**CRITIQUE - It is taken from the Greek words “kritike tekhne”, which means the critical art. It is somewhat a formal word that typically refers to a careful judgement.**

**Critiquing – Thought more than felt, considered the artist’s technique, more objective than subjective, concerned with the process of creating art**

**Criticizing – Felt more than thought, concerned with what is perceived through the senses, considered the artist as good or not good, more subjective than objective**

**CRITIQUING ART MATERIALS**

**Availability – An art material has to be obtainable, ready for use at hand. Simply put art material exists or is physically present for the artist to use.**

**Accessibility – An art material has to be within the artist’s reach, easily acquired without much effort or difficulty for the artist.**

**Affordability – An art material must be within the financial capacity of the artist to be purchased or bought. The artist can bear or meet the expense of acquiring the needed art material.**

**ART TECHNIQUE - Art Technique is the manner and ability by which an artist employs the technical skills of a particular art. It is the means, process or methods of using art materials in a manner that the artist wants to use in order to create an artwork.**

**CRITIQUING ART TECHNIQUE**

**Appropriateness – The manner by which the artist is going to apply in creating an artwork should be suited to the kind of art materials that will be used as well as suited to the kind of art technique.**

**Mastery – It is expected that the artists is skilled and highly knowledgeable of the art technique. The right art materials are there and be suited art technique is appropriate to the art form but if the artist is not adept with the use of the specific technique to be applied.**

**Practicality – Art technique should be functional and sensible for the objectives or purpose set by the artist for the creation of the artwork. Practicality makes the art technique truly appropriate when it is indeed useful for the artist and when it understandably fit for the kind of art materials and for the conceived artwork.**

**NCCA – it is the overall policy making body, coordinating and grants giving agency for the preservation, development and promotion of PH arts and culture**

**National museum - it is an educational, scientific and cultural institutions that acquires documents preserves, exhibits and fosters scholarly study and public appreciation of works of art.**

**National historical commission of the Philippines - is a government agency of the Philippines. Its mission is "the promotion of Philippine history and cultural heritage through research, dissemination, conservation, sites management and heraldry works.**

**National Library - is the official national library of the Philippines.**

**Metropolitan Museum of the Philippines - One of the major in the Philippines. Embracing the philosophy of art for all, adopt a bilingual approach in exhibition texts, and implement a vigorous education and community outreach program.**

**Cultural Center of the Philippines - is the leading institution for the arts and culture ion the Philippines by promoting artistic excellence and nurturing the broadest publics to participate in art making and appreciation.**

**Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino - is the official regulating body of the Filipino language and the official government institution tasked with developing, preserving, and promoting the various local Philippine languages**

**Art Association of the Philippines - is an art organization that aims to "advance and foster, and promote the interests of those who work in the visual arts.**

**Philippine Art Gallery - It provides a critical space for artists to develop their ideas and showcase their work and curatorial projects, as well as allows for the documentation and archiving of Philippine contemporary art.**

**Ben Cab Museum - is committed to the promotion of arts, and the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment and culture and traditions of the Cordilleras.**

**Art Fair Philippines - The fair aims to mirror the vibrant local art scene and continue to generate support for Filipino art practitioners.**

**ManilArt - ManilART is the Philippines' premier international art fair. ManilART elevates the standards and celebrates the dynamic Philippine art scene through various art exhibitions connecting world class artists, institutions and the community.  
  
Finale Art File - It showcased hundreds of exhibits by some of the most talented names in contemporary visual arts.**

**Kublai Art Gallery and Davao Contemporary Art Gallery - is a unique cultural expression of Davao's visual Artists. The Gallery showcases various works by Mindanao's famed artist Kublai Ponce-Millan, as well as different artists from the city.**

**Thirteen Artists Awards - mark the turnings in and of Philippine Contemporary art, to update its modernizing potential and to assess how artists today engage with other forces in the art world.**

**Tourism - Land areas are converted into sites for tourist consumption. Tourist mobility might influence the community observance of tradition and tend to diminish the quality of native art form.**

**Militarization - The insecurity and tensions brought about by militarized zones apprehend the people's ability to create art.It prevents people from having communal gatherings where exchanges and passing of knowledge can take place.**

**Christianity - The preservation of their indigenous rituals and traditions.**

**Indigenous art materials are materials that are natural or inherent from the place or locality. It has been there right from the start. All indigenous art materials are local materials but not all local art materials are indigenous. Local art materials could be a mix of indigenous art materials and introduced art materials.**

**Local Art Materials**

**1. Abaca, also called Manila hemp, is extracted from the leaf sheath around the trunk of the abaca plant known scientifically as Musa textilis, which is related to the banana plant. Initially used as material for rope, the abaca found its way in the arts. The plant can be found in plantations in the Bicol Region and in the different regions of Mindanao.**

**2. Coconut Shells or bao, are actually used for wood carving, improvised cooking utensils and myriads of other uses. Laminated coconut shells are considered as almost the same as the quality and appearance of turquoise shells or ivory. Coconut shells are bountiful anywhere in the country where coconut palm trees, scientifically known as Cocos nucifera, are planted. These shells are byproducts of coconut fruit processing.**

**3. Bamboo or kawayan, mistakenly identified as a tree, is actually a kind of grass. Classified scientifically as a plant of the subfamily Bambusoideae of the grass family Poaceae. It is found almost throughout the archipelago. The bamboo stem has plenty of uses and one of its prominent use is in creating art.**

**4. Capiz or kapis shells come from the windowpane oyster, a bivalve marine mollusk in the family of Placunidae. They are abundant in the Philippines, commonly found along the coastal waters. Cleaned and processed capiz shells are used for various artistic applications like windows, lanterns, and walling.**

**5. Rattan is a naturally renewable palm belonging to the subfamily Calamoideae of climbing palms. It is widely used as furniture, handicrafts, and building material. It is grown in plantations in Western Visayas and Mindanao.**

**6. Small or Cowrie shells or sigay, scientifically named Cypraea chinensi, measure about 2 centimeters each. They are often used in shell jewelry and shell craft work. They are popular for their vibrant color. They are found on sandy seafloor around the Philippine islands.**

**7. Junk, which are old or discarded articles, are considered useless or of little value but for the creative eyes of an artist they are essential in creating a well- known art form called junk art. The discarded materials stored or hidden away inside homes or thrown in garbage bins are usually made up of plastic, wood and metal.**

**8. Dried leaves falling off from branches of trees and plants are inexhaustible. Ranging from pale yellow to dark brown, dried leaves are plentiful throughout the year. Dried leaves art is already considered a craft of its own. Palm, pandanus, or sea grass leaves are used to create artistic mats or banig.**

**9. Plant seeds can be acquired from farms and rural areas. Others can be bought commercially like corn, sorghum, mung beans, sunflower and the like. Seed art can be found in certain localities. They are distinct for their creative and colorful designs.**

**10. Rocks and sand of various types are abundant. They vary in size and color, allowing for varied art forms.**