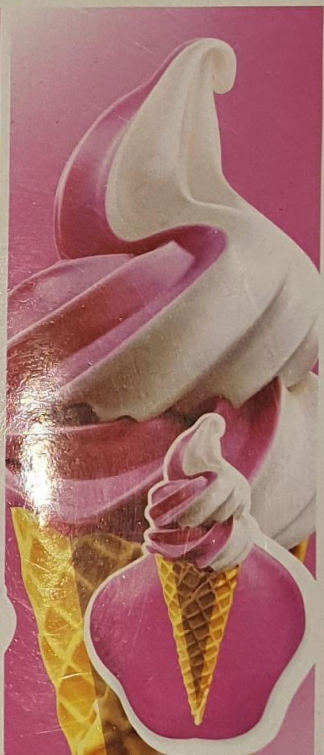


**diWAKAR**



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NAME: Amrita D/O Sohan Kushwah STD: B.Ed. 2<sup>nd</sup> year DIV: 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem R.NO: 211510006

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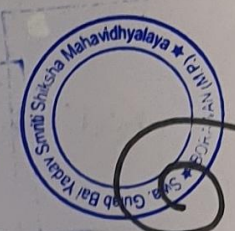
Prof. S.K. Tiwari  
**Principal**

Swa. Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti  
Shiksha Mahavidhyalaya  
BORAWAN (M.P.)



# DRAMA & ART EDUCATION

Prof. S.K. Tiwari  
**Principal**  
Swa. Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti  
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BORAWAN (M.P.)



# 2. VISUAL ART &

## SPACE



Space is the area between and around objects.

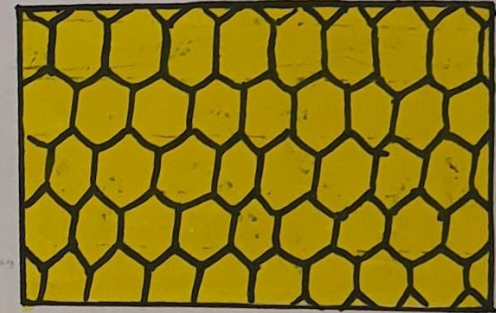
The space around object is often called negative space; Negative space has shape. Space can also refer to the feeling of depth. Real space is 3-dimensional; in visual art when we create the illusion of depth, we call it space.

## LINE



A Line is a mark with greater length than width. Lines can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal; straight or curved; thick or thin.

## TEXTURE

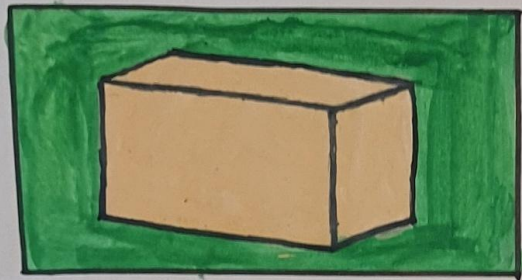


Texture is the surface quality that can be seen and felt. Texture can be rough or smooth; soft or hard. Texture do not always feel the way they look.



# IT'S COMPONENT

## FORM

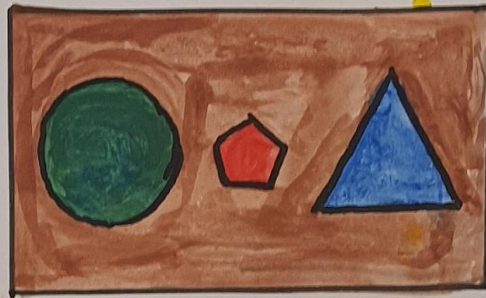


Forms are three-dimensional shapes expressing length, width, and depth, Balls, cylinders and boxes and pyramids are

forms.



## SHAPE



Shape is located a closed line. Shapes can be geometric, like square and circles, or organic, like free form or natural shapes. They are flat & have length & width.

## COLOR



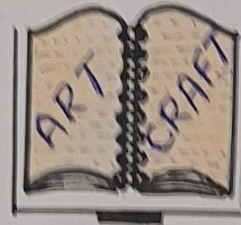
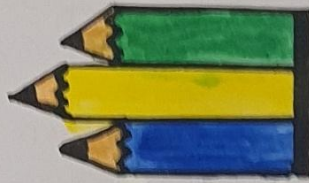
Color is light reflected off of object. Color has 3 main characteristics: hue (main characteristic differentiates value (light/dark) intensity (Bright/dull). Primary colours - Red, Blue, Yellow Secondary Colours - (Green, Orange, Violet) two primary colour mix. Complementary color - are located directly across from each on the color wheel.

# 3. ART

**DEFINITION** ⇒ 1. Art is the activity by which a person, having experienced an emotion, intentionally transmit it to others.  
—Leo Tolstoy.

2. The conscious use of skill and creative imagination especially in the production of aesthetic objects —Merriam Webster.

1. Improve Fine Motor Skills - Using the muscles in hands & fingers improve ability to manipulate small objects.



4 Practice Literary Skills - Encourage kids to engage in conversation as well as trying out new words and expressing new concepts (Learning to write)

2. Develop Creativity - Kids are able to make their own choices, experiment with materials and try new ways to do things.



5. Develop Decision Making Skills - Independent choices in art activities make them to choose right or wrong. (free to choice)

3. Engage in Play - By participating in process art kids are able to engage in the world around them while having fun.



6. Improve confidence - Able to built self-esteem through trying new ways of doing things. Practice making decision.

# 4. NEWSPAPER COLLAGE

## Introduction-

Making a collage involves combining many items and placing them on the same piece of paper to make one picture. Collages can be made by pasting different pictures on a piece of paper. A collage can be made from pictures of animals in the zoo. Collages may be put together from materials made from different kinds of colors or fabrics.



# 5. BLOCK PRINTING

## INTRODUCTION - Wood lock

Printing or block printing is a technique of printing text, images or patterns used widely throughout India and originated in China in antiquity as a method of printing on textiles and later paper. Each page or image is created by carving a wooden block to leave only some areas and lines at the original level.







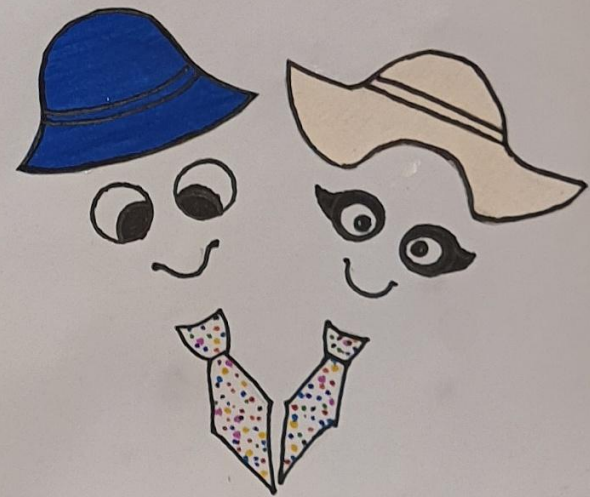
# 6. MATCH STICK



# DESIGNING



# 7. COLOURED PAPER ART



# 8. MANDANA ART

Introduction - Mandana

painting is a decorative

tribal art which has

become popular recently. You

can find Mandana paintings

in many parts of India. Wall

& floors are the backdrop

of these paintings. The age-

old tribe communities of

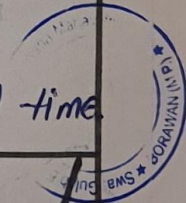
Meenas are 1st painter's of Mandana



# 9. MEHANDI ART DESIGN

## INTRODUCTION-

Mehandi is a form of body art and temporary skin decoration from the Indian subcontinent usually drawn on hands or legs, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the Henna plant (*Lawsonia inermis*). It has been used as a dye for skin ancient times.





# 10. RANGOLI

**INTRODUCTION** - Rangoli is an art form originating in the Indian subcontinent, in which patterns are created on the floor or a tabletop using materials such as powdered lime stone, red ochre, dry rice flour, coloured sand, quartz powder, flower petals and coloured rocks. It is an everyday practice in Hindu households during festivals and other important celebrations.







# 11. FOLK DANCE OF M.P.

## 1. LEHANGI



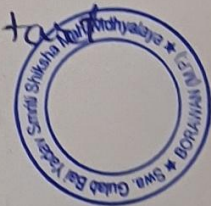
Lehangi is a folk dance performed by the Banjara and Kanjar tribe of M.P.. This dance is usually performed during the mid-monsoon period.

Lehangi is performed by young men holding sticks. These men produce rhythmic sounds by the beating of the sticks. This dance involves many acrobatic tricks.

Banjara tribe performs this dance during the festival of 'Rakhi' (festival celebrating the brother-sister relationship).

On Rakhi festival, the Banjaras of Nimad dance the Lehangi.

When the festival of Dussehra approaches they start dancing Garbi & Dandia.



## 2. RAI

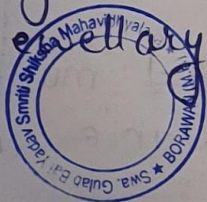


This dance is performed by Bedia tribe in Bundelkhand region. Rai means Mustard seeds. The way mustard seeds swings around in the saucer, the dancer also dance likewise on the beats of traditional music instruments of Nagadiya, Dholak, Jheeka, Ramtoola. Dance is performed while wearing nav gaj lehenga & heavy traditional jewellery.

## 3. PHULPATI



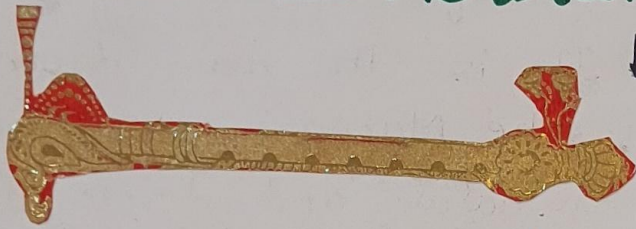
Phulpati dance is the beautiful tradition of M.P. It is the main dance form of the Malwa region. The dance celebrates nature and devotes itself to the goddess of nature. It is mainly performed by unmarried girls of the state during Holi. This dance is associated with Dashain festival of M.P. which is celebrated for 15 days & 7<sup>th</sup> day of it is called as phulpati.



# 12. REGIONAL ART



## Instrument of Music



Bansuri

**BANSURI**- It is an ancient side blown flute originating from the Indian subcontinent. It is an aerophone produced from Bamboo, used in Indian classical music. It is referred as Nadi & tunava in Vedic Texts.

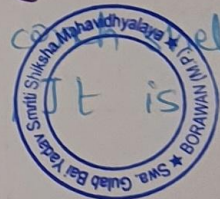
**NAGADA**- (Indian Drum) is a percussion instrument used for its rhythmic sounds. Mostly used in Hindu Temples. This drum has a rounded back and a hide head, usually played in pairs. It is often played in pairs, where one nagada produce low pitch beats (Nar) & other high pitch.

**SAROD**- The modern classical sarod is about 100cm (39 inches) long and has a slightly waisted wood body with a skin belly. The broad neck has a wide fretless fingerboard covered in metal to produce sliding pitches.

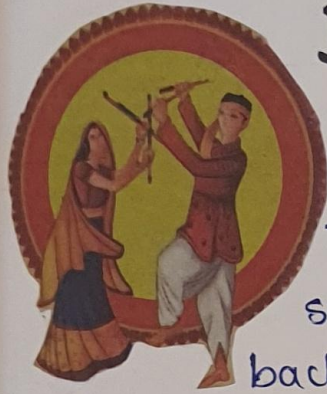


**SHANKH**- It is a wind instrument made up of a conch shell. It is an instrument with limited musical application considered to be immense religious importance in Hinduism.

Shankh



# Instrument of Dance



**DANDIYA** - Dandiya was nicknamed as the 'Sword Dance' as it staged a mock fight between Goddess Durga and demon king Mahisusura. The sticks, (Dandiya) are a representation of the swords of Durga. The origin of Dandiya also can be traced back to the time of Lord Krishna, where it is known as 'Ras'

Dandiya or 'Dandiya ras' (means Ras lila).

**LEZIM** - Lezim was originated in 1986 during the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Lezim was sport played by men to build their muscles. Some people of the community preserved this sport and started presenting it as a dance performance.



Lezim

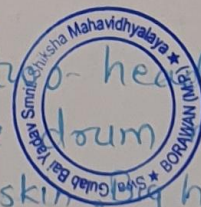
**DHAFLI** - It is a handheld bass producing device.



These are often used in rural folk pairs, religious festivals, Bhajans. It is a musical instrument which

Dhafli you shake or hit with your hand. It consist of drum skin on a circular frame & circular pieces of metal all round the edges.

**DHOLAK** - It is a small two-headed drum a folk percussion instrument. The drum has two different sized drumheads (small head - goat skin, big head - Buffalo skin) Dholak





# 13. INDIAN FESTIVALS & ART

## SANJA

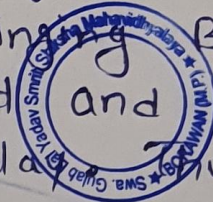
Sanja (Sanjhi) is a festival to the namesake goddess, mainly by women and girls in the parts of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, RJ, MP. Sanja is a name of Mother Goddess, after whom images are made of mud and

molded into various shapes such as cosmic bodies or the face of the Goddess, & they get different colours. Girls make images of various

body parts like - arm, legs, face decked with ornaments and weapons. These are made on the occasion of "Shraddha Paksh" before Navratri, Everyday women from the neighborhood are invited for sig-sig singing Bhajans and performing Aarti. Kirtan is performed and the image is also called as festival of art, history, tradition & culture.

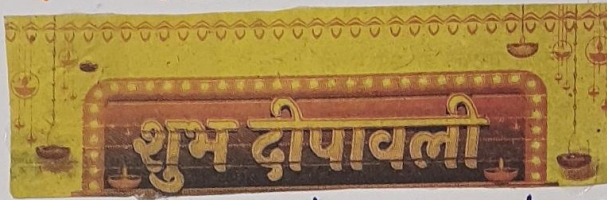


performing  
immersed  
also called



# DIPAWALI

The festival of lights signifies peace and joy, the victory of good over evil, and light over darkness. During this festival



people clean their homes, decorate every corner with lights, lamps, Diya, flowers and Rangoli. Families also perform Lakshmi puja and pray to the Goddess of wealth to bless them with health, wealth and prosperity.

Diwali is observed to the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Kartik month as per the Hindu lunar calendar. Diwali is a 5-day long festival which starts with the -

Dhanteras - on this day something purchased from the market. 2<sup>nd</sup> day is Narak - Chaturdasi (Chotti diwali) - also known as



Rup chaturdasi. 3<sup>rd</sup> day - Lakshmi puja (Diwali festival) -

On this day God Ganesh along with his wife Riddhi & Siddhi and Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped.

4<sup>th</sup> Day - Govardhan Pooja - On this day the farmer family (mainly cattle keeper) make Govardhan in front of their house. 5<sup>th</sup> day - Bhai dooj - fest. of Brother - Sister.





# NAVRA TRI

Navratsi (sanskrit - Nine-night)  
It occurs over 9 days during



the month of Ashwin. It often ends with Dussehra on the 10th day.

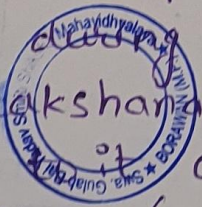
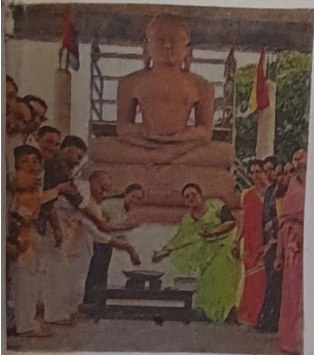
Dances performed - include Garba in Gujrat. and Durga puja is called in West Bengal & Assam, which has the story behind it as - victory of Goddess over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura. On the 10th day the idols are taken in jubilant procession to nearby rivers or reservoirs for immersion in water.



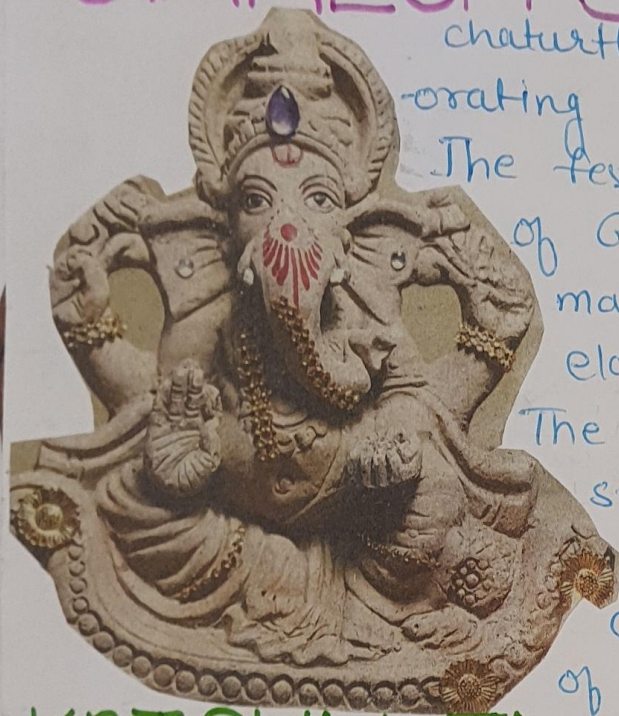
# PARYUSHANA PARV

Paryushana is 8 day Jain festival of reflection and seeking forgiveness for one's sins. Jains increase their level of spiritual intensity often using fasting and prayer / meditation to help. The five main vows are emphasized during this time.

Digambaras refer it as Lakshana Dharma while Svetambaras refer it as Paryushana (abiding or coming together), its duration - (8 day -> Svetambaras, 10 day - Digambaras)

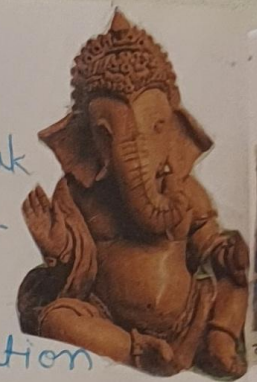


# GANESH-UTSAV



Ganesh Chaturthi

also known as Vinayak chaturthi is a Hindu festival commemorating the birth of God Ganesha.

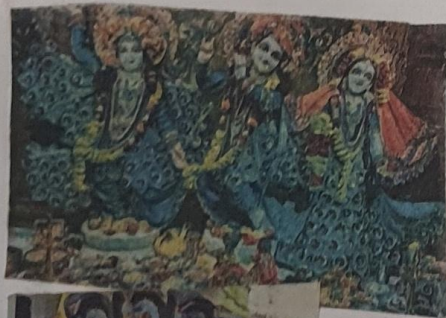


The fest. is marked with the installation of Ganesha's clay murti/idol (mainly hand-made) privately in homes and publically in elaborate Pandals (temporary stages).

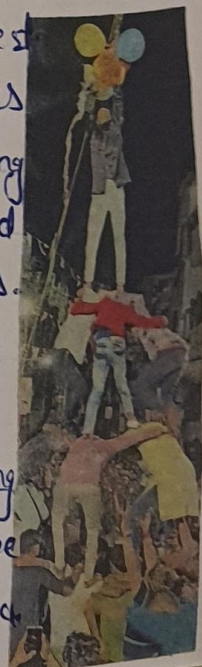
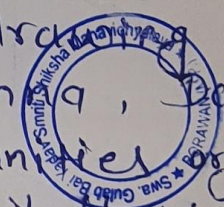
The fest. end on the tenth day after start, when the idol is carried in public procession with music and group chanting then immeresed in nearby body of water (pond, river sea) on Anant chaturdasi.

# KRISHN-JANMASHTAMI

It is a fest that celebrates the birth of Krishna. Devotkes celebrate it by fasting, singing, praying together, preparing & sharing food, night vigils (Jagran) and visiting temples.



The fest is followed by Dahi handi (next day), kite flying, drawing footprints of infant Krishna, dancing etc. Many north Indian communities organize Dance drama events called Raas lila / Krishna lila.



# JIROTI



बालिकाओं को जिरोती बनाना सिखाया।

Indian art Jiroti is a traditional art/fest of M.P. drawn on Haryali Amarasya. It is celebrated mainly in Nimar because it is considered to be the daughter of Nimar, while some consider Jiroti as mother. On this day women make a kind of artistic figures on the walls of their homes with colours of ochre & chalk clay, which is recognised as 'Jiroti Mata'.

# RAKSHA BANDHAN

## #rishtokabandhan

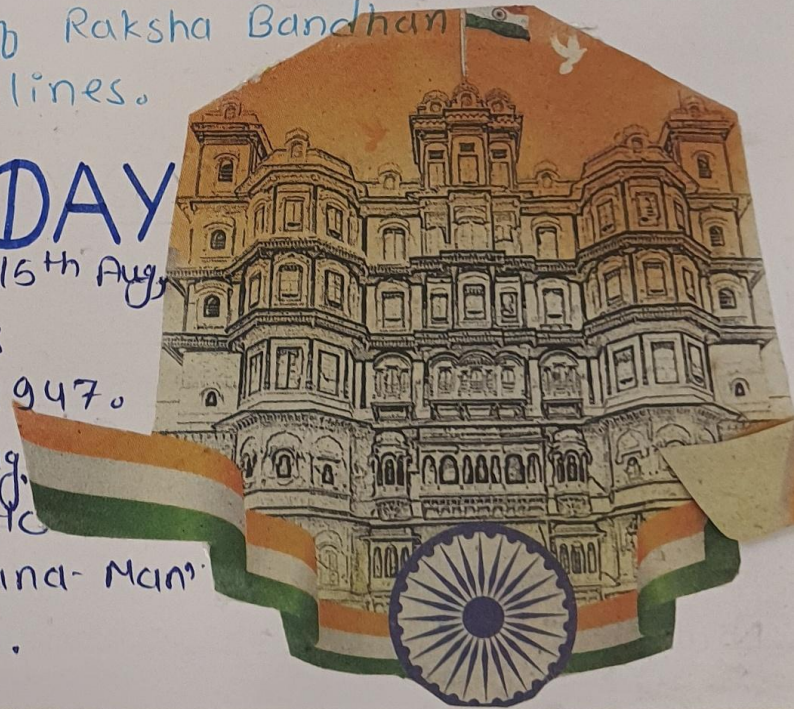
On this day sisters of all ages tie a talisman or amulet called the Rakhi around the wrists of their brothers. Among women & men who are not blood relatives, there is a transformed tradition of Raksha Bandhan. This has cut across caste and class lines.

# INDEPENDENCE DAY



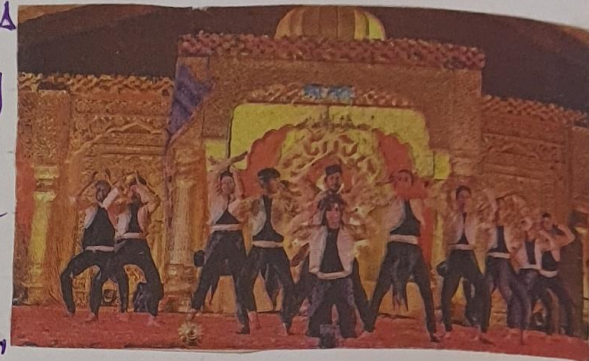
celebrated annually on 15th Aug, commemorating the nation's independence from UK on 1947.

Celebrated by flag hoisting, Parade, fireworks, singing patriotic songs and National Anthem, 'Grand-Man' speech by PM & President of India.

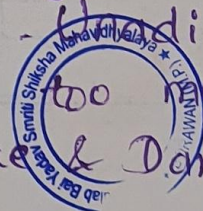


# 14. DANCE, DANCE ART & RELATED TERMS

Dance, the movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy or simply taking delight in the movement itself. Dance is a powerful impulse, but the art of dance is that impulse channeled by skillful performers into something that becomes intensely expressive and that may delight spectators who feel no wish to dance themselves. Nritya (Sanskrit Nritya) refers to "dance, act on the stage, act, gesticulate, play".



Nritya is broadly categorized as one of three parts of Sangeet (Other two - 'gita' - song, 'Vadya' - instrumental music). These ideas appear in the Vedic literature of Hinduism such as in the Aitareya Brahmana and in early post-vedic era Sanskrit text such as the 'Natya Shashtra', 'Panchtantra', 'Malvika-agnimitra' and 'Katha Saritsagar'. Nritya & Naat appears in vedic era literature, e.g. - Upanishadi Sutras mention naat as dancer, mime, actor. Panini also mentions the terms Nritya & Nrityaka respectively as Dance & Dancer in 'Vyakran'.



# 15. ACTIVITIES - BY CUTTING & FOLDING PAPER





*S.K. Tiwari*  
**Prof. S.K. Tiwari**  
**Principal**  
Smt. Gulab Bai Yadav Smriti  
Shiksha Mahavidhyalaya  
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