

Arts and Crafts

Class Six



NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

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Arts and Crafts

Class Six

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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.

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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 at the introduction of Crafts**

Lesson : 1

Introduction of Arts

Children draw pictures. Adults draw pictures too. Painting is the fundamental thing of fine arts. You will learn very well about arts in higher classes. Pictures are drawn on paper, clothes and canvas, earthen slab, cement slab, walls, wooden plank and many other things like these. Once writing and drawing both were done on palm leaves and large leaves of trees. If you go to the museum, you 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. Now earthen slabs have become much developed. Pictures are being drawn on glass with color for long. On the other hand pictures are being drawn by scratching with sharp knife or pointed stone. There are many means and ways of drawing pictures on paper, canvas, clay, stone, metal plate and glass. You know about color. Now, there are many kinds of colors which are used for painting. The color which is mixed with water and used for painting is called water color. There is a color stick which is made of wax is called pastel color. Famous artists paint pictures on canvas or wooden plank by mixing oil or Turpentine with color. Its name is oil color.

At present a color called acrylic color is used for fast painting. This color can be used either by mixing water or by mixing 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 with acrylic color. Water color, poster color, pastel color all these are better for the young learners.

Lesson: 2

There are many kinds of pencils, pens, inks, knives, scissors, hammers, chisels etc. for painting and engraving pictures. There are also many kinds of brushes. You will come to know about these by practicing fine arts and drawing pictures.

You have already known what painting is and how it can be 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 painting by the children and there are exhibitions of those pictures also. The pictures painted by Bangladeshi children are also sent to many countries of the world for competition. Many

children like you have brought glory for Bangladesh by getting prize from those countries.

Paintings of great artists of our country are exhibited in different galleries, in Shilpakala Academy, in museums and in different places. You have certainly visited some of those exhibitions. Visit these if you have not gone there. Besides these, there is an all time arrangement in our national museum for exhibition of 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, discuss among yourselves within each group and write five sentences about fine arts.

Lesson : 3

Introduction to Crafts

Furniture which are made with various designs are crafts. Furniture are being made of bamboo, cane etc. All the cane made beautiful craft products of Bangladesh have gained a lot of fame at home and abroad. Cane-made furniture having artistic works getting favor in many fancy loving families, famous hotels and restaurants, government and non-government offices and guest houses. If you go to the museum, you will be acquainted with crafts. Different kinds of pictures, designs, flowers, leaves, birds, animals are engraved on the large doors of houses. You will also find many kinds of crafts and designs on big cots, palanks and beds.

We use many things in our social and family life which are crafts. Things like sickle, axe, plough, scythe, split bamboo, earthen wares etc. are crafts. Besides crafts, there are other arts which are 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 we see the splendor of arts and crafts. There are different types of 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), Sarengge (name of a stringed instrument), Dugdugee (toy drum) different kinds of Flutes, Dhols (drums) etc. are also crafts. But the designs and pictures drawn on these musical instruments are folk arts. Making of earthen wares/pots, brass and bronze made pots and utensils are crafts.

Thin soft tapes are taken with great effort from a kind of reed called Murta and Shitalpati is made with them. Different designs of various animals, houses, flowers, and trees are woven nicely on these mats. Nice messages and words are inscribed on them. These mats are the mixed form of folk arts and crafts. There are many other artistic things like these, such as “shakher hari” or painted earthen pots, terracotta dolls and toys, “laksmi shoras” (painted led). These all are folk arts.

Long since village women used to make ‘Shika’ with jute. In ‘Shikas’ there are many artistic works with various types of plaits made of jute. Now a days many kinds of artistic works with jute fibre are being made and people are using them gladly, such as small or big fancy goods, different types of bags, tablemats, different kinds of mats for spreading on the floor, shoes, sandals, files, boxes etc.

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

New word learnt: Murta

Lesson : 5 & 6

Art of Primitive People

The first drawing done by man.

The primitive people painted or drew pictures. Today we have come to know 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 live in those caves in groups and drew pictures on the uneven walls of those caves where they lived in. Many such caves were discovered in Spain and France.

They didn't draw pictures to decorate their houses. Because they didn't know how to build houses, let alone hanging pictures. Do you know why they drew pictures? Drawing was a kind of magic belief to primitive people. Hunting animals was their only work. For that reason they used to draw the pictures of the animals they hunted. Again they drew 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 Bysons, Mammoths etc.

You certainly want to know with what did the primitive people draw and paint pictures. Was it brush? Where did they get color? Yes, they didn't know how to make beautiful brushes like us. They sharpened the 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 are still fine and unworn.

The primitive people used different stone-made weapons for hunting animals. At one stage they illustrated pictures by scratching on the weapons. Even they made necklace with bones and spines of fishes and animals. That was the beginning of crafts. Thus the primitive people started arts and crafts.



A picture 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 thousand years have been passed since the ancient period. There have been many ups and downs in the world. Many nations and civilizations have emerged and destroyed. Though we do not know about every civilization, we know about many of them. And our source of knowledge about them is their paintings, sculptures, architectures, crafts. Perhaps their books have been destroyed and there is no way to know about their languages. But scholars can find out the history of the people; their manner, society, culture and civilization of that age from the paintings, sculptures and architectures discovered from the relics.

For example, we can mention the names of the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Mayas, the Egyptians, and the Indus civilization etc. Because art or painting is an international language or the language of the world. That means it is not difficult for the people of other countries to understand the painting and art of a country or of an age even after many years. 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 if that boy writes a letter to you in his own language praising you a lot, you will not understand a single word of the letter because you don't know his language. You won't not face any difficulty to understand the picture drawn by the same boy.

Activity: Make groups consisting of five or six members in each group. Then discuss about the causes of the primitive peoples painting and write them down.

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. Why did the primitive people draw pictures?
 - a. For exhibition
 - b. For selling
 - c. For beliefs in magic
 - d. To be successful in animal hunting
4. Which one is the famous folk-art of Bangladesh?
 - a. Nakshi Kantha
 - b. Brass plate
 - c. Hand-loom saree
 - d. Oil painting
5. Who makes the earthen pots?
 - a. Potter
 - b. Weaver
 - c. Black Smith
 - d. Carpenter
6. What kind of designs are there 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 Questions

1. What is meant by arts and crafts?
2. Write briefly about the introduction of art.
3. Why are painting and art called International Language?
4. Describe briefly the Cave-Art.

Chapter Two

The History of Arts and Crafts Education in Bangladesh



After finishing this chapter we will be able to -

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

Lesson:1

Arts and crafts 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 painting and fine arts in Bangladesh. Painting and fine art is a fine and good work. Painting is a useful work to make the society good, to live decently and joyfully. He could make the people of this country understand this very well. Today pictures are drawn, sculptures are being made, posters are being done, designs are being made in dresses and clothes. Paintings and designs are necessary in television, cinema, books, newspapers, packets, boxes of different things. Zainul Abedin and his other artist friends were able to make people understand about the necessity of art and painting by painting pictures and by establishing art schools and colleges for a long



Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

time. His friends were Qamrul Hassan, Shafiqul Amin, Khaja Shafiq Ahmed and Habibur Rahman. And they were the pioneer artists of Bangladesh. They established educational institutions for painting first. The East Pakistan Government Art Institute started its journey on the 15th November, 1948. Later its name, location and periphery changed thrice during the last sixty years. At present that institute is situated at Shahbag named as Institution of Fine Art under Dhaka University. From this institute arts and crafts education of Bangladesh started. Later many other arts educational institutes have been established.

Today many children and teenagers of Bangladesh are painting/drawing pictures. Educated families think that drawing picture is an elegant and fine work. So they take their children to art schools, painting exhibitions and different art competitions. They collect colors, brushes and papers and give these to their children. The children and teenager of Bangladesh are taking part in art competition for children and youths in different countries particularly in Japan, China, India, Singapore, Korea, Russia, Germany, Britain and many others countries. They are getting many prizes and bringing fame for Bangladesh.

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

Activity 2: Write down the names of the artists with whom Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin established the first art school.

Lesson: 2

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

In our country children's and teenager's organization called "Khelaghar" and "Kanchi Kanchar Mela", first started drawing picture for children and teenagers in Bangladesh. In 1956, Khelaghar arranged a big 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 the children. After that in 1958 the Kanchi Kanchar Mela started an art school for the children by arranging an exhibition and competition. It was named "Shilpabitan".

At that time Kanchi Kanchar Mela took different programmes giving importance on practising culture and art of the children. 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 (or Sathi Bhai) of the central Kanchi Kanchar Mela. He was thinking for many days about how to increase the children's interest in drawing pictures properly and accurately through an organization. According to his plan the guardians along with their children began to come Kanchi Kanchar Mela in the afternoon on holidays. In a room of Kanchi Kanchar 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 together the children tumbled down on paper with joy.

They sat together and gradually they began to draw pictures with colors and brushes according to their wish through gossiping, laughter and playing. They became too much delighted when they saw the pictures drawn by them. Even their guardians were also delighted and astonished to see their children's imaginative 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 kanchar mela. In later period Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and Shafiqul Amin joined Kanchi Kanchar Mela and Shilpa Bitan and inspired the children in drawing and practicing different branches of culture.

Activity: Write 5 lines about how Shilpa Bitan, a 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 started arranging painting exhibition and Ananda Mela regularly. In 1959, 1960 and 1961 this Ananda Mela was held in the premise of the Press Club in Dhaka and created a great response among children. Through this Ananda Mela and painting exhibition interest in drawing among children spread both in villages and towns of all over the country even in inaccessible hilly areas. Several thousand of pictures used to come from the whole country. The tribal and village children drew very beautiful pictures and sent them to the painting exhibition. The 5th October, 1958 was the founding date of the Kanchi Kancher Mela. A lot of pictures and crafts of interested children of Dhaka city were collected. The office of the Kanchi Kancher Mela and the library room named Kakoli were in two rooms of the ground floor of the Ittefaq office. An exhibition of the painting and craft works of children was arranged in the two rooms of Kanchi Kancher Mela. It was inaugurated by Potua Qamrul Hassan. Thus Shilpa Bitan- a formal institution for children's painting started its journey. So it can be said that in the East Pakistan the institutional beginning of the study for children's art started with two events. One was the children's art exhibition arranged by Khelaghar in 1956 and the other was the inauguration of Shilpa Bitan in 1958.

Lesson: 4

In 1960, about ten years after the beginning of painting for the elders, at the government art institute situated at Shahbag, Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin made an arrangement for painting for children also. It was arranged as the same way of Shilpa Bitan and Kanchi Kancher Mela. Then 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 painting. Zainul Abedin was the advisor. The name of the school was Shamsunnahar Children Kalabhaban. Children came here and drew pictures with joy. Till now the school is giving scope of painting for the childrens. The name of the school has been changed into Zainul Children Kalabhaban. The teachers of Fine Art Institution 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 began to continue regularly in different organizations and schools. At present children's drawing is a particular subject for practising the culture of Bangladesh. At that time Ruknuzzaman, director of the central Kanchi Kancher Mela gave importance to painting and considered that painting would be able to develop children's talent and make them good citizens. Children got interest in painting due to Hashem Khan's new ways of thinking and interesting methods of teaching. Within a few days parents and guardians became interested in their children's practising drawing. With the efforts of Hashem Khan and Ruknuzzaman Khan children's love for drawing painting spread all over the country through different exhibitions and competitions. So it may be said that children's painting got established as a general issue for practising culture in Bangladesh through long efforts of these two persons that is artist Hashem Khan and Ruknuzzaman Khan Dada Bhai. Certainly they always got Shilpacharya Zaimul Abedin's advice and inspiration.

Activity: Where is Zaimul Children Kalabhavan situated? Write 8 lines in your copy 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 about 1971. Children and teenagers painted more than three hundred pictures on different issues of the liberation war of 1971 of Bangladesh. These pictures showed how Pakistani soldiers killed innocent people, ruined villages after villages, towns and bazaars, schools, colleges, temples, mosques by burning.



Liberation war picture drawn by children

These gallant boys, farmers, labourers, blacksmiths, potters, fishermen, in fact all the Bangalees, plunged into war against this Pak raider with weapons. Many of the children and teenagers engaged themselves in the liberation war in different ways. Many of them fought with guns along with the elders.

Children drew pictures as they saw the attack of the Pak occupant forces in their

own villages and own towns, how the forces burnt the hats, 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 incidents like these. They drew the factual pictures of this torture. Besides, they also painted and drew pictures of the freedom fighters who attacked the camps of the Pak soldiers all on a sudden in the darkness of nights and ruined them utterly.

The brave boys of Bangladesh defeated the Pakistan invading forces 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 special pictures drawn by the children. There were three hundred pictures of the liberation war.

Tazuddin Ahmed, the then Finance Minister and the Prime Minister of the revolutionary government of independent Bangladesh during the liberation period inaugurated the exhibition.

The pictures drawn by the children touched the mind of the both young and adult visitors from home and abroad. Those young artists took their 70 selected pictures and showed to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Ganabhaban along with Ruknuzzaman Dada Bhai. 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 with the children by gossiping. He served them meal with care.

Activity: Write 10 lines in your copy 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 deliberation. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and Hashem Khan selected those pictures to take them to London. Zainul Abedin became emotional and very glad to see the children's painting on the liberation war. Young artists of newly independent state drew the pictures of the liberation war, the torture and havocs of the Pak invading forces so excellently and honestly that the subject matter of the painting touched the heart of any spectators. The spirit of the liberation war became stronger. Zainul Abedin took initiative to take the pictures to London as he thought it would not do if only the people of the country saw these pictures. The children portrayed these pictures

of liberation war with simplicity and honesty. These had to be shown to the people of the world. It would do two things. The first thing would be that the world will know about the talent of the children of Bangladesh that they could draw excellent and beautiful pictures. The second thing would be that through the easy media of exhibition the world would know about our liberation war, the devilish torture and oppression, and killing of people by the Pak invading 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 and won the victory of the country.

Lesson: 8

These pictures are those 70 pictures that they took 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 also said "These pictures drawn by our young artists are valuable asset. It is a great achievement that even our children are able to convey the news and the glory of the independence of Bangladesh. 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 with splendour. When this news spread, people of all ages that is young, elders and women of London came to watch these every day. Different newspapers, B.B.C and other media published news with great importance praising the young artists. The Guardian of Britain published a special feature page about the news. A big poster was printed with the picture drawn by Dinaa, a child artist. The money collected by selling the pictures during the exhibition was sent to the aid fund of 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 also and eight other Commonwealth countries including Canada. The pictures drawn by the children of Bangladesh have brought glorious spirit of liberation war.

Sample Question**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Whose contribution was great as a pioneer in practising 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 does the organisation "Kanchi Kancher Mela" work?
 - a. Intellectuals
 - b. Labourers
 - c. Children and youth
 - d. Old
4. How many pictures did by the children and youth draw on Liberation war in 1972?
 - a. 350
 - b. 400
 - c. 300
 - d. 200
5. In which city was the exhibition of the paintings by the young artists on Liberation War in 1972 held?
 - a. New York
 - b. London
 - c. Paris
 - d. Toronto
6. Who was the founder 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 about how the Art Institute was established.
2. Write briefly how and where the exhibition of the paintings drawn by the children on great Liberation War was held.
3. Describe the necessity of Art and Craft education.
4. Write down the names of five pioneers 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

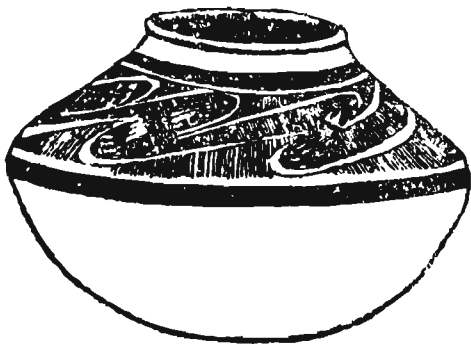
After finishing this chapter we will be able to

- **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 with examples.**

Lesson : 1

Concept of Folk Art

We know about the drawings of the primitive people. But all the primitive people who lived in the caves could not draw pictures. But some of them could draw pictures very well. The pictures were drawn by them. Later on, they learnt to make pots, dolls and statues easily with mud. For example some of the primitive people could draw fine pictures and make statues like artisans. Since ancient period in villages and towns, some people could draw fine pictures and make dolls. Their children learnt the simple way of drawing and making dolls from them. The children of their families learnt from their family members how to draw pictures and make dolls. In this way folk arts have been made for thousands of years in the same way. This arts give delight in the mind of common people. So it is said, "Folk art is the creation of common people and for common people". The materials of folk arts are common all over the world. Materials mean the things with which anything is made. For example, some common folk arts are made in all countries with mud, wood, cloth, cotton, metal objects, leaves, bamboo, cane etc. These are like dresses, furniture, folk ornaments, folk musical instruments, needle work, dolls, utensils etc.



The signal drum of the Witoto's of Brazil



Shaker 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." From each group one statement read out the explanation.

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

Lesson : 2 & 3

Introduction to folk arts of Bangladesh

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



"Different kinds of dolls made with clay"

Toys like elephants and horses are set on wooden decks, then four wheels are joined under the toys 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 also colored. In leisure time the village women of Bangladesh sew a kind of quilt/kantha on which they make beautiful designs or different pictures with coloring cotton thread. It's called Nakshikantha. Their stories of happiness and sorrows are depicted on this kantha. Toys and nakshikantha are one of the most remarkable folk arts of Bangladesh. Besides these the "saker haris" (the Fancy earthen wares), Lakshi sora (a kind of earthen led) wooden seat paintings, designed vase, wall pictures, Nakshi handmade fans (designed fans), Nakshi cakes (designed cakes), terracotta etc are known as folk arts of Bangladesh.

It is an old custom of Bangladesh to draw designs or alponas, on house premises on the occasion of religious functions and Pujas. It is also a folk art of Bangladesh. Today alpona is also drawn on the occasion of wedding ceremonies,

Gaye Holud, on the compound and roads of the sahid minar on the 21st February. These all are the continuity of that old folk tradition such as designed handmade cake designed fan, shika, sokher hari etc.

Folk arts are made of ordinary materials like clay, old clothes, wood, bamboo, cane, sponge wood (shola), palm leaves and date leaves. This folk arts are also made with very ordinary yellow color, chalk, blue vermillion (abir), red lead (sidur), charcoal etc.

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

The widely used motives of the folk art of Bangladesh are the lotus, kalka, the moon, the sun, elephants, birds, betel leaves etc.

These arts remain with our lives for thousands of years. Our folk arts bear the testimony of the culture of our own nation even out side the country.



Alpona



Kalka



Shika made of jute

Activity 1: Form groups of 5 to 6 persons and each group will make a list of the folk arts that are 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: Trends of art, Nakshikantha, material, Motif.

Lesson: 4

Concepts of Crafts

Every day we use many things for many works. To make them beautiful we do many designs on them. All these designed things which we use are called craft arts.

Approximately about 20 or 25 lac years ago primitive people learnt to make weapons made of sharp stones. All these stone weapons, crowbars made of branches of trees and wooden sticks were the first used weapons of human.



"Different kinds of craft arts"

When earthen pot or wares are designed (shakher hari) they are called folk arts. Whereas before coloring, the simple earthen pots, 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 carved fine pictures on the weapons. To make any design on anything by carving, scratching or any other way for increasing the beauty is called craft work or ornamentation. Basically, those primitive hunter people introduced ornamentation on daily used materials.

In the later period of old stone age people made necklace by joining the bones of the back bone of fishes, oyster shell, teeth of deer together. Their vestiges have been found. They used a kind of stone made saucer size lamp for drawing picture on the cave wall. In new stone age men learnt how to make earthen pots.

Thus civilization has developed and at the same time men have learnt to make new things with different materials for use. They have also given these things artistic form by illustration or ornamentation.

Some materials or tools are used for ornamentation of craft arts. Sometimes it is done only with hand. So we can say that when a craft work is done with simple ordinary tools to increase the beauty of that useable thing, 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 we do artistic work on the ordinary thing with the design of flowers, creeper, leaves or other design. This door with design or artistic work becomes the model of craft work. Different kinds of crafts have been developed in different areas. Geography of a place, taste of people, locally found materials, living style 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, ornamentation, artistic work.

Lesson : 5 & 6

Introduction to the crafts of Bangladesh.

Like folk arts, crafts of Bangladesh are deeply mingled with the people of our country. Materials of crafts which are easily available in the nature of our country are bamboo, cane and wood. So crafts made of bamboo, cane and wood have been developed in our country. Their artistic quality is praised all over the world. Besides, different utensils made of clay and different useful things made of copper, cellmate (kansa) and brass are the glaring examples of crafts.



"Crafts made of Bamboo and Cane"

From the ancient age the Bengali women use ornaments to adorn themselves. Different kinds of gold and silver ornaments with fine designs are also beautiful crafts. Different ornaments used by the native/aboriginal people of Bangladesh are also glaring examples of our crafts. Beside, their Handloom sarees particularly Zamdani, Tangail saree, Rajshahi silk and Katan saree have gained acquaintance in home and abroad as remarkable crafts of Bangladesh. Flowers, creepers, leaves, birds and different designs are drawn by scratching and carving on the body of earthen wares. Pots, pitchers, goblet (sorai) are made with clay. Plates, glasses, pitchers, tubs, wash basins, (chilmochi), betel leaf pot (panbata) are made with brass and pital and things like scythe, axe, spud, pan and nut crackers (Jati) etc are made with iron. All these things are crafts of Bangladesh.



Palan Quin



Ornament

Besides these there are different furniture and daily necessities made of bamboo and cane such as chair, table, mura, cot, sajee, dala, (kula) winnowing fan, polow, ucha, chuch for catching fish. There are also different kinds of designed *clothes, bed sheets, blankets, bamboo and cane made baskets, mathal, conch bracelet, oyster shell button, combs of animal bones* made by the aboriginal people of our country. These all are the part of our rich heritage of crafts.

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 sew Nakshikantha?
 - a) Village women of Bengal.
 - b) The weavers of Bengal.
 - c) The Patuas of Bengal.
 - d) The potters of Bengal.
3. What is the picture called that is used repeatedly as design for making folk art?
 - a) Sign.
 - b) Motif.
 - c) Alpona
 - d) Material.
4. What is the artistic work called for making useable thing beautiful ?
 - a) Fine Arts
 - b) Primitive art
 - c) Asthetic
 - d) Craft.
5. Where are vestiges 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 brief about the crafts of Bangladesh.
2. Decscribe 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 child's hand, then, he/she too will make some sizes and shapes on paper or a wall by drawing. This is his/her drawing. So far you also have drawn the pictures of houses, people, rivers, boats, fishes, birds etc in those pictures. You have also coloured these according to your will. Certainly all these pictures are very fine. But we have 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 lively. At the same time it is necessary to observe the nature animal world and different objects of our daily use around us deeply to have a command over the methods of painting.



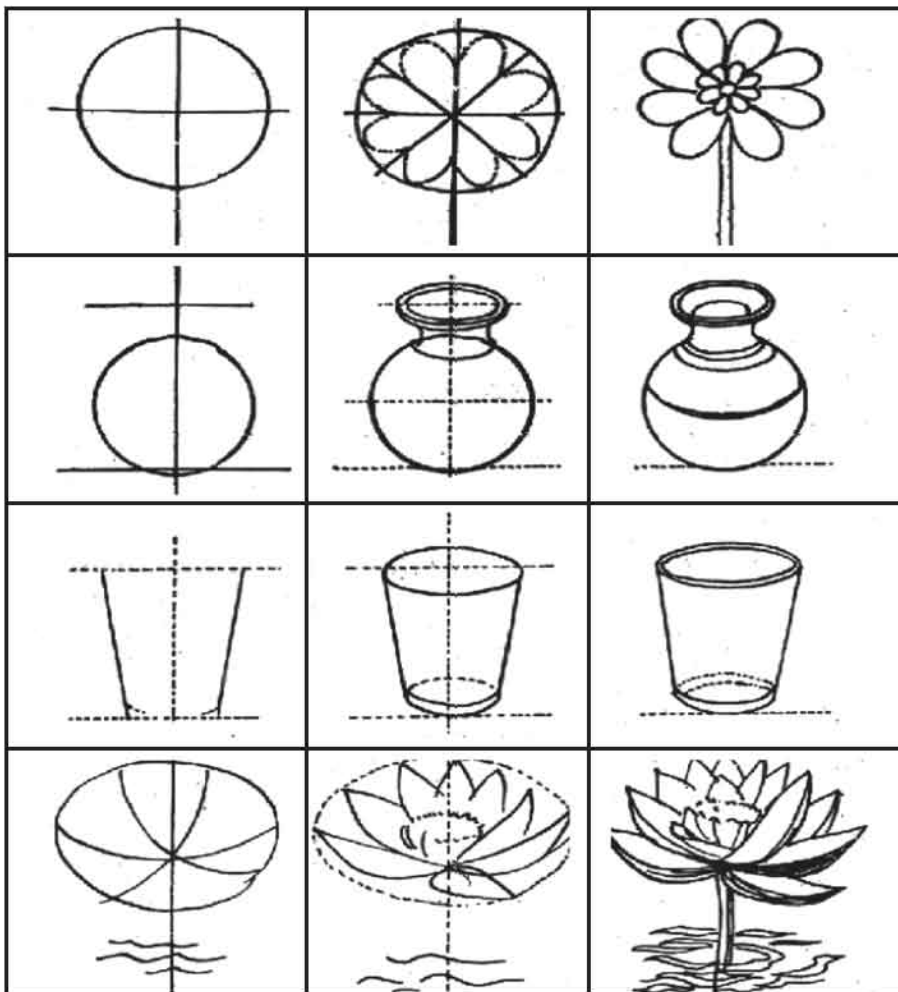
Pictures are to be drawn with proper ratio of light and shade

For drawing pictures, you have to produce the right shape and form of the subject of drawing as much as possible. So, at first you have to draw the figures or images of the subject rightly and decently. Then you have to give perfection to it by applying different colors properly. By following certain rules we can draw pictures easily.

Such as drawing by maintaining size and shape, arranging the subjects according to the distance and ratio of the image, fair application of lights and shades in the picture and using colors properly.

Drawing with forms and shapes

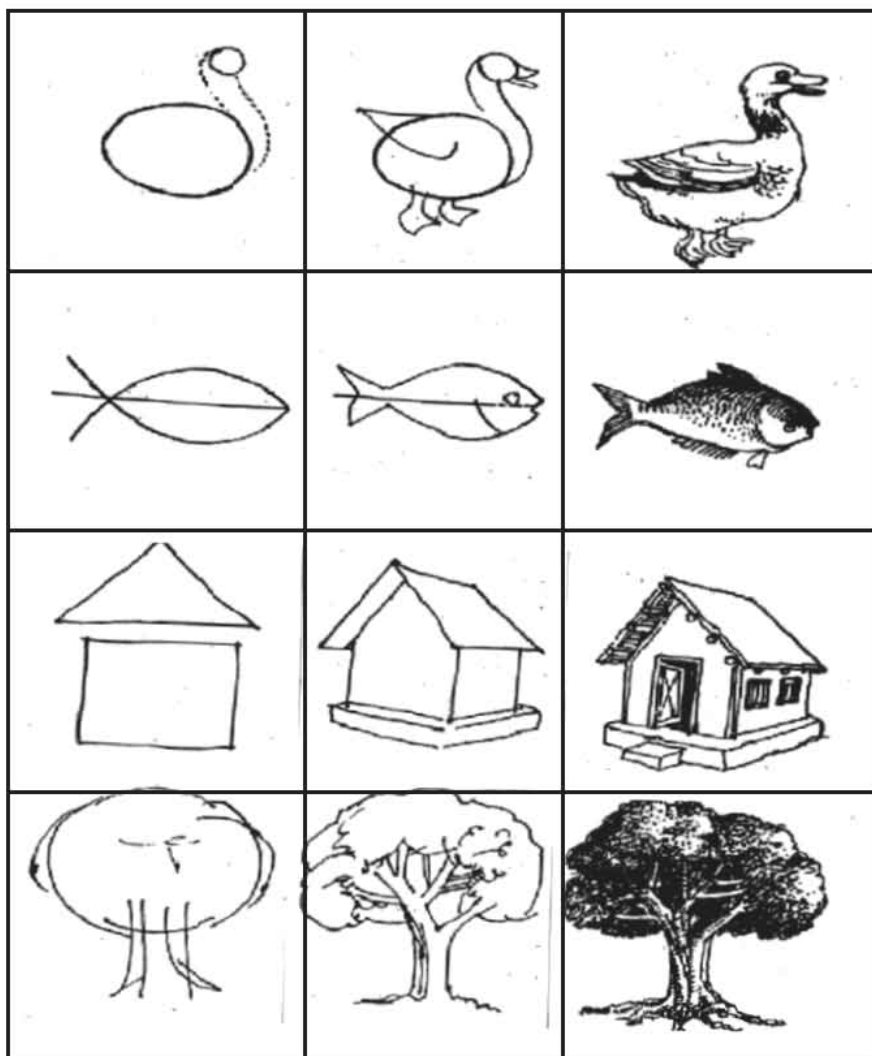
If we look around us, we can see many things. There are trees and plants, houses and homes, people, animals and birds, earthen wares, plates and cups, chairs and tables and many other things like these. Size and shape, appearance, structure of each object is different. For example, if we look at trees we will find that, 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 the people are not same in appearance. Some are fat while some are thin. Some are short and some are tall.



It is much easier to make the original drawing slowly. Observe the above pictures properly one after another and try to draw in this way. In the same way the sizes and shapes of animals and birds, furniture, utensils, and all other things

are different. So, whatever you will draw you need to observe its size and shape carefully.

Observe, whether the form and shape of the object is round, tall, triangular, square or flat. If we observe properly, we can find and understand that every things in 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 with which you can match the pictures of any objects or human being you want to draw and then you can improve the drawing slowly.



The shapes of almost all objects around us match with round, triangular and square shape.

It is shown here by drawing few pictures in this book. Whenever you want to draw something, observe the picture carefully and try to understand whether it matches to large, thin, round, rectangular or triangular shape and then start drawing.

New words learnt: Diagram, Shape

Lesson: 2

Arrangement of Subjects

At first you have to think for a while about the subject of which you will draw the picture. If you have to draw something through observation, then you should observe it carefully and decide how you will arrange it on the paper. It may be the picture of a cat, a pot or a scenery of a village. If there is one subject for drawing such as a picture of a flower or of a hen then the picture will be drawn in such a way that after finishing the drawing no part of it comes to the border or edge of the paper. The main picture should be drawn leaving some space all around the paper so that the picture does not become very big or very small in comparison to the paper. Again if the subject is the scenery of a village then you have to think about how to arrange it in order to look it good.

Because here many things constitute one thing. There are pictures, trees, corn fields by river side boats tied on river bank or floating boats with hoisted sails in the river. There are also people and birds. All these things constitute the village. You can arrange the picture in four or five ways and choose which one is the best. If necessity arises, one or two subjects may be cut. So, the artist can arrange the subject of the picture in such a way which seems beautiful to him. If the arrangement of the subject on the paper is not appropriate, then the picture will not be attractive. Then the drawing will have to be done on the paper according to the plan as perfectly as possible.

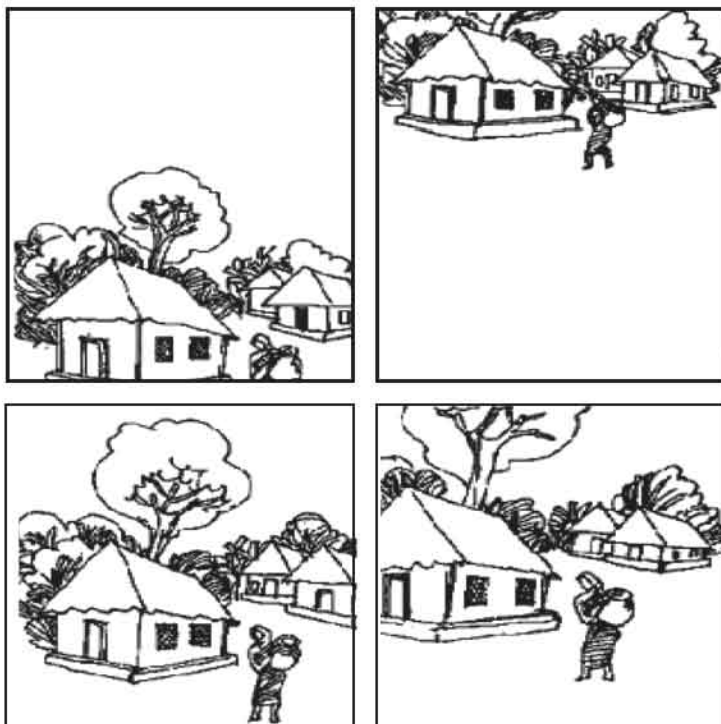
Distance and proportion in Painting

Let us have idea about distance and proportion now. Earlier we have discussed about arranging a village scenery. There are rivers, 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 the size of the tree should be or if there is a cow or a man then how small the size will be in comparison with the tree, we must have an accurate idea about these. The comparison of size of small with big things in a picture is called proportion. If there is a man in the picture then what will be the size of the head in comparison with the body, how long will be the hands, how

long will be the portion from hip to leg and from hip to shoulder? Considering the proportion we have to draw a picture. So the subject of a picture should be observed properly. Again, if there are three boats in the river or more than one man in a picture, you have to assess the distance of the front boat from the boat behind. You also have to assess distance of the man ahead from the man, or trees behind. 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 you should keep in mind that the colour of thing of the distant place will be lighter than that of the nearest place.

No matter how beautiful the picture is, if the proportion and distance of a picture are not maintained properly, then the picture will not be realistic. The main objective of proportion is to determine how big or small a thing proportionately is from another thing. So it is very necessary in drawing a realistic picture.

New words learnt: Proportion, Realistic picture



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

Lesson: 3

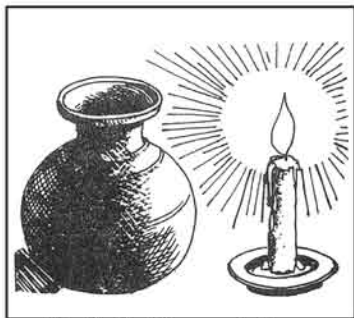
Light and Shade

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, their light and shade/shadow is very important. In that case the light and shade should be shown in a picture properly. Day and night occur because of the rotation of the earth round the sun. Likewise light and shade occurs. There are differences in the structure of different things. Objects can be round, square or any other form that we notice. It is natural to have shadow or darkness on the opposite side of the sunlight. These forms are also changed in nature. For example, there is one kind of light and shade in the morning, at noon it comes deeper and in the afternoon light becomes soft and the shadow too grows softer.

The direction from which light falls on any things like natural objects, human being or animal, the side of that object becomes illuminated. The shadow falls on the opposite side of the object. If we carefully examine the reflection of light and shadow on the leaves of the same tree, we will find that the leaves have one shade of green in sunlight while they take another shade of green in shadow though the leaves will not lose their brightness. Every subject has its own color and so the usage of light and shadow must be adjusted.

In the same scenery the color of the frontal objects will be brighter than that of the objects back.

The more the distance of the object, the lighter will be the color of the object. In this same way by applying the light and shadow, nearness, distance, perspective, up and down of the picture are to 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 the colors but the rules of using colour that you have already known cannot be learnt by reading books only. Drawing is a subject to be learnt by doing practically. So, theoretical knowledge should be applied into practice for learning drawing. One has to learn the use of different colors by drawing again and again and by using different colors. There are many colors for paintings and there are different methods of using them. You will know about them when different media of drawing pictures will be discussed. Among different shades 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 created.

Such as

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

If red and blue colors are mixed and the proportion of each of the colours are changed then it will be come dark brown. Thus many colors can be made of these three colors. These are called secondary color. But it is not possible to make absolutely white or absolutely black color by mixing primary or secondary colors.

Newly learnt words: Primary Color, Secondary Color

Activity : Prepare a secondary color using any two primary colors

Lesson: 4

Primary materials for drawing pictures

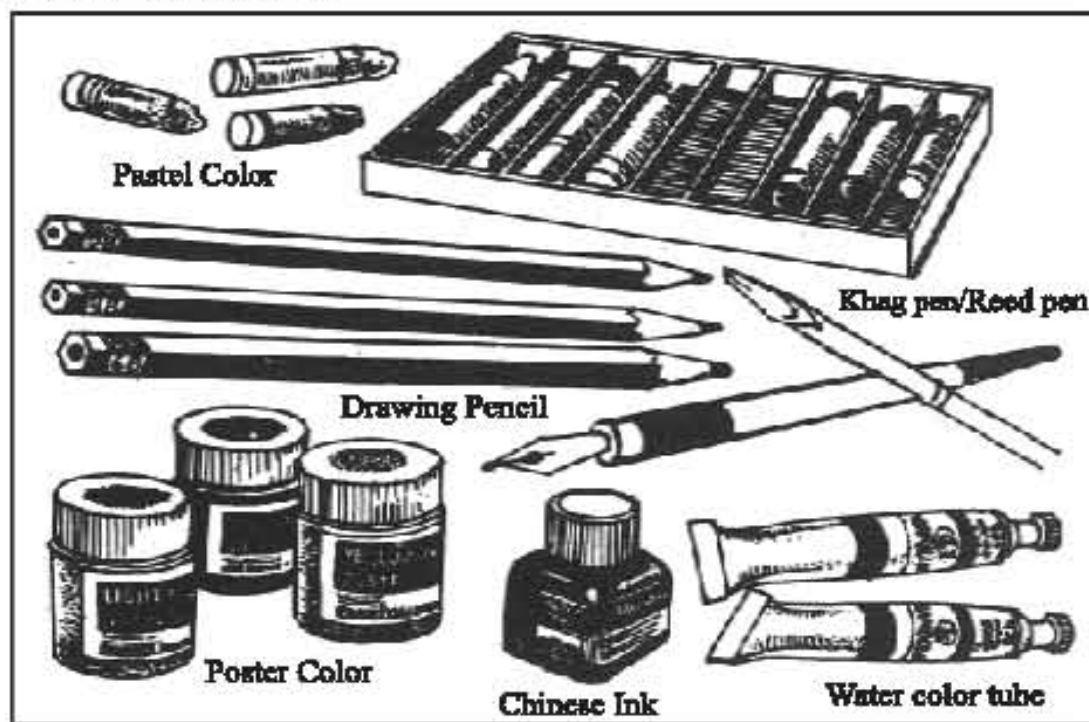
A tool is something with which other things are made. There may be one or more than one tools. For example, when a carpenter makes chair, table, cot etc. he needs hammer, chisel, and saw etc. These all are his tools. Likewise when a painter paints pictures, he needs certain things and we call them the tools or instruments of drawing. There are different kinds of tools for drawing. Different tools are used in painting through 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 main tool/instrument for drawing is paper. This papers can be of thick and thin, rough, smooth and of shinning surface. We call the thick paper board. These boards are both smooth and rough and are of various colours and standards.

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

paper. Two or three qualities of Cartridge papers are found- thick and thin. The color of the cartridge paper is not milk white but slightly dull dim white. In this cartridge paper pictures can be drawn with pencils, pen-ink, water color and with pastels. This paper is primarily used for learning drawing pictures in our country. In offset papers which are milk white and slightly thick, 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 papers are 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 handmade paper is the best paper for painting with water color. Now this paper is also made by machine. But the paper is still known as handmade paper. Painting can be done in this paper with pastel colors too. The other papers which are available in our country are art card, art paper, box board, pitch board, and various thick and thin colored papers.

Newsprint is used for ordinary writing and printing books. Art card and art paper are only suitable for painting with pen, ink and brush. This paper is shiny and smooth. This paper is suitable for high quality printing.

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

Generally this paper is largely used for mounting pictures that is for binding pictures with all round margins. 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 this paper may be of deep brown or light brown. It is possible to paint pictures by using pastel on it. There are some rough papers available which are used to bind books and to make packages. Many artists use this board for painting in different media.

Colored papers are of different colors– 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 with glue. The pictures which are made by cutting and tearing paper are called collage pictures.

Pencil

Pencil is the main instrument 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 lead pencils are used for writing. They cannot mark deep spot on paper. But 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B pencils are very soft and they can 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.

Newly learnt words: Collage picture, boxboard, cartridge paper, handmade paper.

Lesson: 5

Ink pen and ink brush.

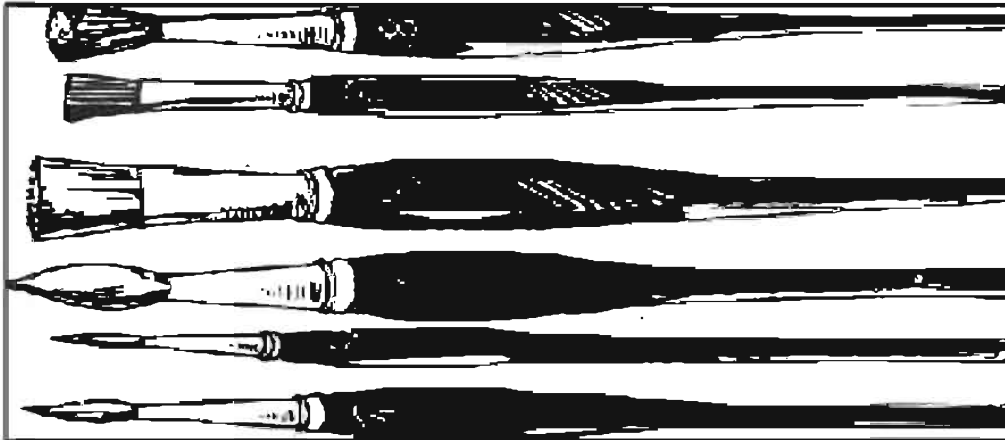
We write with pens. Picture can be drawn with pens too. A nice picture can be drawn with a fountain pen filling black ink in it. A picture can be drawn with other colored paints too. But artists give priority to black paint. There is a special kind of black paint which is generally called Chinese paint.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

Many artists draw pictures putting paint on the brush. A picture differs from another picture because of the use of paint, pen and 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 the same thing which is called marking pen.

Pictures can be drawn with thick and thin pens made of bamboo twig and khag (a kind of reed) twig by dipping them into ink pots. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin liked to draw pictures with the khag pen. Many of his famous painting were painted in this way. The village children can easily collect bamboo twigs and khag twigs.

Brush

The brush is one of the instrument for drawing pictures. Different kinds of brushes are made for different colors, papers and canvases. Different kinds of brushes are made for water color and oil color. Usually brushes of soft 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 fur and artificially made fur. In order to draw pictures conveniently brushes are made from slender to thick and they are numbered from 0 (zero) to 20 gradually. Number one is very delicate. Then number 2 and 3 up to 20 are made serially. For making even more delicate and slender brushes, there are brushes which are below No 1. They are given number as 0 (Zero), 00 (double zero) etc.



Easel

Canvas, Board, Clip and Easel

Boards and clips are very necessary for painting pictures. It is convenient to draw picture by fixing a paper on a board with a clip. Some paint picture sitting on the floor and putting the paper on the hands. Some keep them on the table. Again some draw pictures keeping the board on the easel. But easel is very necessary for painting. It depends on the convenience and comfort of the artists that how he will paint the picture.

New words learnt: Chinese ink. Indian ink, Easel

Lesson : 6

Color for drawing pictures:

We cannot think of painting a picture without color. Pictures drawn with pencils and ink are also considered as color. But by colored pictures we mean the



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

pictures painted with various colors. Colors for painting pictures are different and they are of different types. Water color is found in color box, tubes, as small cakes and powder. And poster color is found in glass jars. Though poster color is a bit different medium from water color, the pictures can also be drawn with poster color like water color. Pictures can be easily painted by mixing powder color with water. But in this respect gum or glue is mixed with colour. Many artists mix Arabic gum or aika gum. There are three kinds of pastel colour. There are oil colors too. Painting is done by mixing turpentine and linseed oil with oil color.

Subjects of Paintings

Subjects of paintings are scattered all-around us. If you look all around you, you will find countless subjects in our nature, in our life and in environment. It is possible for a person who lives in a village to draw a village scene on houses, trees, animals and birds, fields, wharfs, rivers, boats, village life, people, their functions, games and sports etc and many other things. Again one who lives in a town can draw pictures on town life like the life style, roads, houses or building, parks, functions, festivals of town etc and also on any other things.

There are zoos in the city. There are many birds and animals in the zoos. The

funny gestures of birds, idle time passing, their games, their different postures and many other things like these may be the subjects of painting.

Hens, cocks, cows, goats, cats and dogs are reared up at almost every house in the villages. Many people pet wild birds too as hobby for pleasure. 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 as subjects. Paintings can be done taking any favourite man, parents, grandparents, brother and sister and many other persons like them as subjects. Besides one can draw one's portraits too. Almost all the artists of the world have drawn or are drawing pictures making themselves as the subject of their paintings.

The painters should have a clear conception about the subjects of the painting. 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 must observe the houses, boats, boatmen, rivers, trees etc minutely. He should not only look at the exterior beauty but also look through the interior beauty of the objects. He should know about the environment. He has to think about the people and their life styles. If anyone wants to draw pictures of towns and ports, he/she must know the subjects of the places well. Then he can make his paintings attractive and beautiful from all perspectives 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, poster color, acrylic color, enamel color, pencil color, pastel color, colored oxide and plastic color etc. An artist can paint a good picture through any media according to his convenience and liking. Water color and poster color are used by mixing water with them. Acrylic color is also used 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 is used for painting after mixing water and gum with it. These are non-transparent color. Water color is a transparent color. Transparent colour means if a color is applied on another color, then the color applied first is also visible. The impressions of both the colors can be got. On the other hand poster colour or acrylic color can be used making it non-transparent and thick. Again it can be also used as transparent color after dissolving it. But usually water color and poster color are used on normal paper only. But acrylic and oxide color are used on paper, canvas and hard board.

Activity: Identify transparent and non-transparent colors on paper

Oil color and enamel colors are to be mixed with oil. These are non-transparent colors. That means if one color is applied on another color, the colour applied first is covered. Besides pictures can be painted with ink pen and ink brush also. Black and white pictures are drawn with these. Colored ink is also available. With this ink pictures can be painted like the water color. Using some other media black and white pictures can be painted such as charcoal, craon and marking pen of black color. Painting can be done with ordinary charcoal of houses. But it is not so convenient. For drawing one kind of soft and thin sticks of coal is used. But in the beginning, 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 normal wood pencils are available. The leads of the pencil from 1B to 6B become gradually soft and deep black on paper. Using these pencils it is possible to draw any white and back pictures by applying light and shadow. For drawing pictures the pencils such as B, 1B can be used where there is more light and less colour. Then 2B, 3B, 4B and 6B pencils are used where the shadow is deeper. In this way it is possible to draw black and white pictures with pencils by the proper application of light and shadow. There are many techniques for giving shadow by using pencils on paper. It must be learnt practically under the supervision of a teacher. Thus black and white pictures of anything or any subject including human figure, natural scenery can be drawn flawlessly with pencils. In the same way colored pictures can be drawn by using color pencils. Different colored pencils are available in the market. Pencils are packed in different packets from 12 to 48 in numbers. There are some colored pencils which can be used like water colour by mixing water with it. This color gives the impression like water color. But slightly thick and rough surfaced paper is needed for drawing picture with pencils.



pencil color

Pastel color

Pastel color may be called the stick of color. There are two kinds of pastel color– 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 with it. The impression of pastel color is also brighter than pencil color. But as the 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. The name “Oil pastel” is written in English on the packets of wax pastel or oil pastel. It is possible to paint a complete



pastel color

colored picture by using oil or wax pastel colour. There is no need of using spray to make it permanent. It is easy to mix one color with another.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions:

- What are Red, Blue and Yellow colors called?
 - Secondary color
 - Primary color
 - Mixed color
 - Non-transparent color
- What is the measurement of a small thing of distant place in relation to the thing of a near place called?
 - Imitation
 - Proportion
 - Light and Shadow
 - Border line
- Which color is formed by mixing yellow and blue color-
 - Violet
 - Green
 - Deep yellow
 - Orange

4. What is the name of the normal 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 with acrylic color for painting?

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

Essay type questions:

1. Describe 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 materials of drawing pictures.
3. What is meant by ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ color?
4. Make a list of primary equipments for drawing pictures.
5. Write down the names of 5 media of drawing.
6. Write in short the importance of light and shadow 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 common objects of nature.
- Draw pictures of trees, flowers, creeper and 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 different flowers for practice

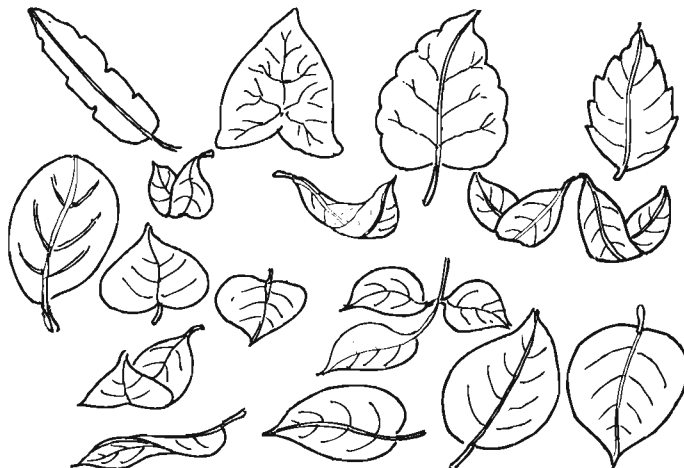
Lesson: 1

Drawing is a practical work. We have already learnt about the general rules of drawing earlier. Now we will accomplish the skill of drawing new pictures of our own choices using these rules practically. In this way, we will express our creativity through drawing pictures. By drawing the pictures of the above drawn flowers, we see different uses of a circle. Particularly in case of drawing the picture of round things, there is more use of circles. Again we see a round shape from different angles. When we will see a round thing from above or below the picture, we will see it round, and when we look at it from lateral position from our eyes, then we will see it flat. Now we will know about this.

Activity: Draw the pictures of your two favorite flowers in your own copy using circles.

Lesson: 2

In lesson 1 we have learnt some common rules for drawing the picture of a flower. But in drawing the picture of a flower, we also have to draw its stem, calyx, leaves, buds, thorns etc. So while drawing, we have to notice carefully which part bends to what direction, what is the characteristic and the color of the flower. Similarly, there are different shapes and structure of leaves. We will see the picture of these leaves carefully while drawing. Every day we see different kinds of leaves and we can collect those leaves from there and can practise them by placing the leaves on drawing khata.



Picture of some kinds of leaves for practise.

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

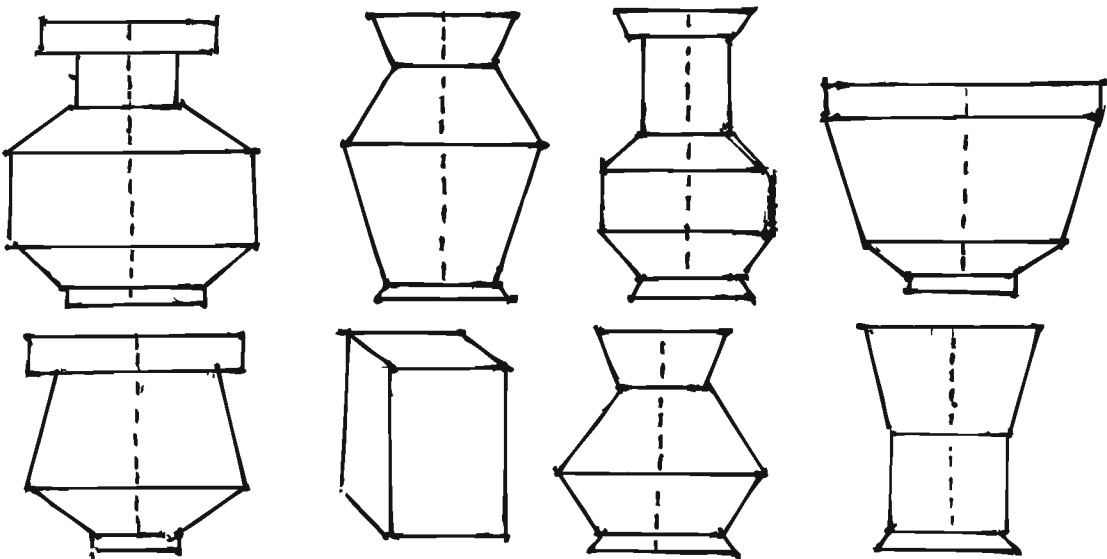
Lesson : 3

Practising the drawing of the things of daily use

The things which we use daily or the things without which we cannot live like bowls and plates, jug, glass, utensils, chair, table, etc are things for daily use. To draw the picture of all these things by using different lines we have to try to illustrate their sizes and shapes, structure/frame faultlessly and decently as far as possible. For this reason we can call the line as the main aspects of drawing. Generally lines are of two types.

They are-

1. straight line.
2. curved line.

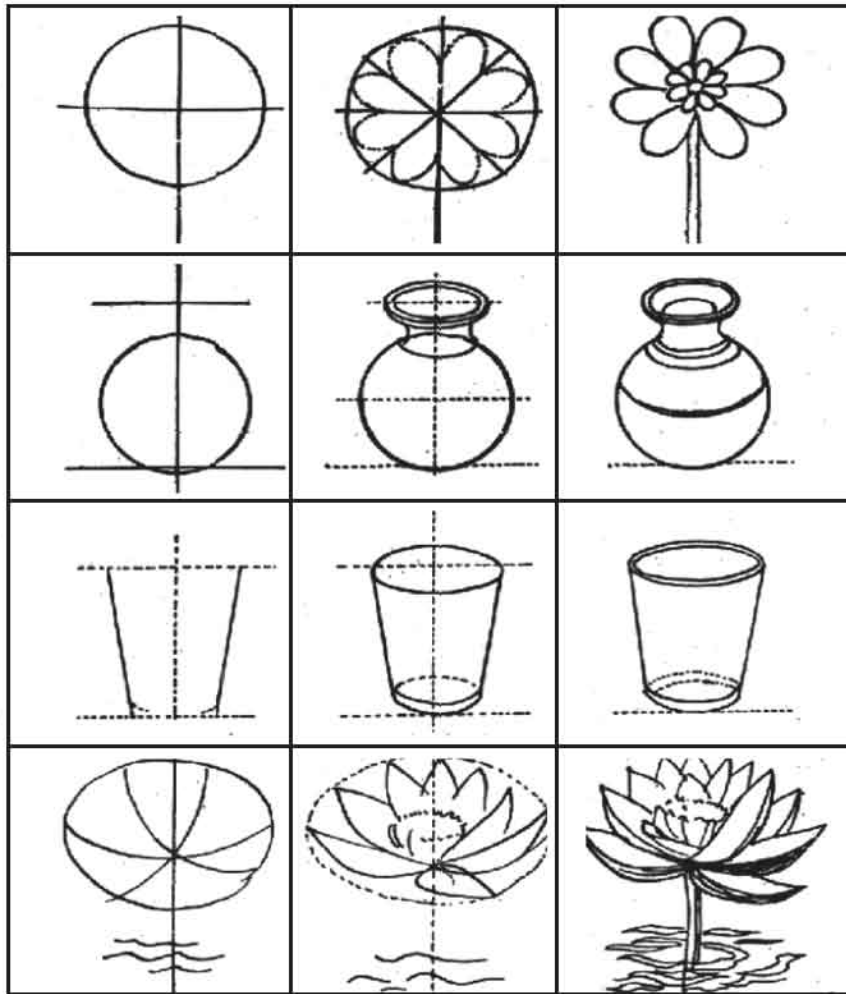


we will see the primary size of some daily necessities with the help of straight line.

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

Lesson: 4

In the previous lesson we learnt how to make the structure of only useable objects/things by using straight line. In this lesson we will bring out our creativity by adjusting the sizes, shapes and structures of the original things flawlessly with curved lines.



Activity: Each of you will draw the pictures of three things from 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 we want to draw. For example, if we want to draw the picture of a particular season, first we have to know about that season and we should show those things in the picture. If you observe the pictures below; it will be easy for you to get idea about this matter.



The Summer



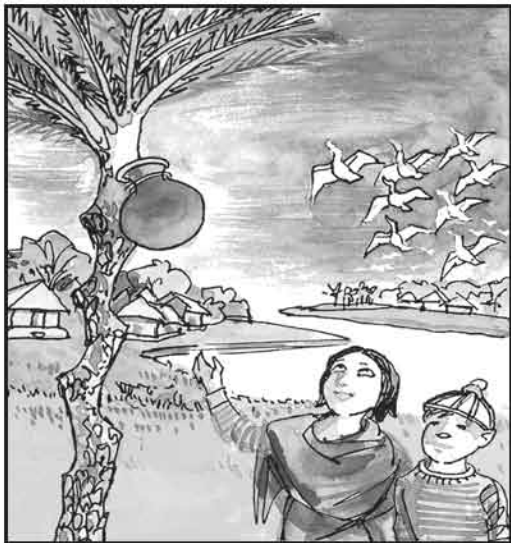
The Rainy season



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 variations of 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 Motherland.

In this lesson we will learn drawing 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 enjoy our time in different festivals with our friends, brothers and sisters. On Eid days we go to the Eidgah, say our prayers then embrace our friends and enjoy the joy of eating semai, jarda in every house. Again in the Durga puja, we wear new dresses and go to the puja mandap to see the idols and ceremonial dancing, prayer and many other rituals.

Again on Christmas festivals our delight is in taking chocolates from Santa cloze, visiting the house of relatives and friends wearing new dresses. We also go to pagoda in Buddha Purnima and exchange views among ourselves in the midst of delight. We have enjoyed all these things. Now if you are asked to draw pictures about these topics, then you will try to draw pictures from your imagination, by applying your intelligence. Again pictures can be drawn about the Martyrs Day, Victory Day, Independence Day, Bengali New year & Baishakhi Mela.



The picture of the Baisakhi Mela drawn by the children

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

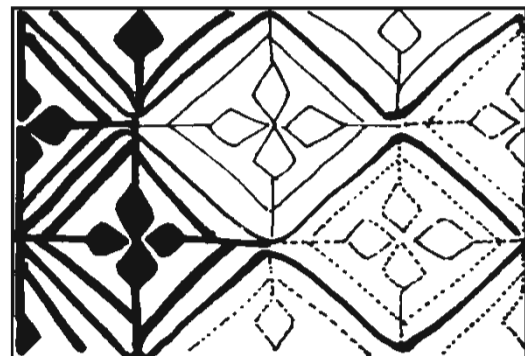
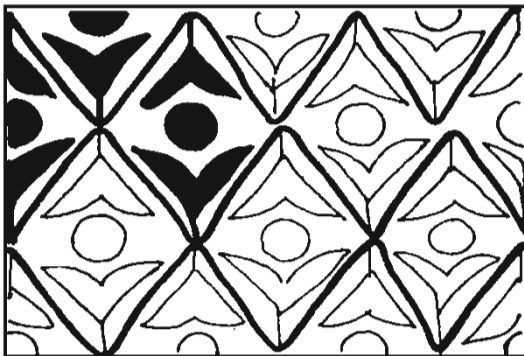
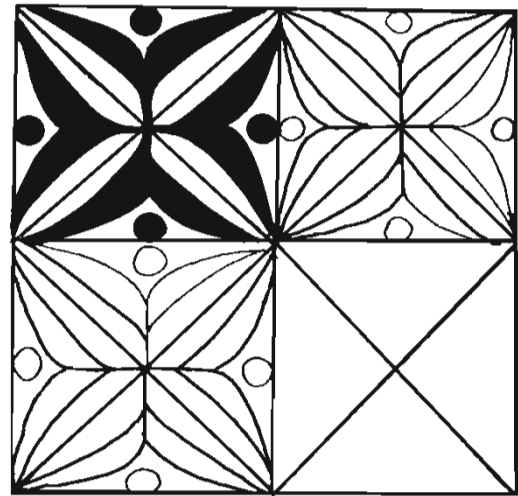
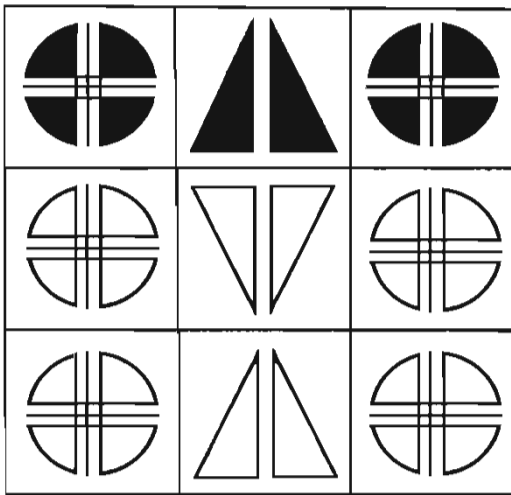
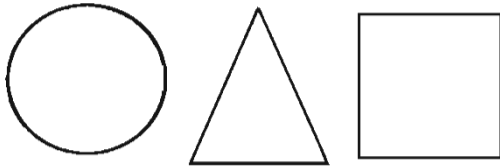
Lesson: 17- 20

Design

In the previous lesson we have 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 designs on them. Not only this, you will see beautiful designs curved on the furniture and the daily commodities. You will also see many beautiful designs on the walls of various religious institutes like mosques, temples, churches, pagodas etc both in villages and towns. 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 our house premises on different occasion. All these are designs. We can draw designs of flowers, birds, creepers and leaves and of different geometrical shapes, such as circle, triangle and rectangle etc.

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



The above designs are done with three shapes like circle, triangle and rectangle by using them from different angle. Complete the designs filling them with ink.

Two designs are done by using two leaves, a dot, a square and some lines. Complete the rest of the design. Make different designs in your drawing khata following this method.

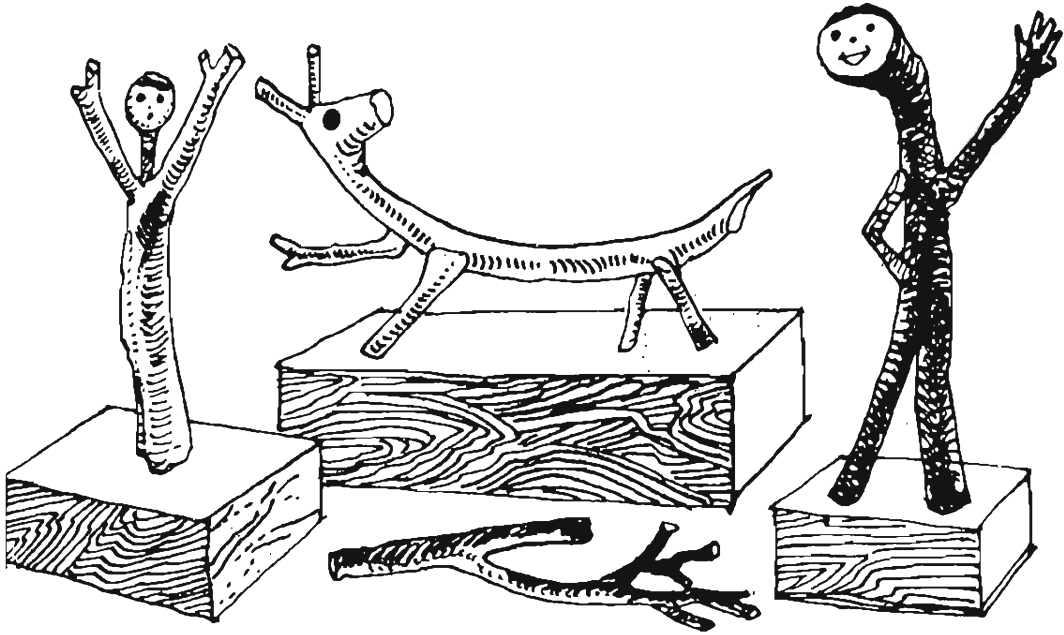
Activity: For all: Draw a pencil- design of creepers, leaves, flowers on a paper measuring 5"× 5" as you like.

Sample Questions

01. Draw a picture of three flowers and leaves using circle and then color it.
02. Draw the pictures of any daily commodity and show light and shadow with pencil.
03. Draw the pictures of any two things of daily use and color them.
04. Draw a picture of Summer season as you like and color them with poster or pastel color.
05. Draw a picture of Winter season and color it.
06. Draw a picture of Rainy season and color it.
07. Draw a beautiful picture on the nature of Autumn as you like.
08. Draw a picture on an unique scene of the nature of Bangladesh during the Late Autumn and color it.
09. Draw a picture on the beauty of Spring, the king of all seasons 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 that you have seen.
12. Draw a design measuring 6"×6" of flowers, creepers and leaves.
13. Draw a design measuring 6"×6" of 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 types of designs by cutting paper.
- Make fringes with paper.
- Increase our interest in collecting waste materials.
- Make many useful things with the waste materials.

Lesson: 1

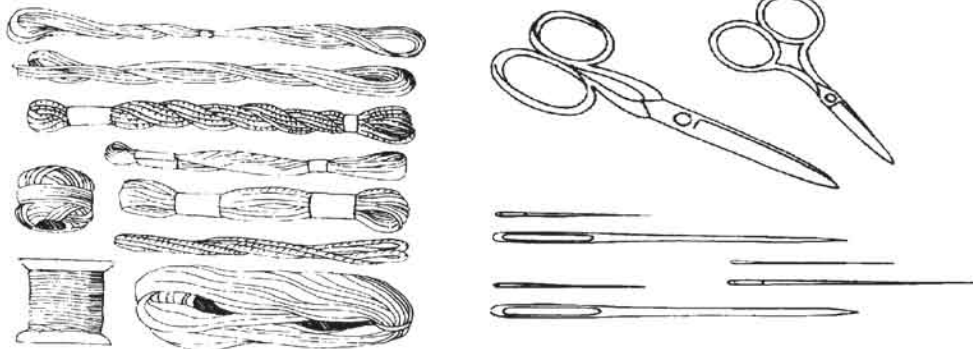
Paper is the symbol of civilization. Paper is largely used in the present world. Paper is directly used for writing likewise it is also used in different works through different processes. We can make different craft works with it. The things which are generally thought to be of no use and thrown away,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

In the present age, paper is inseparably related to our life. Without paper we cannot go for a day. Paper is used to meet thousands of needs like printing books, 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, cartons of commodities sold in the markets, even the paper bags of grocer's shops. The use of paper is so wide that it is hard to estimate properly. There are different kinds of papers for different works. We cannot 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 to us. 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 about how craft works can be done with papers and the materials that are needed to make them.

Lesson: 2

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

In paper craft work the main material is paper of different kinds and colors like white, blue, green, yellow, violet etc. Let us collect suitable papers for our work. Among other materials there are thick threads, jute string, thin bamboo sticks or jute stalks, sharp paper cutting knife, different types of scissors, thick pastes of flour etc.

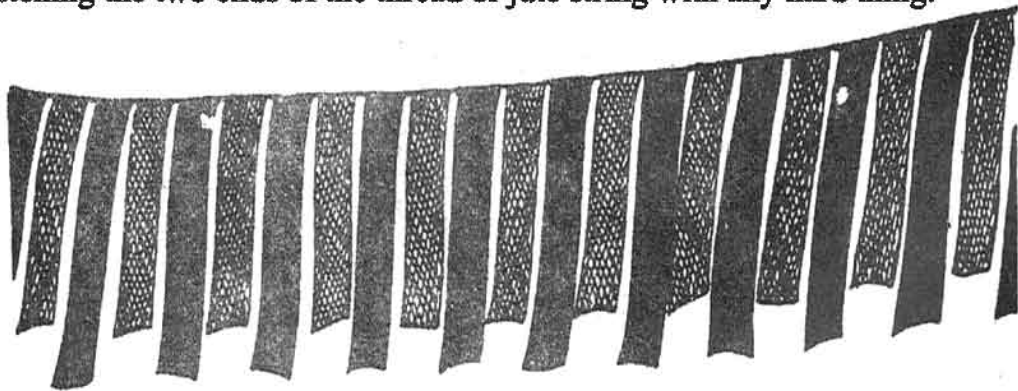


Different kinds of materials

Lessons: 3 and 4

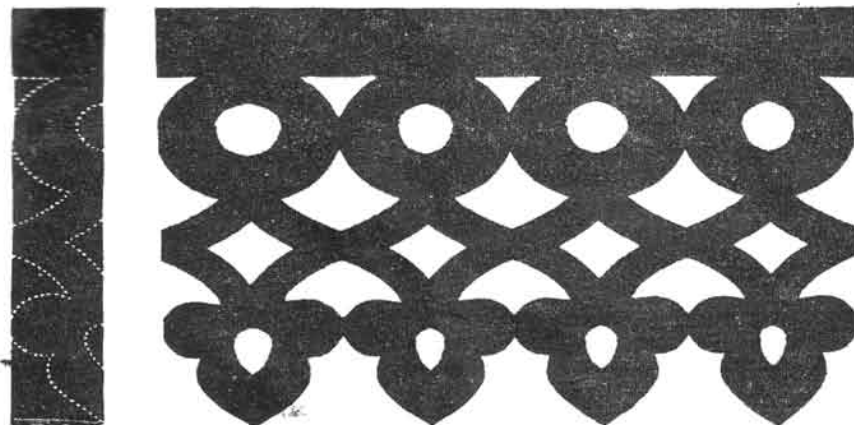
Paper fringes.

Fringes are hung in line for decoration work. It looks very beautiful when fringes swings like waves in air. Ordinary fringes are made by hanging square and triangular pieces of colored papers. Chairs can be made by joining papers of equal length or of different sizes. We should be careful so that the gap between the two pieces of paper remains equal from top to bottom. We shall select the colour of the paper in such a way that one color looks better and beautiful by the side of another colour. If we look at the picture carefully, we can make the fringes easily. After making the fringe we can make decoration work by fastening the two ends of the thread or jute string with any hard thing.



Fringe of colored papers.

Take a piece of thin colored papers of 25 cm in length and 18 cm in width respectively. It will be better if we take paper by which kites are made. Make folds of the paper eight times in such a way that the length and breadth of the folded paper will be 7.5" in length and 1.25" in width.



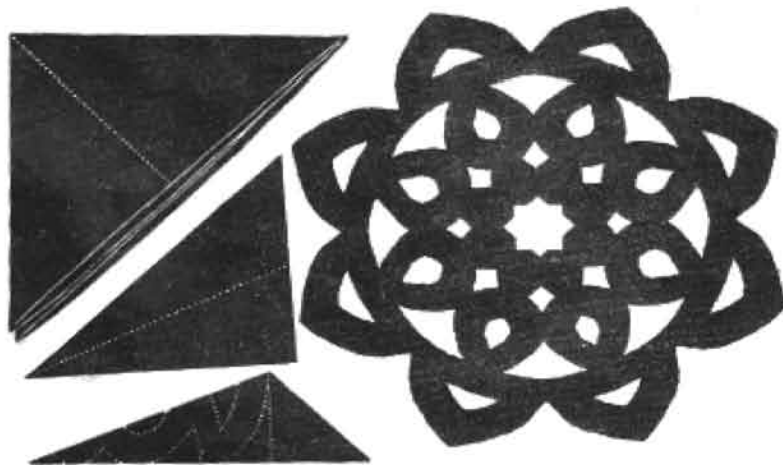
Designs of fringes with papers cutting.

Draw a design on the folded paper following the design of the picture. Now cut the design out with a sharp scissors and unfold it slowly. What a nice design fringe 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 stretch the jute string in any convenient place to you. Paste glue on the upper edge of the fringe. Bend it and fix it with the string. Besides ropes string, we may fix the fringes on the wall of the house, on the wooden frame of the fence or on the lintel of the door.

Lessons:5, 6 and 7

Cut out floral design of paper:

We can make floral design with paper cutting in the same way we make designed fringes. We should take a piece of paper square in size or having a four side equal paper for making a flower. At first we fold the paper diagonally and then according to 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. When we unfold it slowly we will find that a nice floral design has been made. Thus we can make floral design of any size, small or big. Big flower will be made with big paper and small flower will be made with small paper. We will have to cut more designs in a big flower and a few designs in a small flower. We can paste designed flowers on hard board or cloths and with these we can decorate the walls of houses or stages. We should be careful about the choice of colour— which colour of flower will look more beautiful on which colour. If we cut the forma of the design on the paper board, we can make flower of the same design again and again.



Floral design made of paper

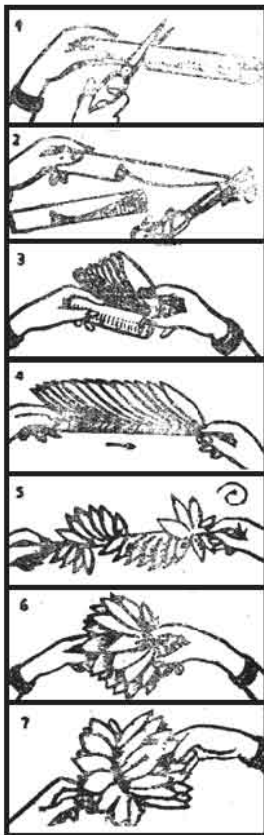
Lessons: 8 and 9
Waterlily

Roll a white paper. Cut more than half portion of the roll from width. Loose the roll, bend and cut it like a leaf and turn the folded paper downwards. Now press the middle portion of the paper in such a way that it takes the shape of a bird. We should arrange the roll vertically and press the middle portion of the petals with fingers. Thus a flower can be made.

(Let us try observing the picture)



A flower of design of paper



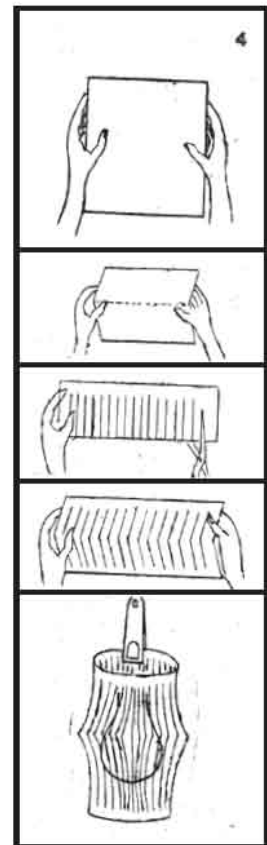
Water Lily

Lesson: 10 and 11

Shade of a lamp:

Let us take a mount board of square size measuring 6" x 6". Fold half of the mount board paper and then cut 10 cm from the paper. Unfold it and pin up the papers on both edges.

(by seeing the picture we will make it)



making of the lamp shade

Lesson: 12, 13, & 14

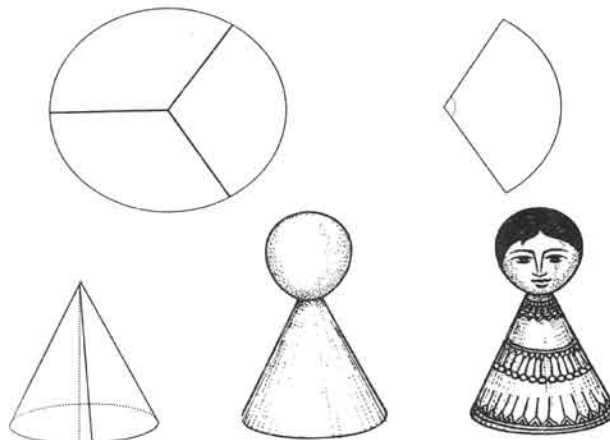
Craft Arts Made of Waste Materials

If we try we can make beautiful art works from 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 look at them negligently or do not notice them 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 thrown away objects. If we look carefully we will find that these things will come to our use in many ways. Besides, we can make various kinds of craft works with coconut leaves, date leaves etc. Let us make the best use of our imagination, thought and desire to make something beautiful. Let us try to make art work with one or two such thrown away things.

Doll Made of Egg Shell

Let us take a fresh egg and wash it clearly. If it is a duck egg 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 is round. Bring out the yolk and other objects from the egg slowly with a stick putting inside the egg.

Wash the inner side of the shell carefully by pouring water into it and make it dry. Now 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. Make a disk with board paper by cutting just the curved line of the circle with a scissor. Now divide the disk into three equal parts. Take one piece of paper and cut the pointed head slightly and then place the two other straight edges one upon another and join them with paste of flour or glue.



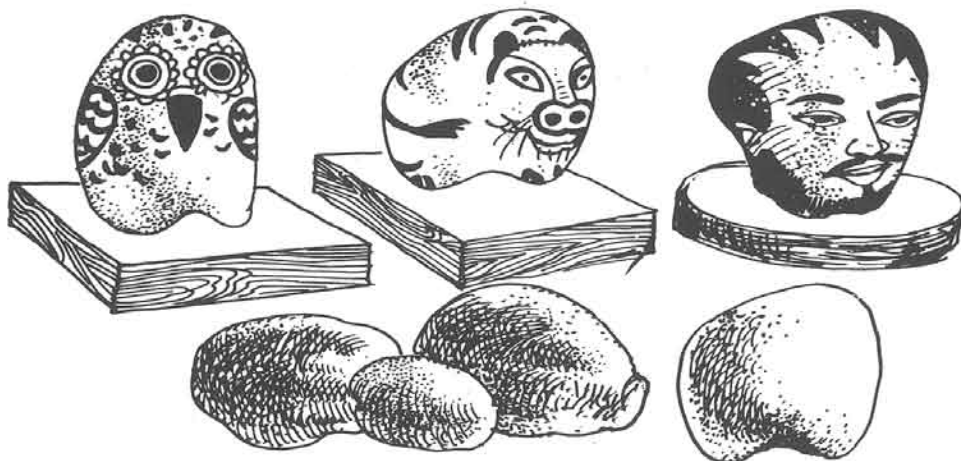
Making dolls with egg shells and paper:

We must be careful so that the white smooth side of the board paper remains at the outer side. After joining them we will find that some thing like a cone has been made, one side of which is pointed and the other side is large. Put the pointed head of it into the hole of the egg shell, join it with glue and with a thin white paper in such a way that the egg shell is set on the printed edge of the cone straightly and the paper cannot be seen. Now 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 can be made out of a thrown away material like egg shells.

Lesson: 15, 16 and 17

Sculptures with Pebbles:

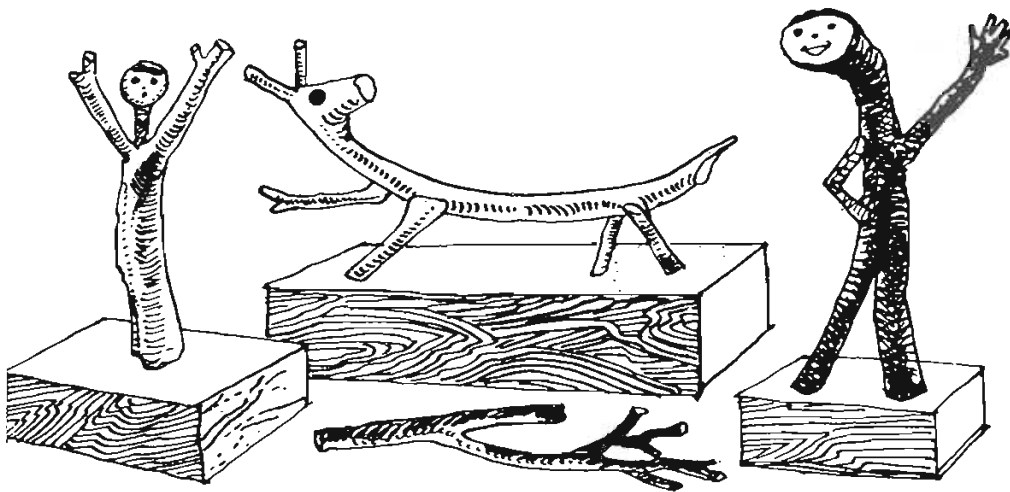
While walking along the roads or streets we see pebbles of small or big sizes. Pebbles are of different colors and sizes. We get much delight to see some of the pebbles. Some of the pebbles seem like a owl and some of them look like a bird. Some of the pebbles have an exact shape of a man's face and while some seem like 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 which we like. Make them dry after cleaning. Then we will observe the stone carefully from different angles to find out what the stone looks like, whether it is like an owl, a man or a cat or any other animal. We shall make the pebble more beautiful by drawing on it as we have thought of and colouring it.



Sculptures-made with pebbles

We shall draw the eyes, ears and face and then we will find that a fine art work is 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 is made so easily.

Beautiful mosaic work can be done from the pieces of broken cups and plates. Many beautiful toys and pencil boxes can be made with ink pot boxes, caskets of ice-cream, thrown away plastic boxes, small tin etc. Make them by observing the pictures. Beautiful pictures can be made with the feathers of different birds.



Sculptures made with branches of trees.

Lesson-18

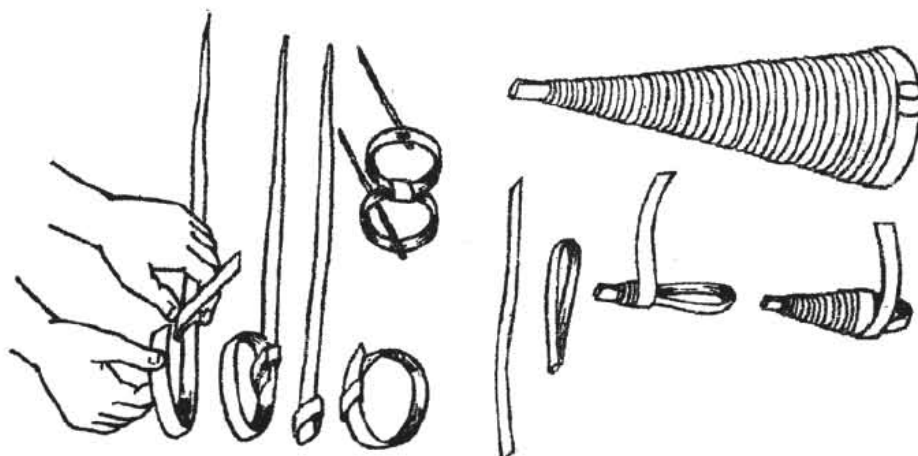
Making things with leaves:

There are many trees around us. All the trees are closely related to human life. Leaves of trees come to our use in many ways. We will learn to make things with palm leaves 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 saline water, the things will remain fresh and long lasting.

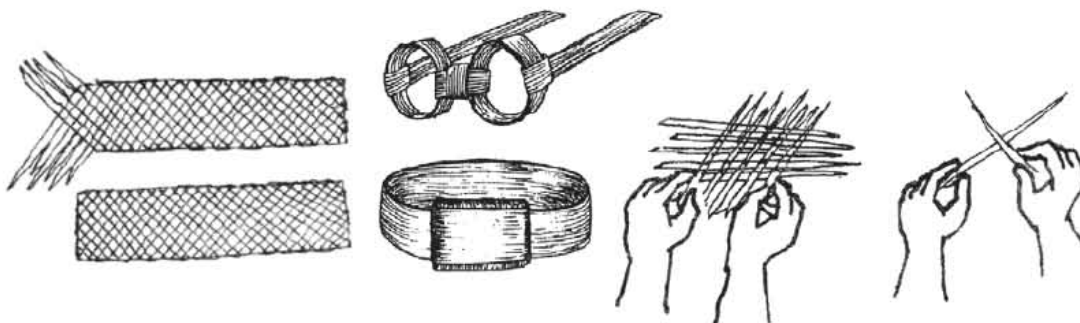
Making flutes with leaves:

Palm leaves, date leaves and coconut leaves can be colored in the same way. If some leaves are white and some leaves are colorful, then the things made from these leaves will be more attractive and beautiful looking. In markets a kind of powder color is available. The dried leaves will have to boil in water with a



Spectacles, flutes, watches made from coconut leaves.

small amount of color, adequate water and few drops of acidic acid for a while. Before taking out the leaves a measured amount of powder soap will have to be given into the boiling water. After this the leaves have to be dried out in shade for a while, then you will get colored leaves suitable for work. If acid is not available we will use a little salt instead of acid. Seeing the pictures below, we will try to make spectacles, wrist watches and flutes with leaves.



art work with leaves

Lesson: 19

Craft arts with feathers and small pots

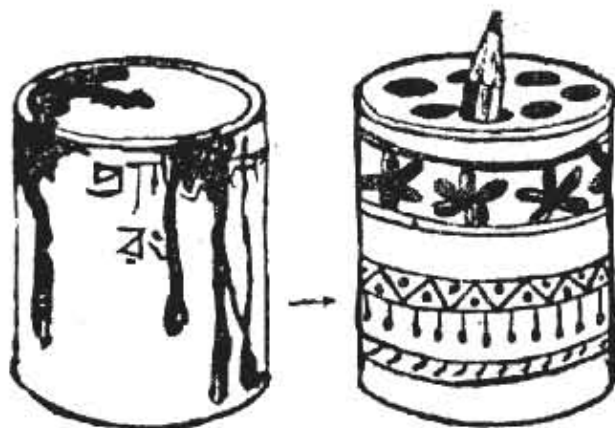
Observing the pictures let us draw the pictures and do the work fixing the feathers with aika gum.



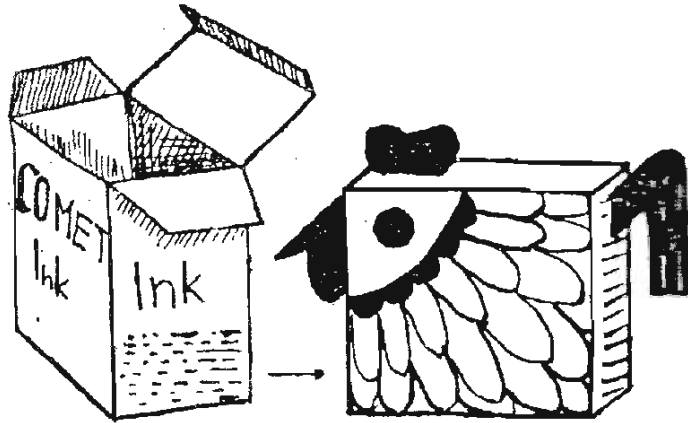
art work with feathers

Lesson: 20

Let us try to do it carefully following the pictures.



art work with thrown away pots



art work with boxes 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 is-
 - a) 22 inch
 - b) 30 inch
 - c) 21 inch
 - d) 24 inch

3. By which a design is being made?
 - a) Any kind of Paper
 - b) Soil
 - c) Sand
 - d) Sugar

4. What can be made with thrown away things?
 - a) Earthen toy
 - b) Sculpture
 - c) Poster
 - d) Needle-art

5. Which one is done with colored paper?
- a) Decorating houses 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 about how you will decorate your school on the occasion of a function.

Activity:

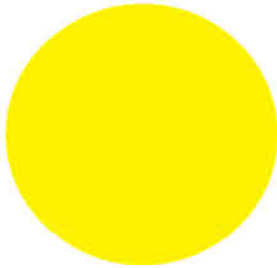
1. Make a designed fringe by cutting a design as you like. Make three more fringes exactly of the same design and show it hanging with a jute string.
2. Make three designed flowers using three different designs as you like.
3. Make different kinds of fringes cutting long colored papers.
4. Why is the use of paper so essential in our daily life? Describe it briefly. Write down the names of different kinds of paper.
5. Give a short description about how you can use paper made designs, fringes, shikas, chains etc for decoration.
6. In which national programmes you decorate your school and Surroundings?

Craft work with thrown away objects:

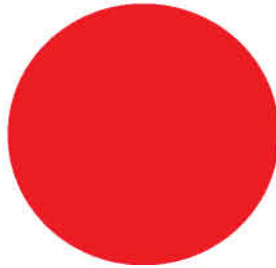
1. Make a doll with an egg shell.
2. Make a small sculpture with pebbles.
3. Colour some pebbles and make a paper weight.
4. Make a sculpture with branches of trees.
5. Make a doll with ink pot box.
6. Make a toy or a picture with feathers.
7. Make toys with different thrown away pots.
8. Make a pencil box with thrown away tin.

Color and Use of Color

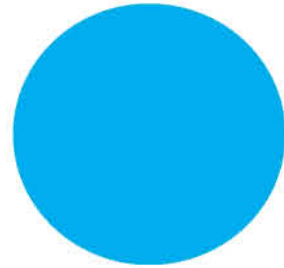
Primary Color



Yellow



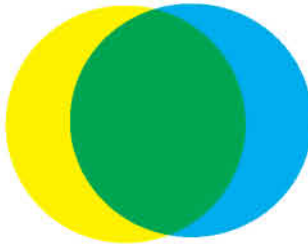
Red



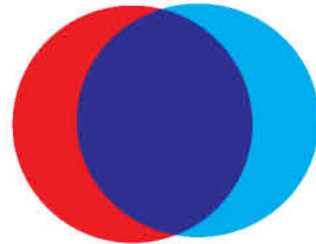
Blue



Yellow + Red = Orange



Yellow + Blue = Green



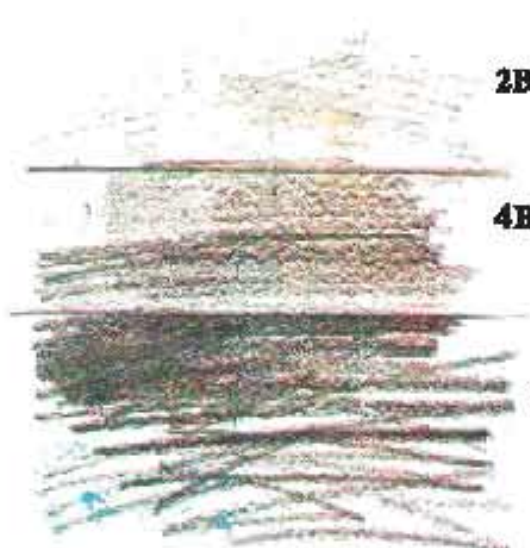
Red + Blue = Violet



White



Black



2B

4B

6B

**Pencil line, Above
2B Middle 4B
Below 6B**



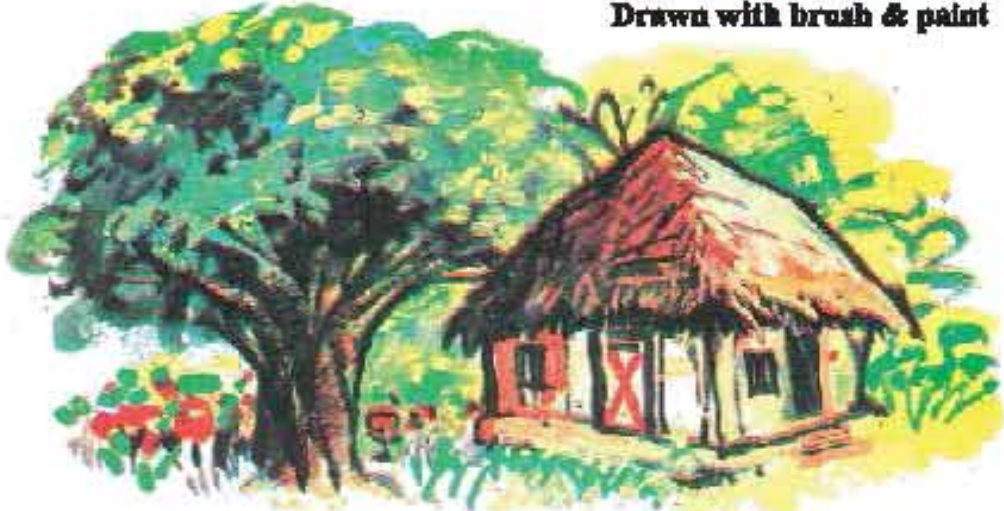
Drawn with Ball Point & Ink



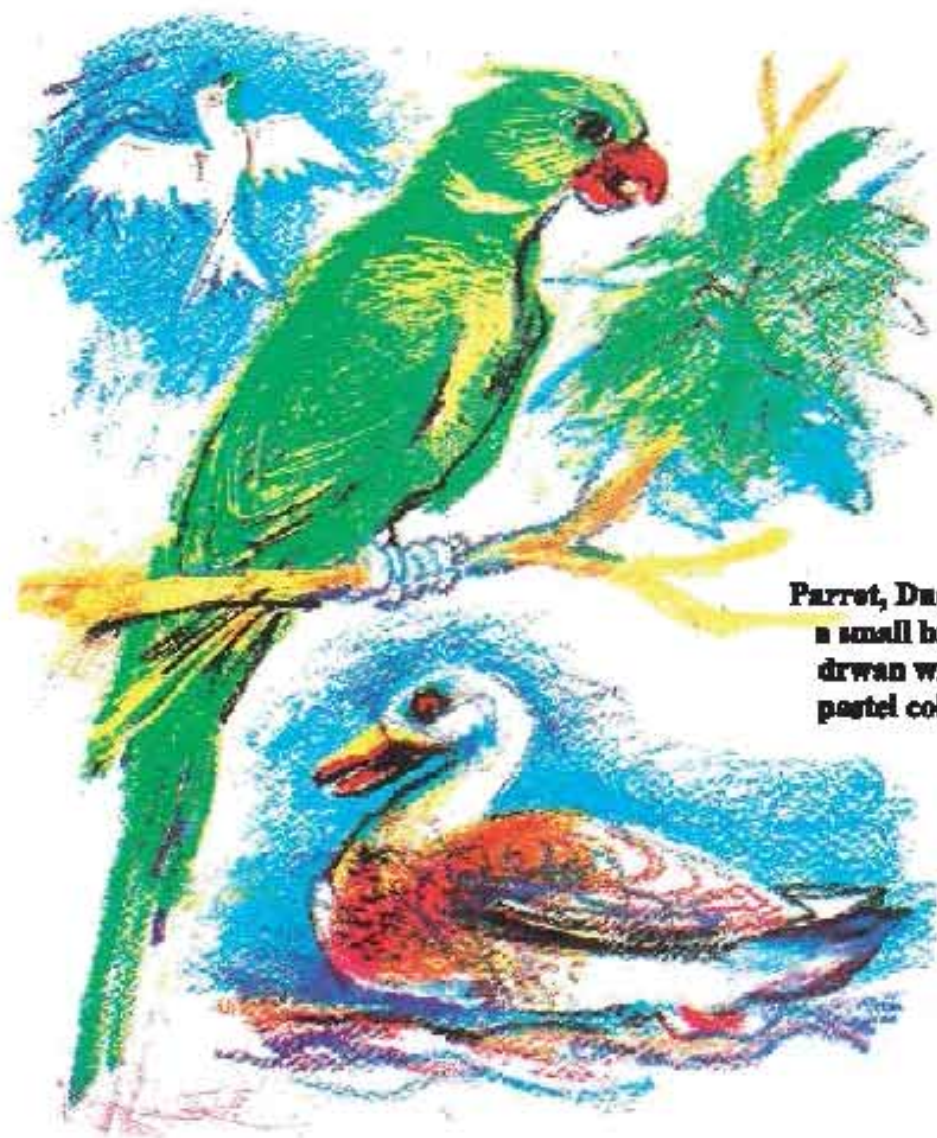
Drawn with creon



Drawn with brush & paint



A picture drawn with poster color



**Parrot, Duck &
a small bird
drawn with
pastel color**



Drawn with Pencil



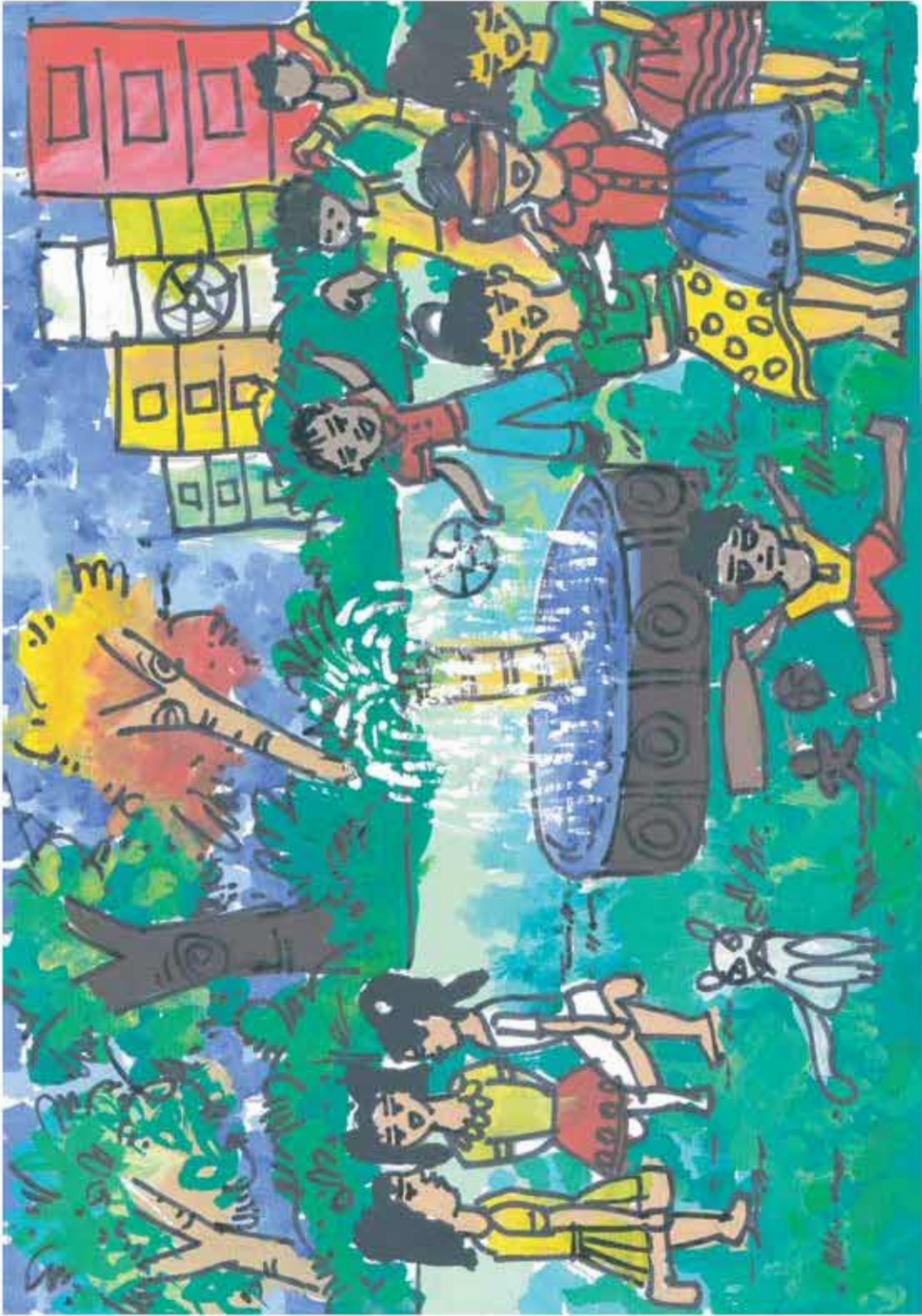
Drawn with Brush & Paint



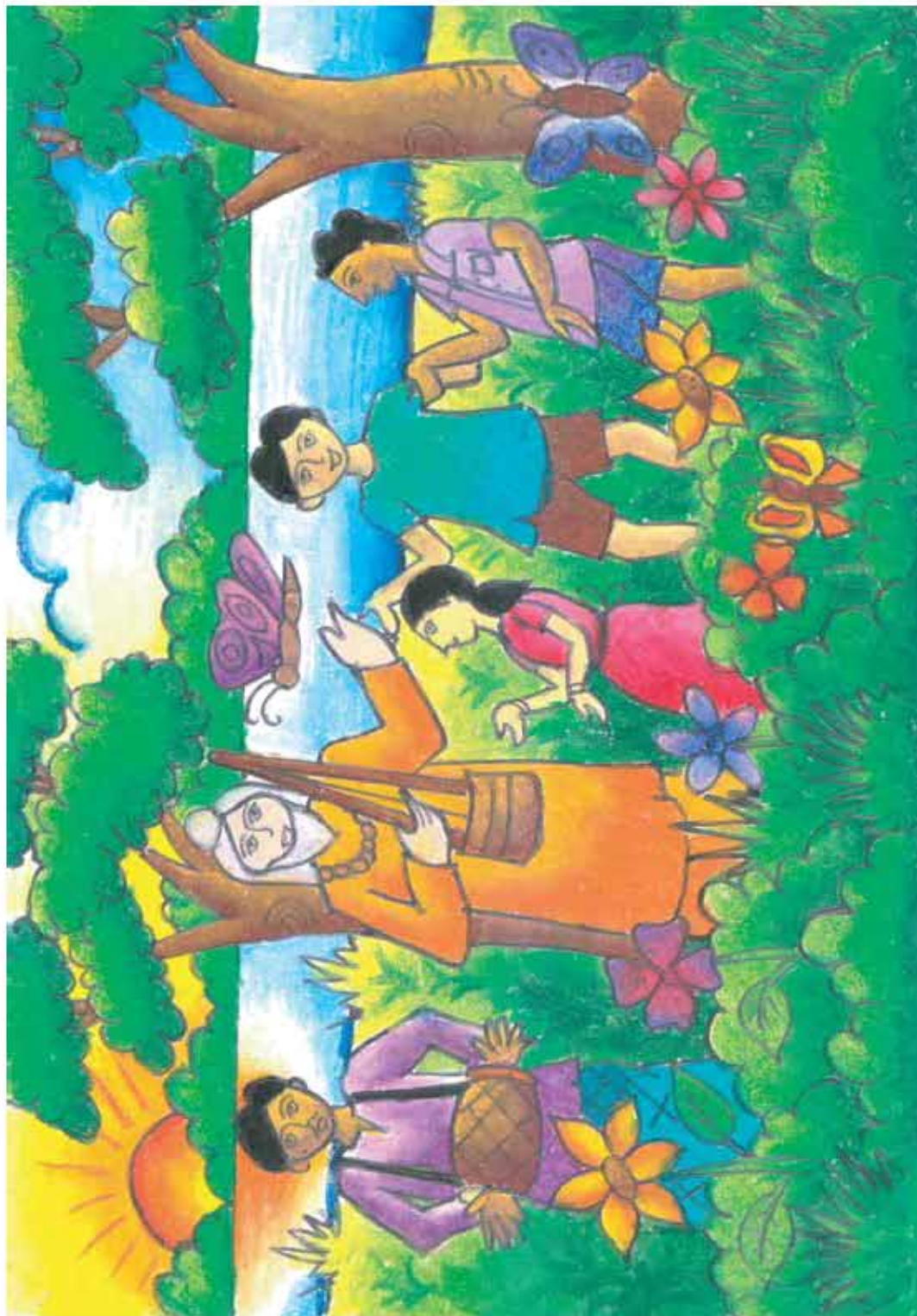
A Picture of Cock drawn with Water Color



A water colour painting of a “river wharf” by Abedeen Kishan



The Picture is painted By Ahmed Zabsayer Antu with Pastel Color, Age-12 Years



The Picture is drawn by Shadman Sakib Zahin with Pastel Color



“Slice of Pumkin” by Abedeen Kishan with Color Pencil

2020

Academic Year
6-Arts and Crafts

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

মিথ্যাবাদীকে কেহ বিশ্বাস করে না

তথ্য, সেবা ও সামাজিক সমস্যা প্রতিকারের জন্য '৩৩৩' কলসেন্টারে ফোন করুন

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



Ministry of Education

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