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Practical

Aim - To study traditional folk motifs and to understand its importance in Indian art.

Introduction

Traditional art form of India and folk art are the best examples of traditional Indian art. We can find different types of folk art in different regions of its own style and character.

Objectives

On completion of this Practical, you will be able to:-

- differentiate between many forms of folk motifs.
- use all these motifs according to their choice to create their own designs and paintings.

Select

Madhubani painting from Mithila (Bihar), Kalighat Painting from Kolkata (West Bengal), Phad painting from Rajasthan, and Kalamkari from Andhra Pradesh.

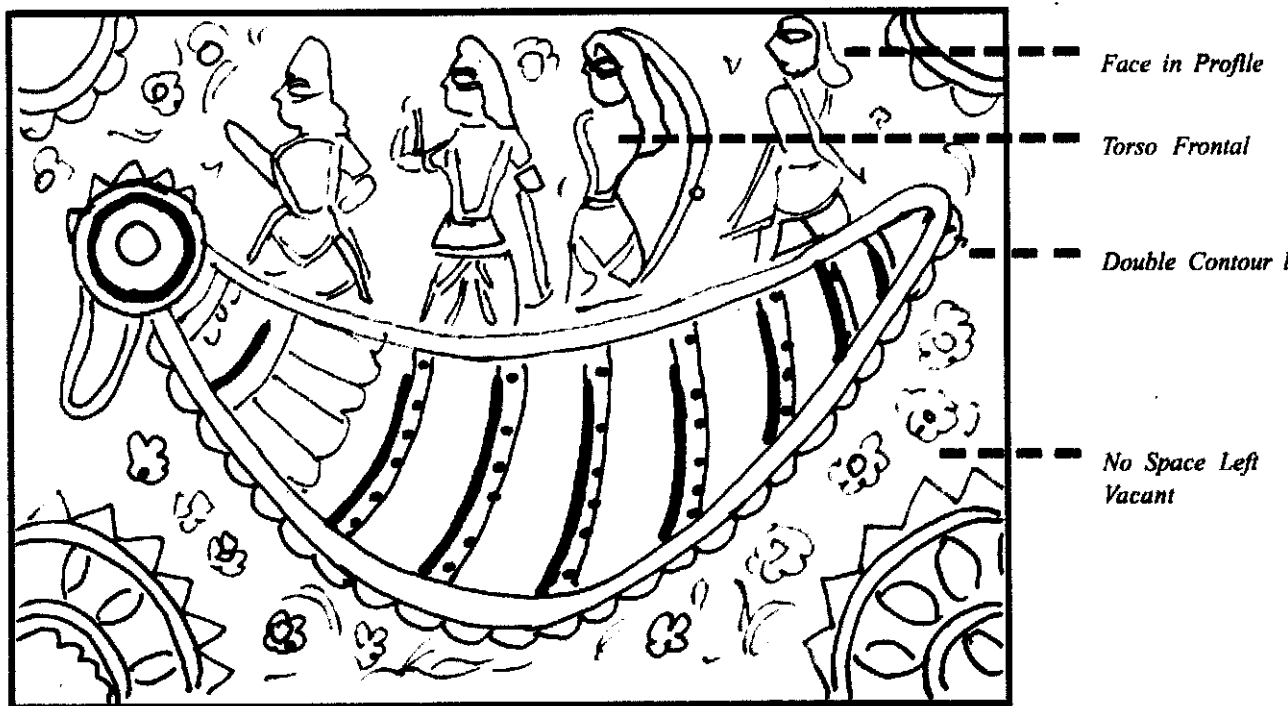
Arrange and draw

- Collect an original or a print of the specific folk painting and study carefully the motif used in it.

- Select your choiceable motif, re-arrange and re-compose to suit your individual style.
- You can add some external elements to make your own composition.

Main characteristic features of Madhubani Painting :

- double contour line joined with horizontal lines.
- faces always in profile and the torso in frontal
- posture.
- space are filled with limited range or colours.
- no space is left vacant in the picture.



Elements of Madhubani Painting



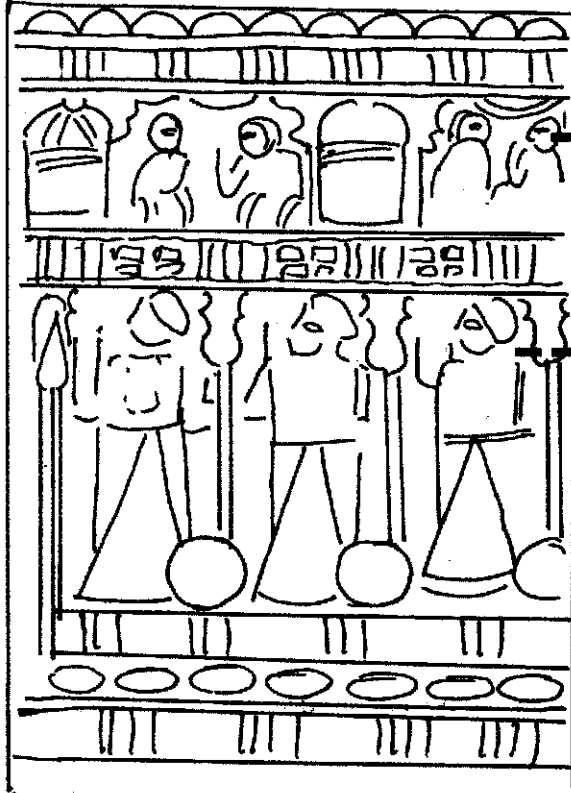
Stylish forms

Fluent black lines

Elements of Kalighat Patachitra

Main characteristic feature of Kalighat Painting :

- mainly done on cloth and earthen saucer
- mainly done with fluent black lines with brush with stylised forms.
- primary colours like yellow, blue and red are used.



Compositional space divided into square and rectangle

Mainly royal figures

Elements of Phad Painting

Main characteristic features of Phad Painting :

- compositional space is divided into many squares and rectangular areas and painted with figures mainly related to royal court and procession.
- colours are very sober and are toned down with grayish value.



Strong outline

Rich Shades

Elements of Kalamkari