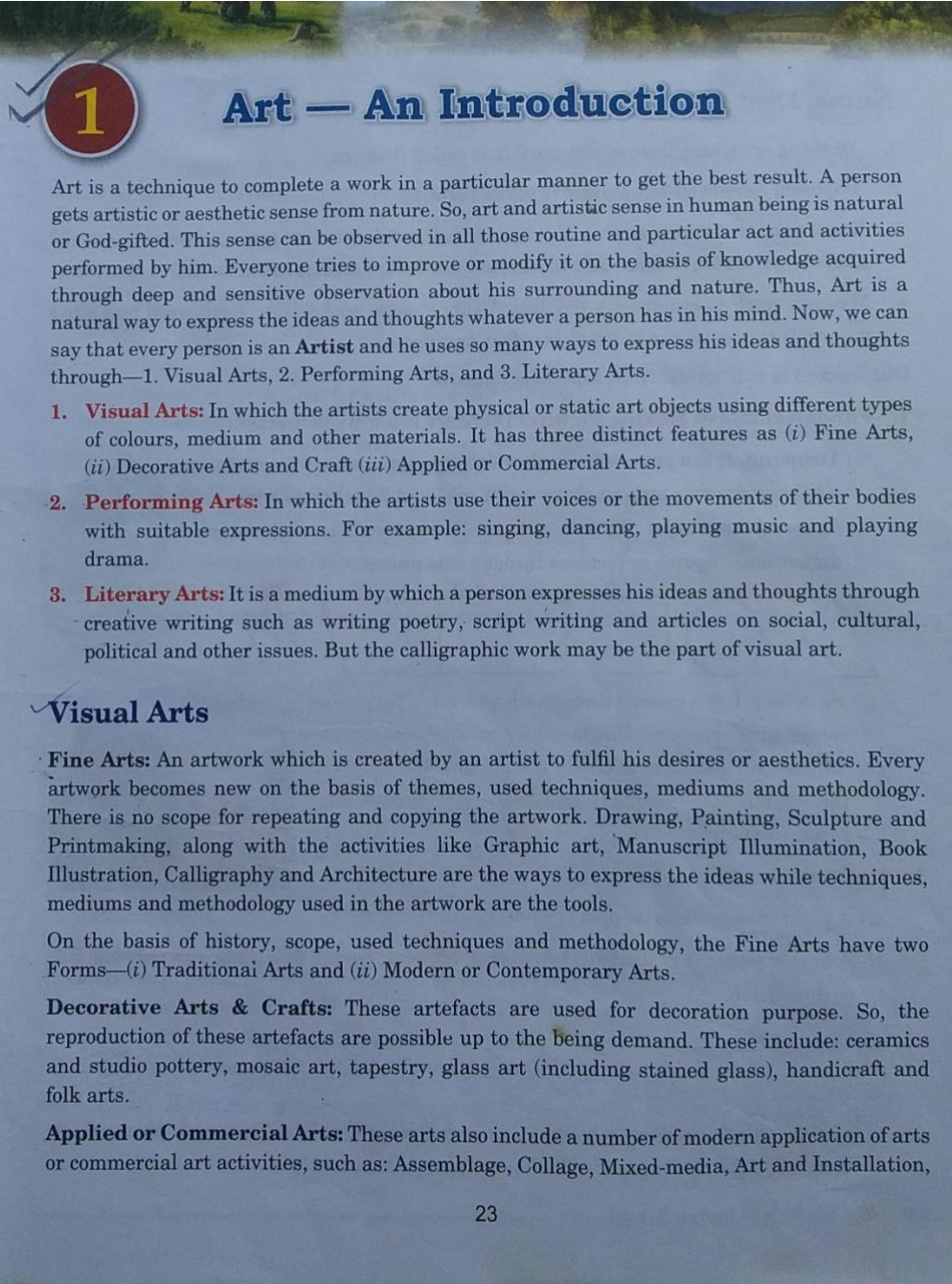


PAINTING STUDY MATERIAL FOR CLASS 11TH BASED NCERT

Radha kishor Mondal.

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1 Art — An Introduction

Art is a technique to complete a work in a particular manner to get the best result. A person gets artistic or aesthetic sense from nature. So, art and artistic sense in human being is natural or God-gifted. This sense can be observed in all those routine and particular act and activities performed by him. Everyone tries to improve or modify it on the basis of knowledge acquired through deep and sensitive observation about his surrounding and nature. Thus, Art is a natural way to express the ideas and thoughts whatever a person has in his mind. Now, we can say that every person is an **Artist** and he uses so many ways to express his ideas and thoughts through—1. Visual Arts, 2. Performing Arts, and 3. Literary Arts.

- 1. Visual Arts:** In which the artists create physical or static art objects using different types of colours, medium and other materials. It has three distinct features as (i) Fine Arts, (ii) Decorative Arts and Craft (iii) Applied or Commercial Arts.
- 2. Performing Arts:** In which the artists use their voices or the movements of their bodies with suitable expressions. For example: singing, dancing, playing music and playing drama.
- 3. Literary Arts:** It is a medium by which a person expresses his ideas and thoughts through creative writing such as writing poetry, script writing and articles on social, cultural, political and other issues. But the calligraphic work may be the part of visual art.

Visual Arts

Fine Arts: An artwork which is created by an artist to fulfil his desires or aesthetics. Every artwork becomes new on the basis of themes, used techniques, mediums and methodology. There is no scope for repeating and copying the artwork. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Printmaking, along with the activities like Graphic art, Manuscript Illumination, Book Illustration, Calligraphy and Architecture are the ways to express the ideas while techniques, mediums and methodology used in the artwork are the tools.

On the basis of history, scope, used techniques and methodology, the Fine Arts have two Forms—(i) Traditional Arts and (ii) Modern or Contemporary Arts.

Decorative Arts & Crafts: These artefacts are used for decoration purpose. So, the reproduction of these artefacts are possible up to the being demand. These include: ceramics and studio pottery, mosaic art, tapestry, glass art (including stained glass), handicraft and folk arts.

Applied or Commercial Arts: These arts also include a number of modern application of arts or commercial art activities, such as: Assemblage, Collage, Mixed-media, Art and Installation,

along with film-based disciplines such as Photography, Videography and Animation. Other groups of modern applied arts are computer graphics and giclee prints, graphic design, fashion design and interior design. In addition to tattoo art, face painting, and body painting, some other modern visual arts are land arts like ice/snow and sand sculptures, graffiti art.

Know That

1. Drawing or etching lines on any surface is called Drawing.
2. Imposing colours on any surface is called Painting.
3. Engraving, trimming, carving the stone/wood/metal sheet or casting different metals/alloys/plastic/mud, in three dimensional solid or hollow form is called an Idol or Sculpture.
4. Masonry work to construct a building: Using stones, bricks, iron, steel, wood and other materials to construct a building is called Architecture.

Our concern is only for different aspects of fine arts.

1. Fundamentals of Making Picture: There are two ways to make pictures—

- (i) **Drawing.** It is a process through which a picture comes into existence when we draw or etch single or multi colourful lines on a surface and figures take shape. We can get one-dimensional as well as two-dimensional figures or pictures through this process.



Drawing

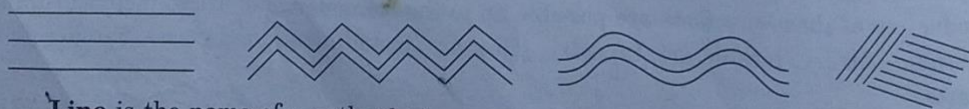
- (ii) **Painting.** It is a process through which a colourful picture comes into existence. Single colour or multi-colours are imposed on a surface to create the picture. We can paint the various objects on a given surface. Paintings always become two-dimensional.



Painting

2. Dimensions

- (i) A point or dot (.) has no part or dimension.
- (ii) A line, whether it is straight, transverse, angular, curved or zig-zag, has only one side or dimension.



Line is the name of a path which connects two end-points. Thus, this shows single direction if the thickness of a line is not taken into consideration.