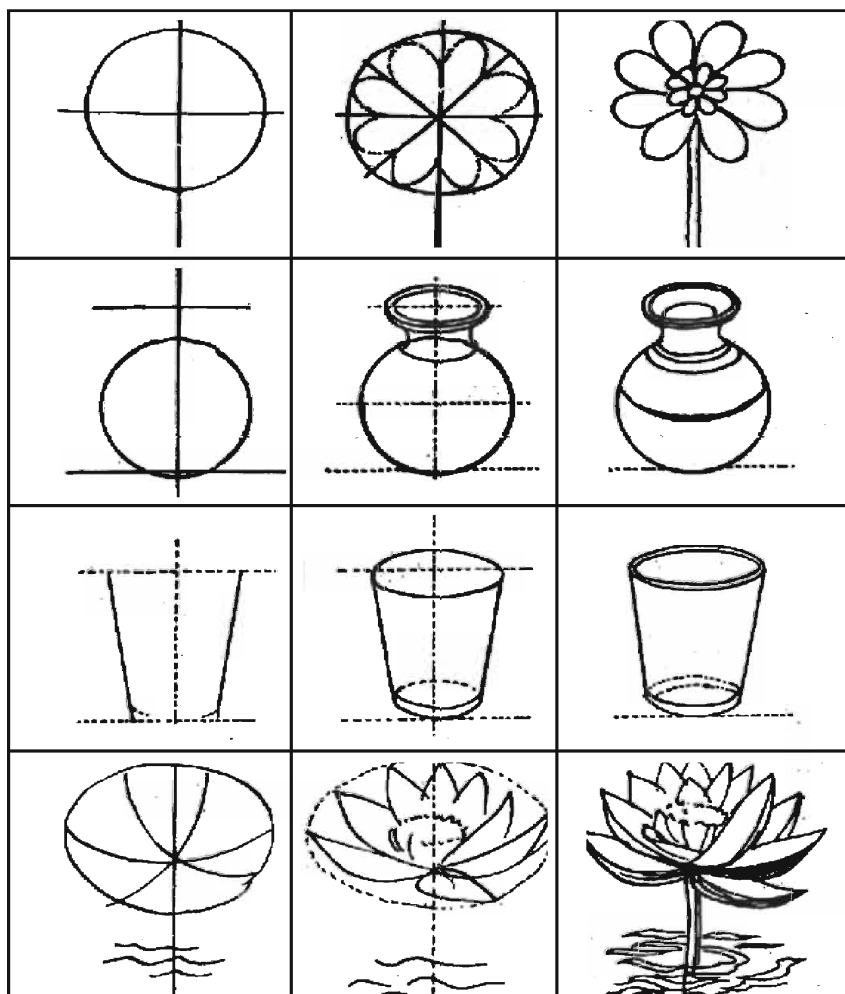


we will see the primary size of some useable things with the help of straight line.

Activity: All of you will make the structure/frame of three useable thing in your own drawing khata or sketch book.

Lesson: 4

In the previous lesson we learnt how to make the structure of only useable articles by using straight line. In this lesson adjustment of the real form of those things from those structures and their sizes, shapes and structures will be showed faultlessly by our own creativity.



Activity: Each of you will draw the pictures of three things of your daily use in your own drawing khata or sketch book and show them.

Lesson : 5 to 10

Practising the drawing of natural sceneries.

Before practising the drawing of natural scenery, we shall have our own clear idea about natural scenery particularly the kind of scenery/scene we want to draw. For example, if we want to draw the picture of a particular season, first we should know about that season and we should show those subject in the picture. If you observe the pictures below; it will be easy for you to get idea about this subject.



The Summer



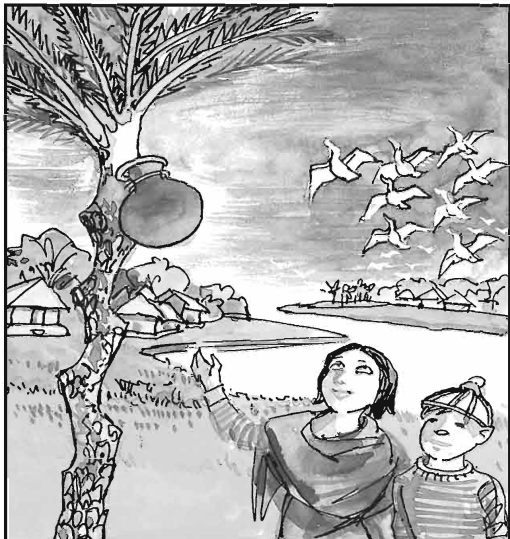
The Rainy season



The Autumn



Late Autumn



The Winter



The Spring

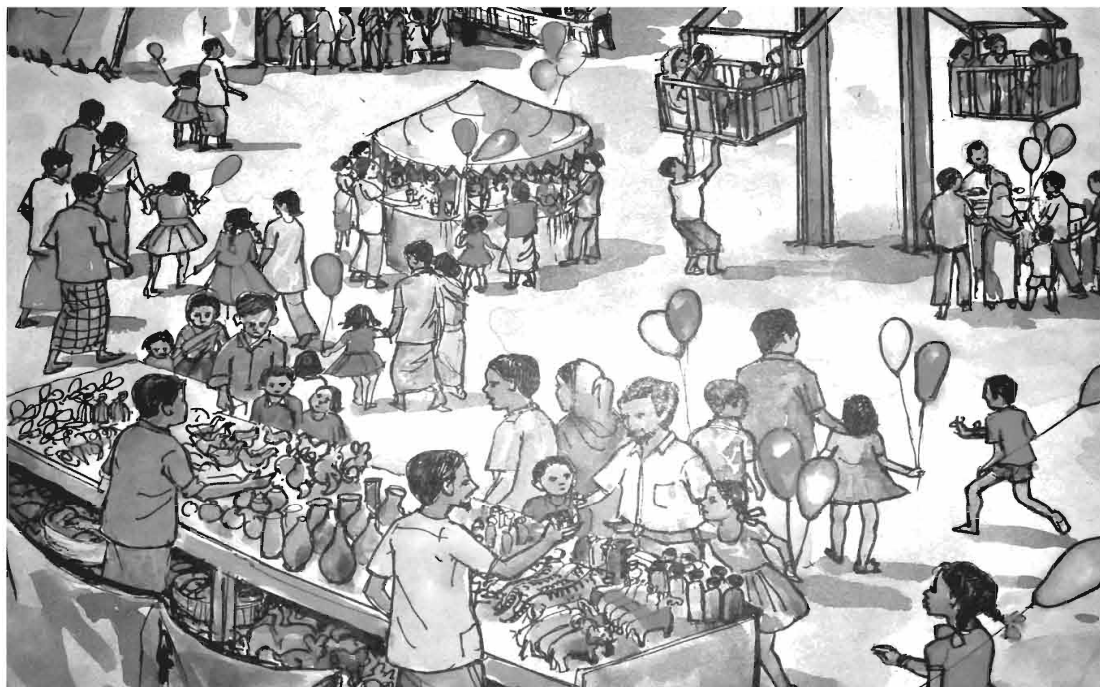
Lesson: 11 - 16

Practising the drawing of subject based picture

In the previous lessons, we drew various interesting pictures about the different seasons of nature. By coloring pictures we have got pleasure as well as we have become charmed at the unique beauty of our Mother land.

In this lesson we will learn drawing about subject based picture. We can draw pictures based on any festival, national days and remarkable days of our culture. We call them subject based pictures.

We make much fun with our friends and brothers and sisters in different festivals. In Eid day we go to the Eidgah, say our prayers then embrace with our friends and enjoy the joy of eating semai, jarda in every house. Again in the Durgapuja, we go to the puja mandaps to visit them. Wearing new dresses we go to the puja mandap and see the dancing in prayer and many other things. Again on Christmas festivals our delight in taking chocolates from Santacloze, visiting the house of relative and friends wearing new dresses. We go to pagoda in Buddha Purnima and exchange views among ourselves in the midst of delight. We have enjoyed all these subjects. Now if you are asked to draw pictures, then you will try to draw pictures about the picture in your imagination with the sweetness of mind by applying your intelligence. Again pictures can be drawn about the Shahid Dibos, Victory Day, Independent Day, Bengali New year & Baishakhi Mela.



The picture of the Baisakhi Mela drawn by the children

Activity: Draw a picture of a festival you have seen and show it.

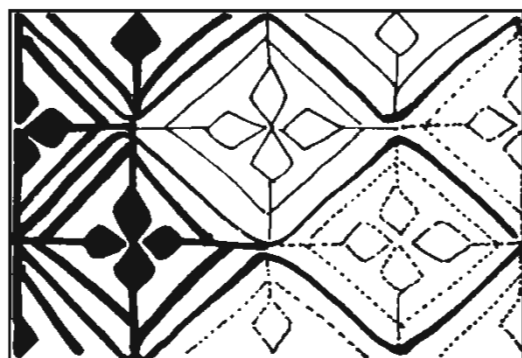
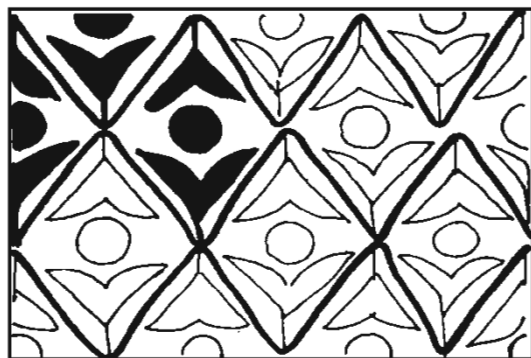
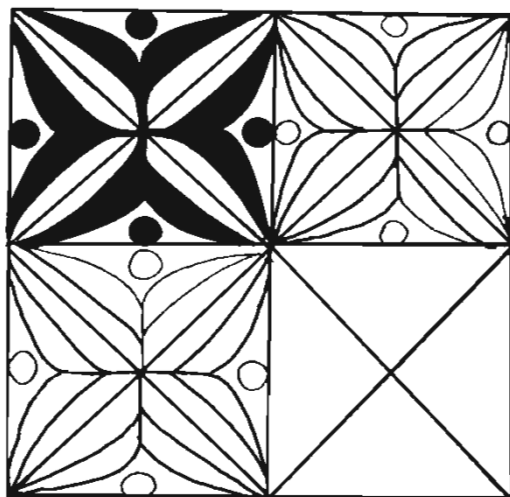
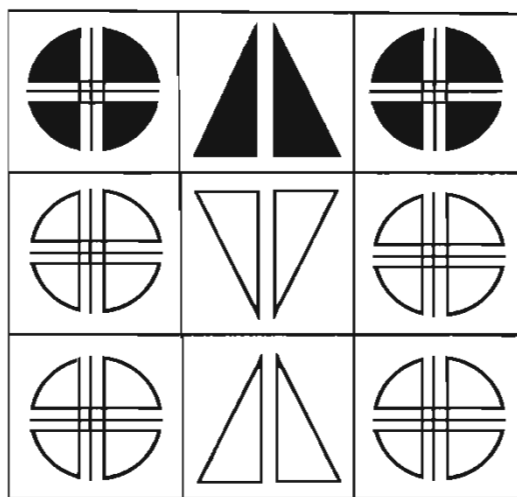
Lesson: 17 – 20

Design

In the previous lesson we learnt about different things of drawing pictures, drawing natural scenery and drawing pictures based on any subject.

Now we shall know about design. The dresses we put on have design works. Not only this, you will see fine designs are drawn on the furniture and the articles that we use in our house daily. You will see very beautiful ornamentation on the various religious institutes of village and towns mosques, temples, churches, pagodas etc. Besides, there are many designs on toys, cooking pots found in different fairs including the Baishakhi mela of villages and towns. We draw alpona on the yards of our houses. All these are designs we can draw by using flowers, birds, creepers and leaves and different geometrical shapes, such as circle, triangle and rectangle etc.

Easy/simple rules for drawing designs (Learning Practically with Pictures)



The designs have made in decorating differently by giving three shapes-round, triangle and rectangle, Complete the two designs filling them with ink.

Two designs have been made by drawing - two leaves, a dot, square house and some lines Complete the rest. Make other different designs in your drawing khata in this way.

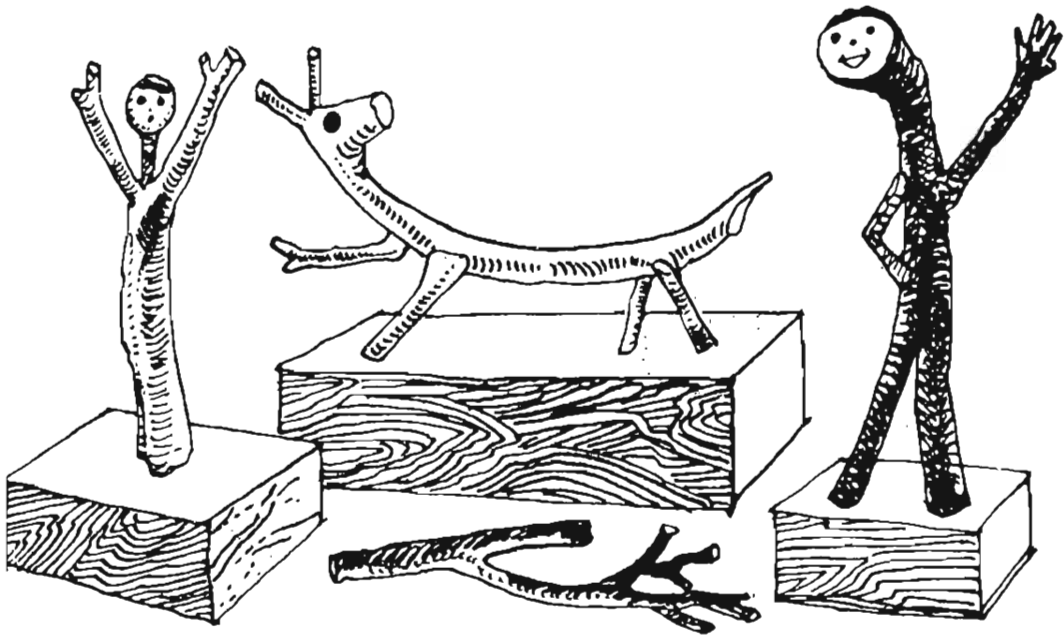
Activity: For all: Draw a design with a pencil according to your sweet will with creepers, leaves, flowers on a page measuring 5"×5".

Sample Questions

01. Using circle draw a picture of three flowers and leaves and then color them.
02. Draw the pictures of any articles of daily use and show light and shade with pencil.
03. Draw the pictures of any two things of daily use and color them.
04. Draw a picture of the Summer season as you like and color them with poster or pastel color.
05. Draw a picture of the Winter and color it.
06. Draw a picture of the Rainy season and color it.
07. Draw a fine picture on the nature of Autumn as you like.
08. Draw a picture on an unique scene of the nature of Bangla during the Late Autumn and color it.
09. Draw a picture on the beauty of the Spring, the king of season as you like and color it.
10. Draw a picture describing a religious festival as you like.
11. Draw a beautiful picture of a fair you have seen.
12. Draw a design measuring 6"×6" with flowers, creepers and leaves.
13. Draw a design measuring 6"×6" with circle, triangle and rectangle.

Chapter Six

Crafts with paper and waste materials



After finishing this chapter we will be able to

- Know the names of different papers and their kinds.
- Decorate houses on different festivals.
- Make different kinds of designs by cutting paper
- Make fringes with paper.
- Increase our interest in collecting waste materials.
- Make many useful things with the rejected materials.

Lesson: 1

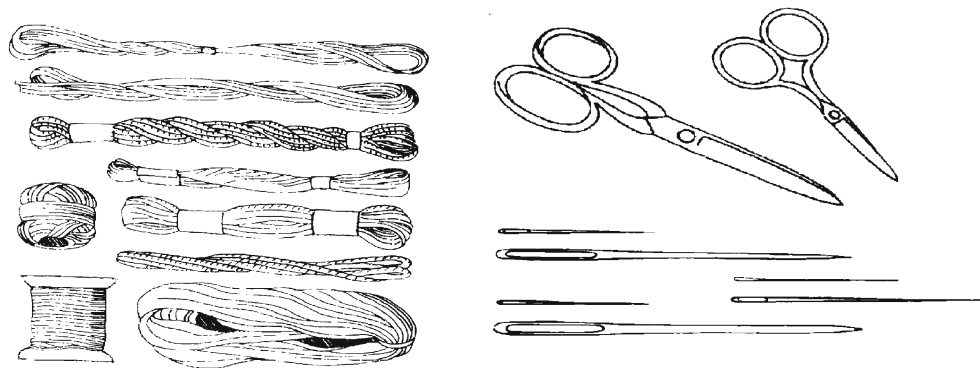
Paper is the symbol of civilization. Paper is largely used in the present world. Paper is directly used for writing as well as it is used in different works through different processes. We can do different craft works with it. The thing which generally appears to be of no use and thrown away, we can make beautiful craft works with them if we try.

In the present age, paper is inseparately related with our life. Without paper we cannot go long for a day. Paper is used to meet thousand of needs like making books and exercise books, newspapers, deeds for property, letters, house decoration, for decoration and craft work of any function. It is also used for making levels, wrappers, boxes, cartoons of commodities sold in the markets, even the paper bags of grocer's shops. The use of paper is so much that it is hard to estimate properly. There are different kinds of papers for different works. There is no count about how many names and types of hard, soft, thick, thin, white and colored papers are made. There are some works which we do as necessity demands. Again there are some works which we do for delight of mind. These also come to use. By cutting paper we can make different things for our uses or decoration. We can call these works as craft works. Now let us know what craft works can be done with paper and the materials needed to make them.

Lesson: 2

Elements: Craft work with paper. The main element is the paper of different kinds and colors. Besides, it requires other materials like thick thread jute cord, sharp knife for cutting paper, small and big scissors, thick paste of flour etc.

In paper craft work main elements is paper of different kinds and colors-white, blue, green, yellow, violet etc. We collect suitable papers for our work. Among other elements there are thick threads, jute cord, thin bamboo, sticks or jute stalks, sharp paper cutting knife, thick pastes of flour etc.

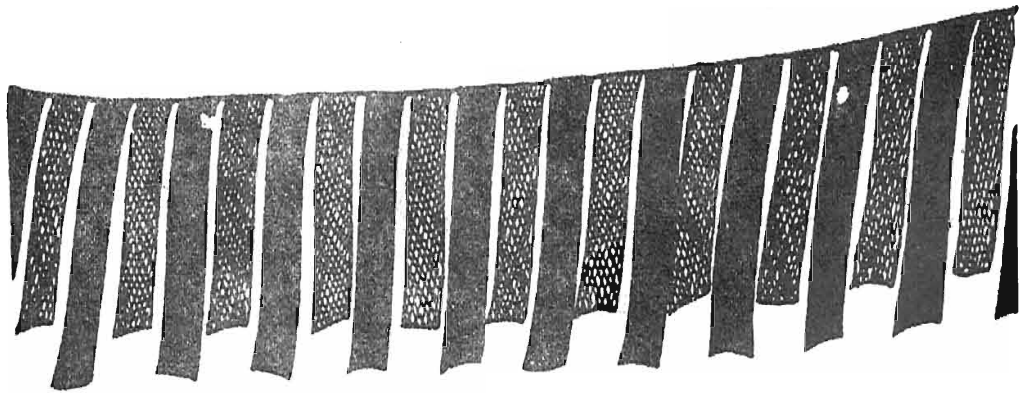


Different kinds of elements

Lessons: 3 and 4

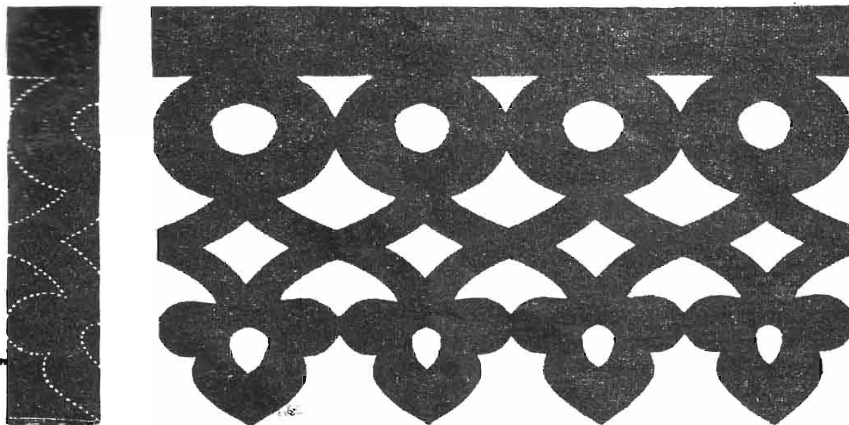
Paper fringes.

Fringes are hung in line for decoration work. It looks very beautiful when fringes fly in the waves of air. Ordinary fringes are made by hanging square and triangular pieces of colored papers. Fringes can be made by joining papers of equal length or of different sizes to make chains. We should take care so that the gap between two pieces of paper remains equal from top to bottom. We shall also place the paper of that color which looks better and beautiful in the side of that paper. If we study the picture, we make the fringes easily. When the making of the fringe is complete we can do the decoration work by fastening the two ends of the thread or jute cord with any thing.



Fringe of colored papers.

Take a piece of thin colored papers of 25 cm in length and 19.05cm in width respectively. It will be better with kite making paper only. Make 8 folds of the paper so that the length and breadth of the folded paper will be 7.5" in length and 1.25" in width.



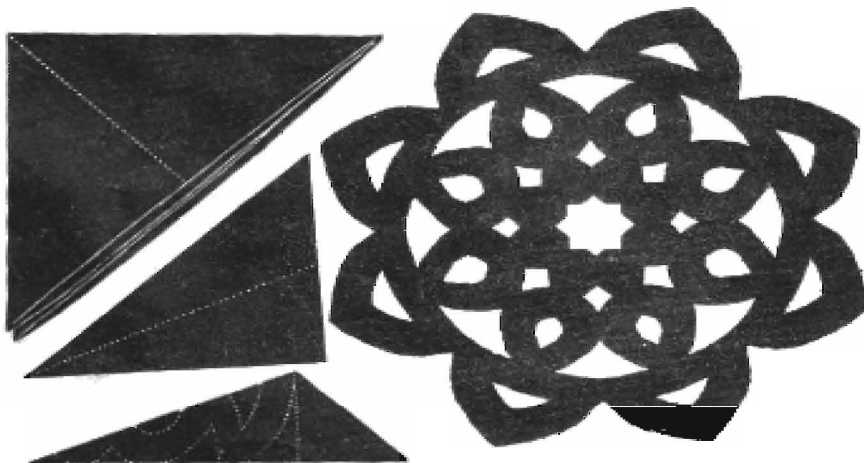
Designs of fringes cut out with papers:

We observe the picture and draw a design on the folded paper. Now we cut the design out with a sharp scissors and unfold it slowly. What a nice size with cut out design has been made! If we make a forma on a piece of hard paper board, we can make as many fringes as we like by placing this forma on the folded paper and marking the same design. Now we should stretch the jute cord in a place according to our need and liking. Using paste on the upper edge of the fringe we should go on fixing the fringes cover. Besides ropes, we may fix the fringes on the wall of the house, on the wooden frame of the fence or on door frame.

Lessons:5, 6 and 7

Cut out floral design of paper:

We can make a cut out floral design with paper in the same way like designed fringes. We should take a piece of paper square in size or having four sides equal for the flower. At first we fold the paper diagonally and then observe the picture. We fold the paper three times more. Now we draw an easy design on the folded paper following the picture and then we cut it out with scissors. If we unfold it slowly we will see what a nice floral design has been made ! Thus we can cut out floral design of any measurement, small or big. Big flower will be made with big paper and small flower will be made with small paper. We have to cut more designs in a big flower and a few designs in a small flower. We can decorate setting cut out for all designs on the wall of the house, on the cloth behind the stage or on the hard paper. We shall take care which cut out floral design should be set to make look better and more beautiful. If we cut the forma of the design on the paper board, we can make flower of same design again and again.



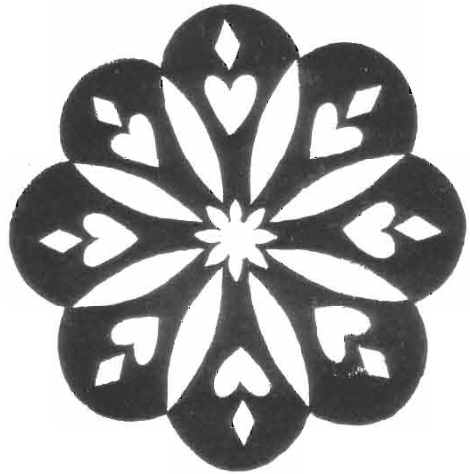
Cut out floral design of paper

Lessons: 8 and 9

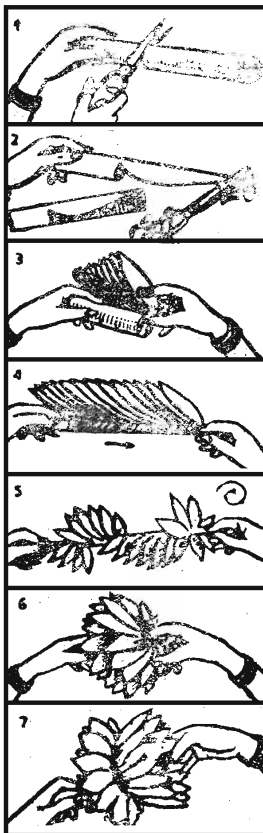
Waterlily

Roll a white paper. On it from the half of the roll the major part should be cut in width. By separating the roll and rolling like a leaf and turn the folded paper down wards. We will press the middle portion of the paper in such a way that it takes the shape of a bird. We should arrange the roll in length and press the middle portion of the petals with fingers. In this way a flower will be formed.

(Let us try observing the picture)



A flower of design of paper



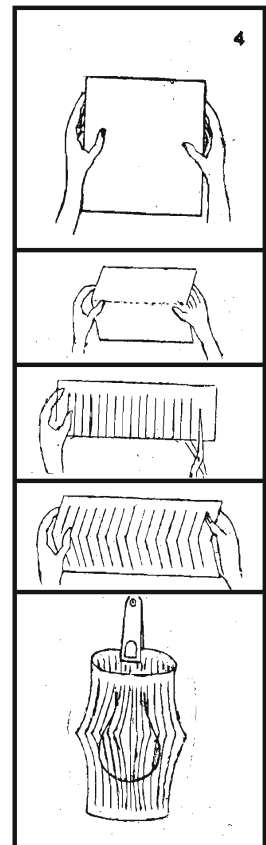
Water Lily

Lesson: 10 and 11

Shade of the lamp:

Let us take a mount board of square size measuring 6"x6". The half of the mount board paper should be folded, and then it will be cut 10 cm in length. We will unfold it and staple pins on both edges.

(by seeing the picture we will make it)



making of the lamp shade

Lesson: 12, 13, & 14

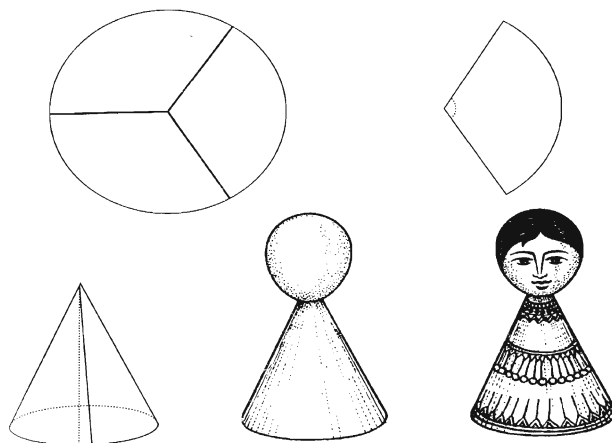
Craft arts made of thrown away things:

If we try we can make fine art works of the things which are of no use usually and thrown away. Besides, we can make beautiful art work with those things which are available in nature but we do not look at them negligently or they do not come to our view. Such as egg shell, coconut shells, pebbles of small or big sizes, small branches of trees, leaves, pieces of wood, torn boards, papers etc. If we look at our surrounding minutely, we will find many such rejected things. If we observe carefully we will find that these things will come to our use in many ways. Besides, we can make various kinds of craft works of coconut leaves, date leaves etc. Why do not we make good use of our imagination, thought and desire to make any things beautiful? We should try to make art work with one or two such rejected things .

Doll made of egg shell

Let us take a faultless egg and wash it clearly. If it is an egg of a duck it will be better because the shell of a duck egg is a bit harder. Then we will make a hole on the narrow end of the egg carefully. It will be better if the diameter of the hole is not more than half an inch and the hole will be quite sound. Let us bring out the yolk and other things from the egg slowly with a stick putting in side the egg.

We will wash the inner side carefully by pouring water and make it dry. Now we will take a piece of board paper and draw a circle of 25 cm to 30 cm diameter and 12.7 cm to 15.2 cm radius. We will make a disk with board paper by cutting it just straight the line of the circle with a scissor. Now we will divide the disk into three equal parts. We shall take one piece and cut the pointed head slightly and then we will place the two other straight edges one upon another and join them with paste of flour.



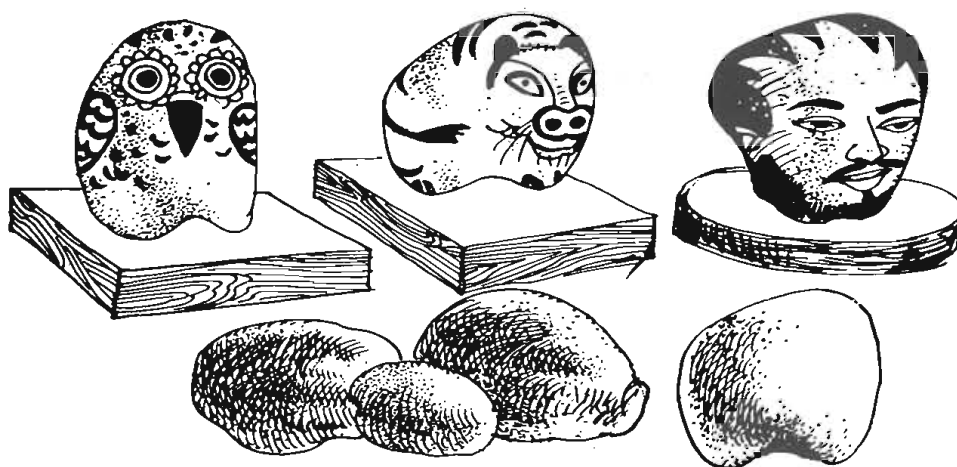
Making dolls with egg shells and paper:

We make dolls with egg shell and paper and join them with paste. We shall take care so that the white smooth side remains outward on the board paper. After joining them we can see a thing like a cone has been made one side of which is pointed and the other side is thick. Entering the pointed head of it into the hole of the egg shell we will join the both with paste and thin white paper in such a way that the egg shell is set on the head of the cone straightly and the paper on the joint is not seen. Now we will draw the eyes, face, nose and hair etc of the doll on the egg shell and the necklace and dress of the doll on the cone of the board paper. Thus a beautiful doll has been made of the eggshells, which are thrown off.

Lesson: 15, 16 and 17

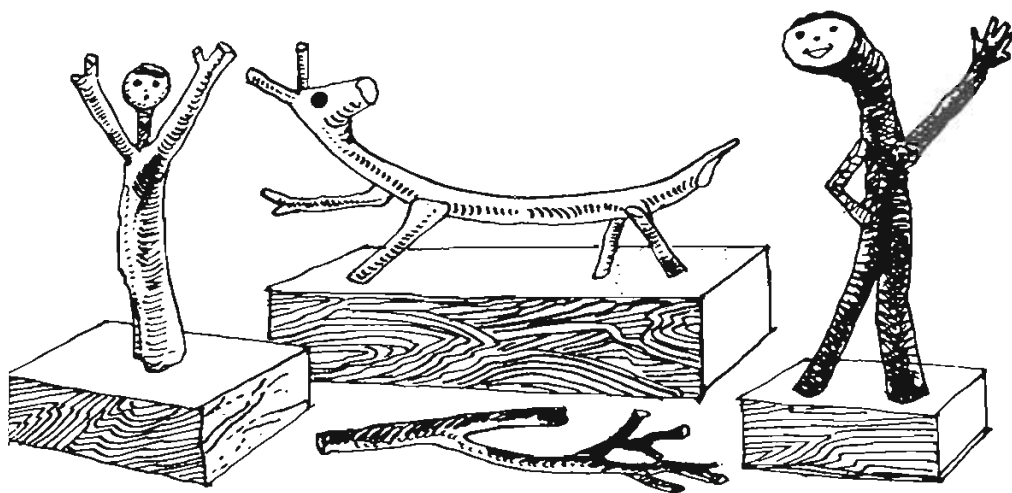
Sculptures with pebbles:

While walking along the roads or streets we see pebbles of small or big sizes. Pebbles are of different colors and sizes. We get much delight to see some of the pebbles. Some of the pebbles seem to be a perfect owl and another seem to be a bird. Some of the pebbles have an exact shape of a man's face and some seem to be a cat. If we look for, we will find pieces of such pebbles having similarity with the appearances of many animals or human beings. We shall pick up the pebbles of our liking and clean and dry them. Then we will observe the stone from different side what is the stone like whether it is like an owl, a man or cat or any other animal. We shall make the shape what we have thought if more beautiful with a little drawing and coloring.



Sculptures-made with pebbles

We shall draw the eyes, ears and face and then we will see a fine art work has been made. We shall fix the sculpture on a suitable piece of wood with a strong gum like Aika. Oh! What a fine sculpture of pebbles has been made so easily. Beautiful mosaic can be made of the pieces of broken cups and plates. Many beautiful toys and pencil boxes can be made with ink boxes, caskets of ice-cream, rejected plastic caskets, small tin etc. Make them by seeing the pictures. Beautiful pictures can be made with the feathers of different birds.



Sculptures made with branches of trees.

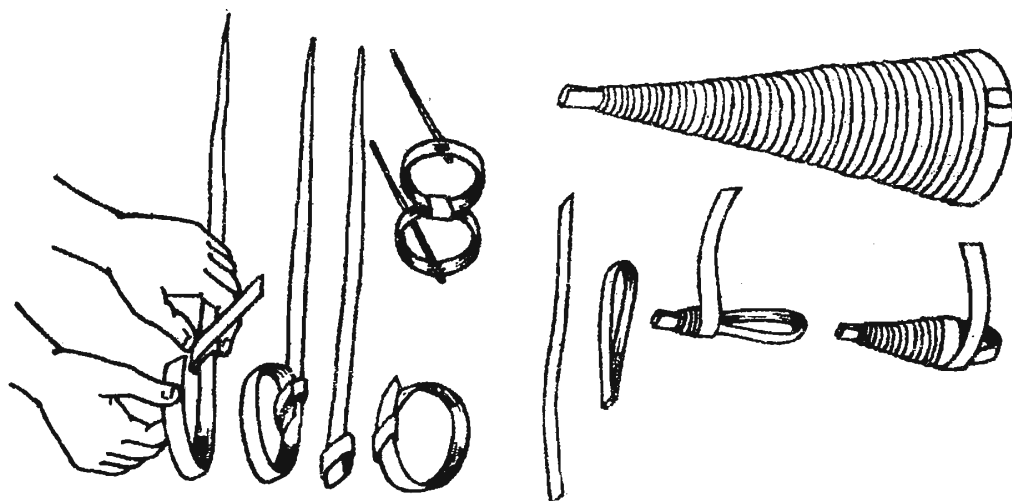
Lesson-18**Making things with leaves:**

There are many plants and trees all around us. All of the trees are closely related with human life. Leaves of trees come to our use in many ways. We shall learn to make things with palm and date leaves only. These will come to use in our practical life.

We shall collect palm leaves, date leaves and coconut leaves. Palm leaves, coconut leaves and date leaves are more or less available in almost all areas of Bangladesh. It will not be a trouble for us to collect them. Before making anything with them if we boil them in a little salt mixed boiling water, the things will be fresh and durable.

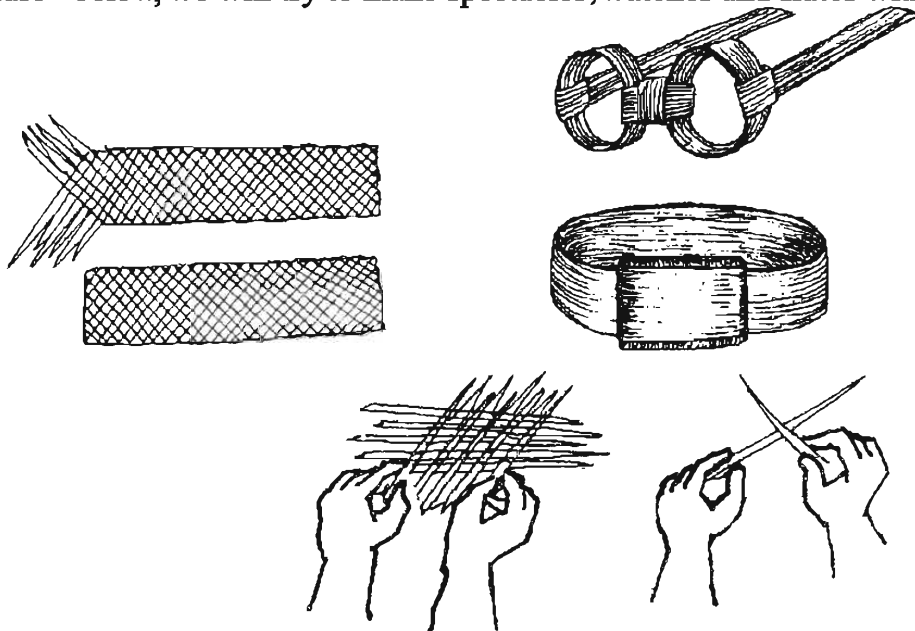
Making flutes with leaves:

Palm leaves, date leaves and coconut leaves can be colored in the same way and method. If some leaves are white and some leaves are colored the things will be more attractive and fine looking. In the market a kind of powder



We will try to make spectacles, flutes.
watches etc. with these leaves.

color is available in the shops of colors. The dried leaves should be moved in the boiling water with a little color, proportionate water and several drops acitic acid for a while. Before taking out the leaves a measured amount of powder soap should be given. After this if the leaves are dried in the shade, for a while, they will be colored leaves suitable for work. If acid is not available we will use a little salt instead and take the leaves from the water. Seeing the pictures below, we will try to make spectacles, watches and flutes with leaves.

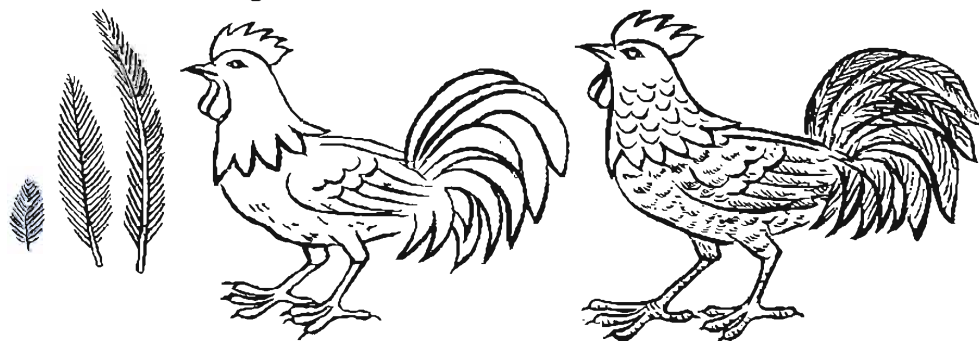


Lesson: 19

art work with leaves

Craft arts with feathers and small pots

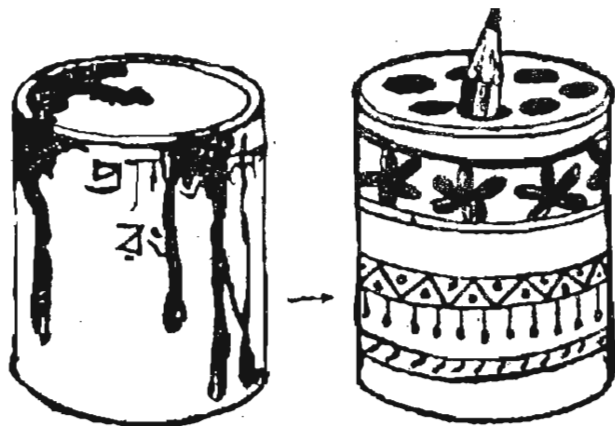
Observing the pictures we shall draw the pictures and do the work setting the feathers with aika gum.



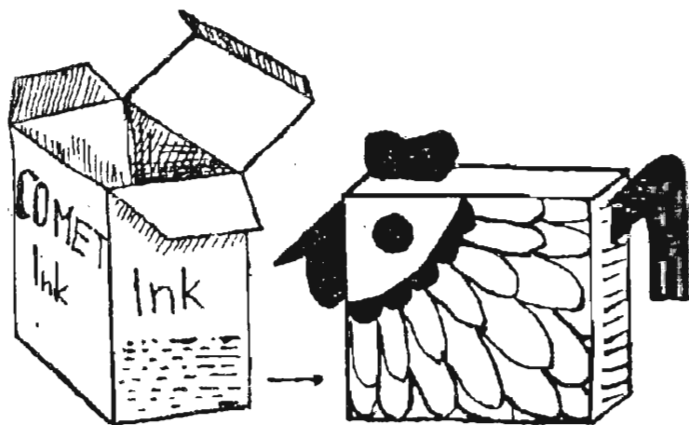
art work with feathers

Lesson: 20

Observing the picture, we shall try.



art work with rejected pots



art work with box of ink pots

Sample question**Multiple choice questions:**

1. Which paper is suitable for paper design?
 - a) Cartridge paper
 - b) Mount board paper
 - c) Colored poster paper
 - d) Art paper
2. The measurement of poster paper-
 - a) 22 inch
 - b) 30 inch
 - c) 21 inch
 - d) 24 inch
3. By which design is being cut?
 - a) Any Paper
 - b) Soil
 - c) Sand
 - d) Sugar
4. What can be made with rejected things?
 - a) Earthen toy
 - b) Sculpture
 - c) Poster
 - d) Needle-art
5. What is done with colored paper?
 - a) Decorating house on festivals
 - b) Making cushions
 - c) Making foods
 - d) Making clothes

Short Answer Questions:

1. Give an account of the uses of paper in our daily life in ten lines.
2. Give a brief description how you will decorate the school if there is any function in your school.

Activity:

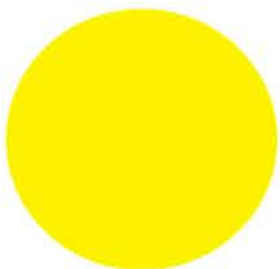
1. Make a cut out designed fringe by cutting a design according to your liking. Make three more fringes exactly of the same design and show it stretching with a jute cord.
2. Make three cut out designed flowers using three designs as you like.
3. Make different kinds of fringes cutting long colored papers.
4. Why is the use of paper inevitable in our daily life? Describe it briefly. Write the names of as many kinds of paper as you know.
5. Give a short description how you can use paper made designs, fringes, shikas, chains etc for decoration work.
6. In which national functions do you make decoration in your school and surrounding areas.

Craft work with rejected things:

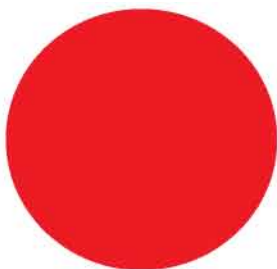
1. Make a doll with an egg shell.
2. Make a small sculpture with pebbles.
3. Make a paper weight with coloring pebble.
4. Make a sculpture with the branch of a tree.
5. Make a doll with ink box.
6. Make a toy or a picture with feathers.
7. Make toys with different rejected pots.
8. Make a pencil box with rejected pots.

Color and use of color

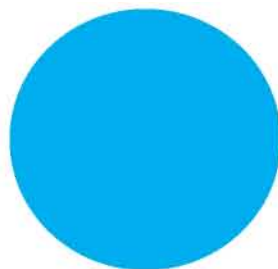
Primary Color



Yellow



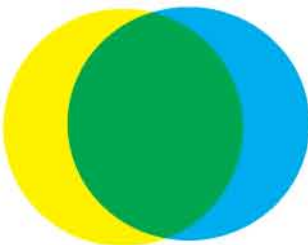
Red



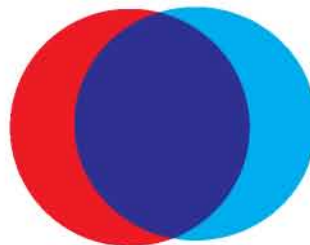
Blue



Yellow + Red = Orange



Yellow + Blue = Green



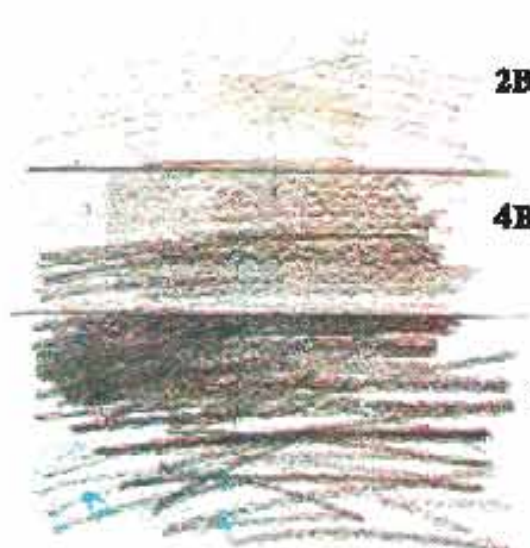
Red + Blue = Violet



White



Black



Pencil line, Up 2B
Middle 4B Down 6B

2B

4B

6B



Drawn with Ball Point & Ink



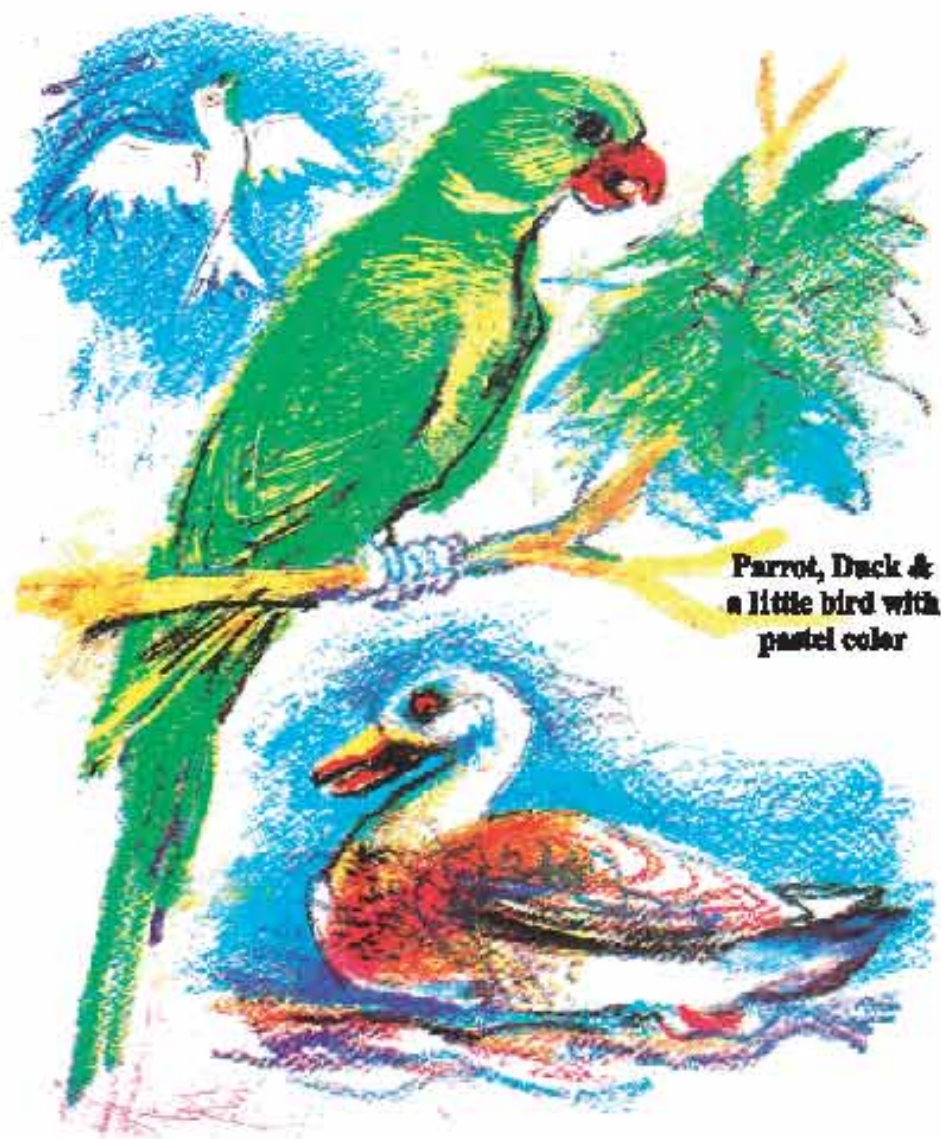
Drawn with green



Drawn with brush & ink



A picture drawn with poster color



**Parrot, Duck &
a little bird with
pastel color**



Drawn with Pencil



Drawn with Brush & Ink



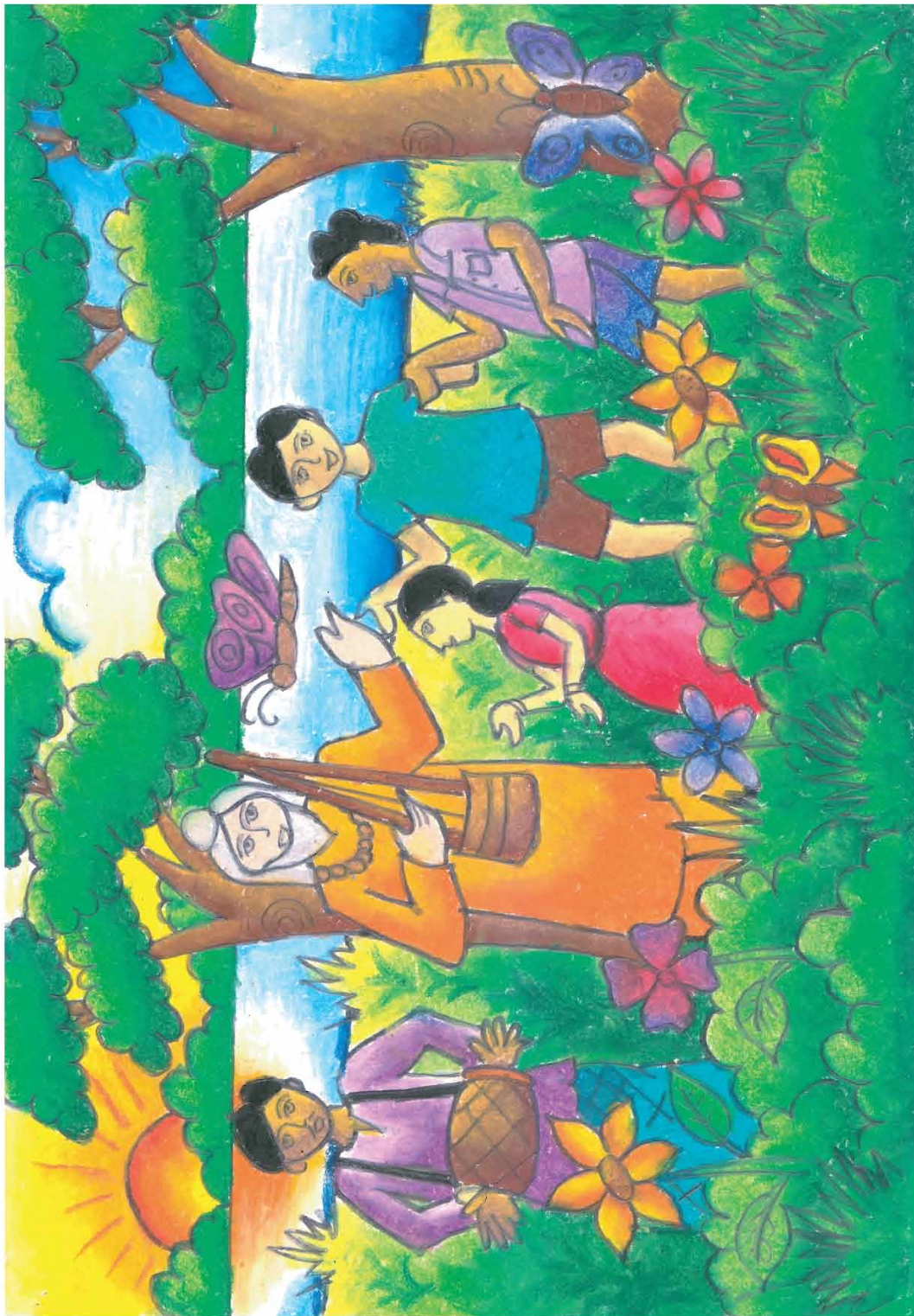
A Picture of Cock with Water Color



The Picture has painted by Abedeen Kishan "River Side" with Water Color



The Picture has drawn By Ahmed Zubayer Antu with Pastel Color, Age-12 Years



The Picture has drawn by Shadman Sakib Zahin with Pastel Color



The Picture sketched by Abedeen Kishan "Slice Of Pumpkin" with Color Pencil

2018

Academic Year

6-Arts and Crafts

সমৃদ্ধ বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তোলার জন্য যোগ্যতা অর্জন কর

– মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

মিথ্যাবাদীকে কেহ বিশ্বাস করে না

নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতনের ঘটনা ঘটলে প্রতিকার ও প্রতিরোধের জন্য ন্যাশনাল হেল্পলাইন সেন্টারে
১০৯ নম্বর-এ (টোল ফ্রি, ২৪ ঘণ্টা সার্ভিস) ফোন করুন



For free distribution from academic year 2010 by the Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh