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Practical

Aim - To study the techniques and materials used by the folk artist.

Introduction

Style of folk paintings from various regions. Different types of methods and materials are used. These are mainly chosen according to the availability of the materials in the locality.

Objectives

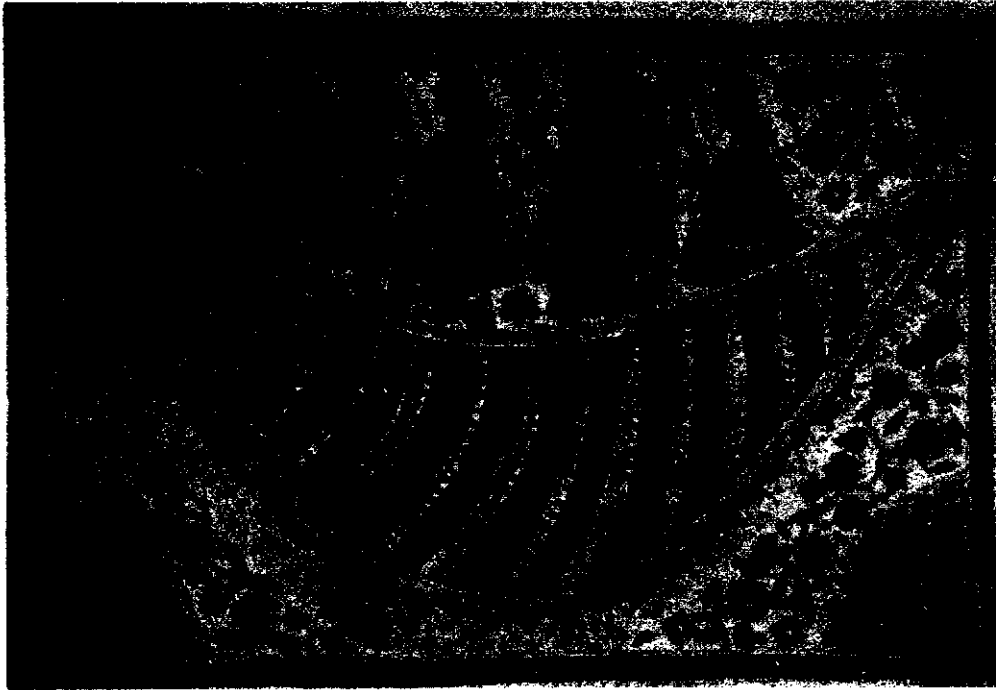
On completion of this Practical, you will be able to:-

- differentiate the usages of methods and materials in folk paintings.
- select the suitable method and material for design and painting.
- add different motifs and techniques for design and painting.

Madhubani Painting

Madhubani paintings are done by women on various occasions. The rich earth colours, as reds, yellows, indigos and blues are used. The most basic materials – gum, thread and matchsticks or fine bamboo slivers wrapped in cotton are used to execute these paintings.

Nowadays these are also done on hand made paper.



Warli Painting

The walls are first prepared by cleaning and smearing with a paste of cowdung. When it dries, a coating of gheroo or red mud is added to give texture to the background. Pounded rice mixed with milk and water and red sindur are used as paints, and applied with a brush made from the twigs of trees.

These paintings have recently been rendered on paper to approximate the original textures as closely as possible.

Phad Paintings

Phad paintings are from Rajasthan. The painting is done on rough handspun, hand woven cloth after it is prepared by applying a thin layer of starch on it and mixing it with the pigments to soften their tones. The outline is worked in contrasting colours on the prepared background.



Kalamkari Painting

Kalamkari painting from Andhra Pradesh. These hand painted textiles are used as tapestries and hangings in temples. Vegetable dyes of deep rich shades are used with strong outline in brown and black. Flowing water is used to clear the starch of the cloth. Myrobalm solution bath is given to make the black dye permanent. The drawing is done by charcoal stick made from tamarind twigs. Final lines are drawn with sharply pointed bamboo stick using Kalam, a mixture of molasses and iron filling.

Artist first fills the background colours, then the figures are done. The red is made deeper by applying alum to the cloth surface. The areas not covered are bleached by the use of alum to enable to take on other colours like blue, yellow, green. The cloth is also dipped in milk solution as it prevents colour from fading.

