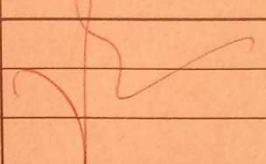




Name : Heena Verma Roll No. 125 University Roll No. 0543888

Title : Drama & Art

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Principal
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HEENA

"HEENA" - Heena generally means "Mehendi" or "Prosperity" or "Prosperous in War".

Full form of Heena is → 'H' stands for 'Honest', 'E' stands for 'Elegant', 'E' stands for 'Energetic', 'N' stands for 'Nice', 'A' stands for 'Attractive'.

- My life pursuit is to do the right thing.
- My Passion is to love and be loved in return.
- My Vibrations are compassionate and caring.
- I share my problems with some one special.
- I educate myself to make good choices.
- I learn to respect myself and others too.
- I follow the advice of people I love.
- I expand my unique talents with practice.
- I stay safe stay away from alcohol and other bad things.
- I think twice before I act → I am a problem solver.
- I earn the respect of my Family by acting responsibly.
- Everyone makes mistakes. Even I do → I didn't stop trying.
- I make my best of who I am → My dreams will come true.



MEANING OF ART:

Today era is technical Era. The importance of art is increasing in human being life day by day. As we see when a beautiful object comes into a market. It sold out fastly, because people like beautiful things.

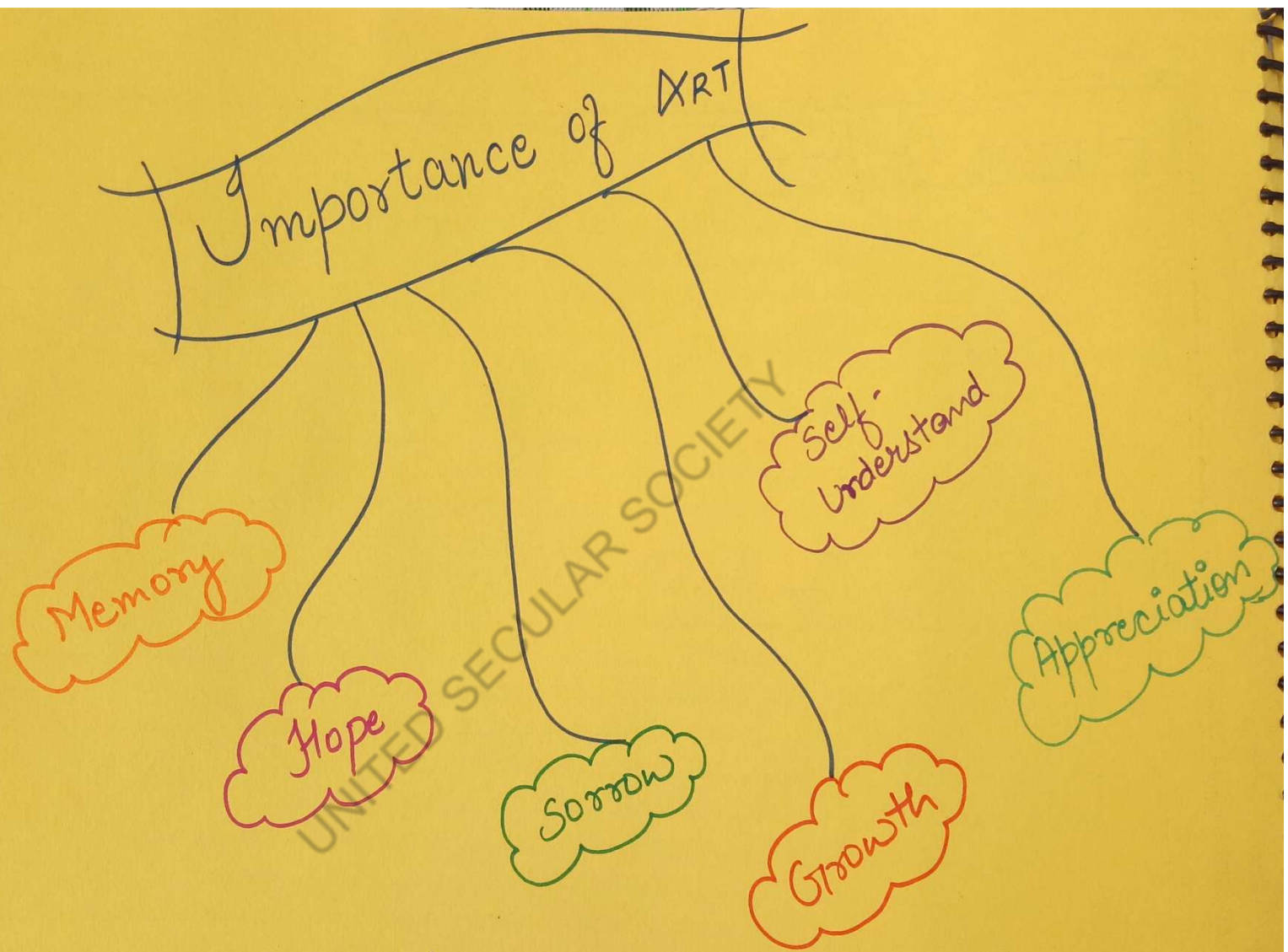
In today's era, Education of Art is very important because with the help of this people try to make beautiful things, so that can sell it on higher price. Every object have different-different models and beauty. Development in art field is the development of nationality because it helps to increase the production.

DEFINITION OF ART:

According to 'Lea-Tolstoy' → Art is the activity by which a person having experienced an emotion, intentionally transmit it to others.

According to 'Plato' → Art is merely a copy; doesn't represent reality.

According to 'Pablo Picasso' → Art washes away from the soul, the dust of everyday life.



IMPORTANCE OF ART:

MEMORY → Artists not only preserve a visual reminder of a memory, they record the emotions associated with the memory.

HOPE → Art reminds us that there is beauty in the world that we can strive to see it, appreciate it and have it.

SORROW → Art doesn't just increase our capacity for joy, it validates our sorrows.

RE-BALANCING → We gain balance through art by taking a moment to observe, judge and appreciate things we don't normally see and our responses to them.

GROWTH → Art focus you to react and empathize with situations that you're not accustomed to this is growth.

SELF-UNDERSTAND → Art helps us to complete our own unformed thoughts and ideas.

APPRECIATION → Art helps us to revisit the value of ordinary things like the pretty colours in a splash of morning light on a table cloth or the familiar and nostalgic aspects of old beer cans.

NATURE OF ART :

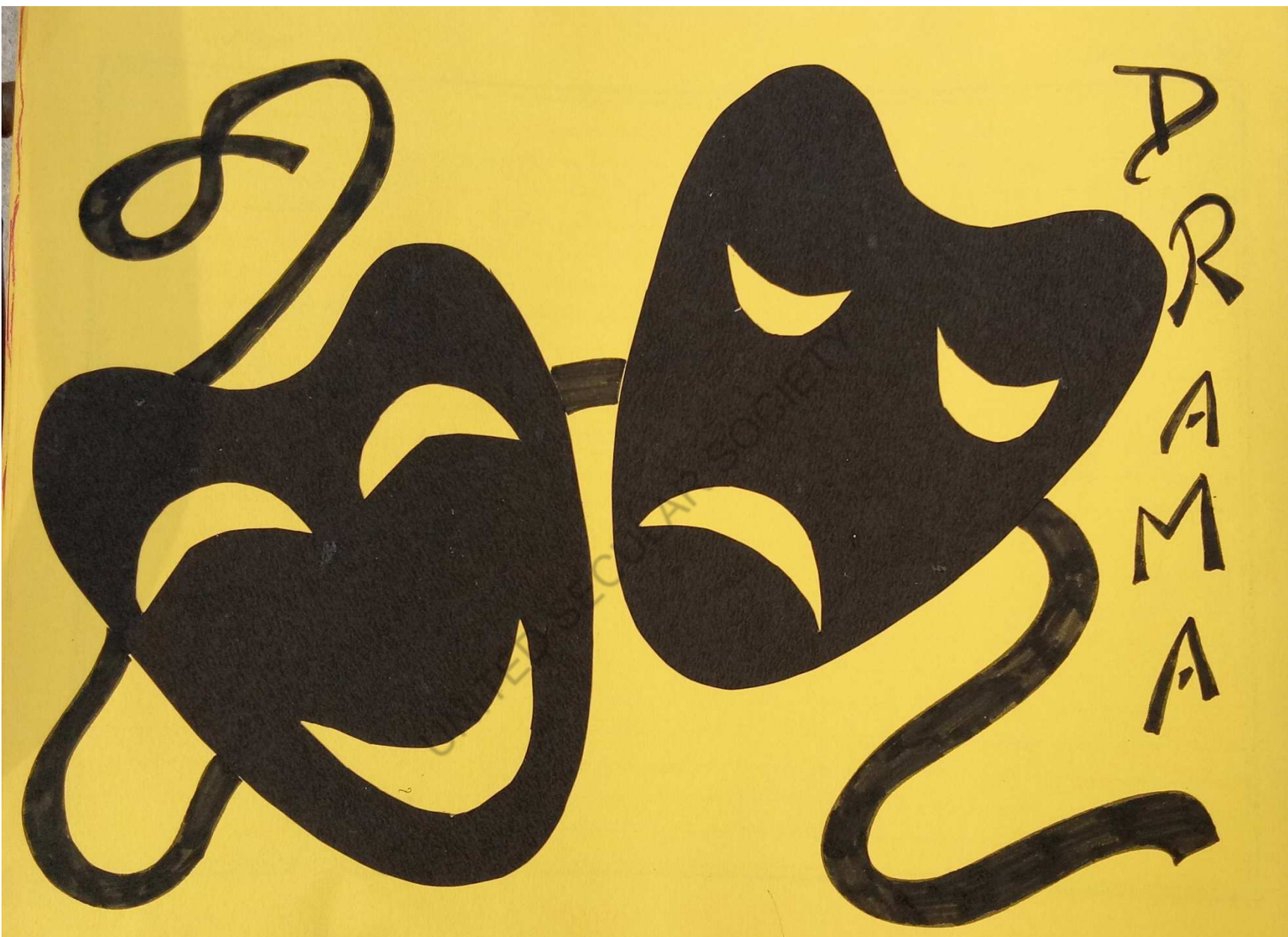
Truth is that Art is a therapy :

Art is more than just a practice - It is a way of life.

Art is more than just a skill - It is a passion.

Art is more than just an image - Each one tells a story.

Art is a form of creative human - A way of enriching the
expression human experience.



MEANING OF DRAMA (ABHINAYA)

Drama is a mode of fictional representation through dialogue and performance. It is one of the literary genres, which is the imitation of some action. Drama is also a type of a play written for theatre, television, radios and films.

Drama is an art or activity of performing a role in a play, show etc.

Drama is a piece of writing that tells a story and is performed on a stage.

Drama is the art dealing with writing and production of plays.

Drama is an exciting or emotional situation or event.

Drama is an art of creating and putting on plays.

In simple words, a drama is a composition ~~piece~~ presenting a story in dialogue, containing characters, particularly the ones who perform in front of audience.

ORIGIN OF DRAMA

The term Drama comes from a Greek word meaning 'Action' which is derived from the verb "to do" or "to act".

ELEMENTS OF DRAMA (ABHINAYA)

"Bharat Muni" an ancient Indian theatreologist and Musicologist said Drama has 11 Elements but he mainly

Elements
of
Drama

Natya Dharma

Loka Dharma

describe 'Dharmi' (performance). Acc. to him performance are of 2 types:

1) Loka Dharmi (Life oriented or realistic):

Which involves the reproduction of human behaviour on the stage and natural presentation of object. Drawing on Loka which literally means "The world", 'Lokadharmi' refers to that mode of representation in traditional Indian performance that deals with the activity of people.

2) Natya Dharmi (Theatre oriented or conventional):

Which is the presentation of a play through the use of stylised gestures and symbolism and was considered more artistic than realistic. It is the theatrical representation larger than life and considerably conventionalized. It is stylized and the artist's imagination has a free hand in this mode.

PARTS OF DRAMA: Drama is divided into four parts:

- 1) Expression of the limbs (Angika Abhinaya)
- 2) Expression of Speech (Vachika Abhinaya)
- 3) Costume and Scene (Ahara Abhinaya)
- 4) True Expression (Satvika Abhinaya)

PARTS OF DRAMA

- ① Expression of the limbs
- ② Expression of Speech
- ③ Costume and Scene
- ④ Tone Expression

1) Expression of the Limbs (Angika Abhinaya):

This is the movement of the anga or limbs which include facial expression. In different schools of Abhinaya, expressions range from the grotesque to the understated, from the crude to the refined. Angika Abhinaya (where an artist delineates each word with Gestures) occurs.

2) Expression of Speech (Vachika Abhinaya):

Speech is used in drama and also in music when the singer expresses the emotion through his or her singing. Dancers often mouth the words of songs.

3) Costume and Scene (Aharya Abhinaya):

Another means of representation of play is indeed the costumes and physical decoration of the actors and the theatre. The decoration of stage theatre - including lights, accessories are related to scene of depiction.

4) True Expression (Satvika Abhinaya):

Satvika Abhinaya is the mental message, emotion or image communicated with the audience through the performer's own inner emotion. The dancer has to use experience, something authentic to capture audience.



COLOUR

Colour is the impression on the eyes, created by light. Colours play a very important part in our life. Without existence of the colours our life will be dull. Colour gives us unity and contrasting values. The light which we see daily is not white. It is the mixture of colours. Nature explains this phenomenon which is called white is the reflection of light through colourful rainbow.

DEFINITION OF COLOUR :

- 1) "Colour Harmony is the basis of colour theory".
- 2) According to Poussion : "One may speak of friendship or enmity of colour. Colours play a major role in all ages and will continue to do so among all people, colours tell us who is who."

IMPORTANCE OF COLOUR :

- 1) It is one of the essential elements of decoration.
- 2) Coloured clothes are used to differentiate and avoid mix-up.
- 3) Coloured cards are used in industries and electrical connections.
- 4) Colours are used in furniture, architect etc.
- 5) It is a part of art and life.

Primary
Colour

Secondary
Colour

Tertiary
Colour

Cool
Colour

- 6) It is an expression of certain emotions, feelings with the help of art.
- 7) It differentiate between life and death.
- 8) Colours gives us unity, clarity and contrast.
- 9) It create deep impression quickly and attracts attention.
- 10) It creat atmosphere of reality, equality, quality.

KINDS OF COLOURS :

1) Primary Colour :

These are the colours which cannot be obtained by mixing the other colours. These are Red, Yellow, Blue.

2) Secondary Colour :

These are the colours which can be obtained by mixing primary colours. Examples: Red + Yellow = Orange.

3) Tertiary Colour :

These are the colour obtained by mixing one primary and one secondary colour. Example: Red + Orange = Orange Red.

4) Quarternary Colour :

When two or more tertiary colours are mixed together.
Example: Cadizen + olive = Sage.

Effects of Colours

Red

Blue

Orange

Green

Yellow

Black

Pink

5) Complementary Colours :

These are two colours diametrically opposite on the chromatic circle. Example : Blue is complementary of orange.

6) Warm Colours :

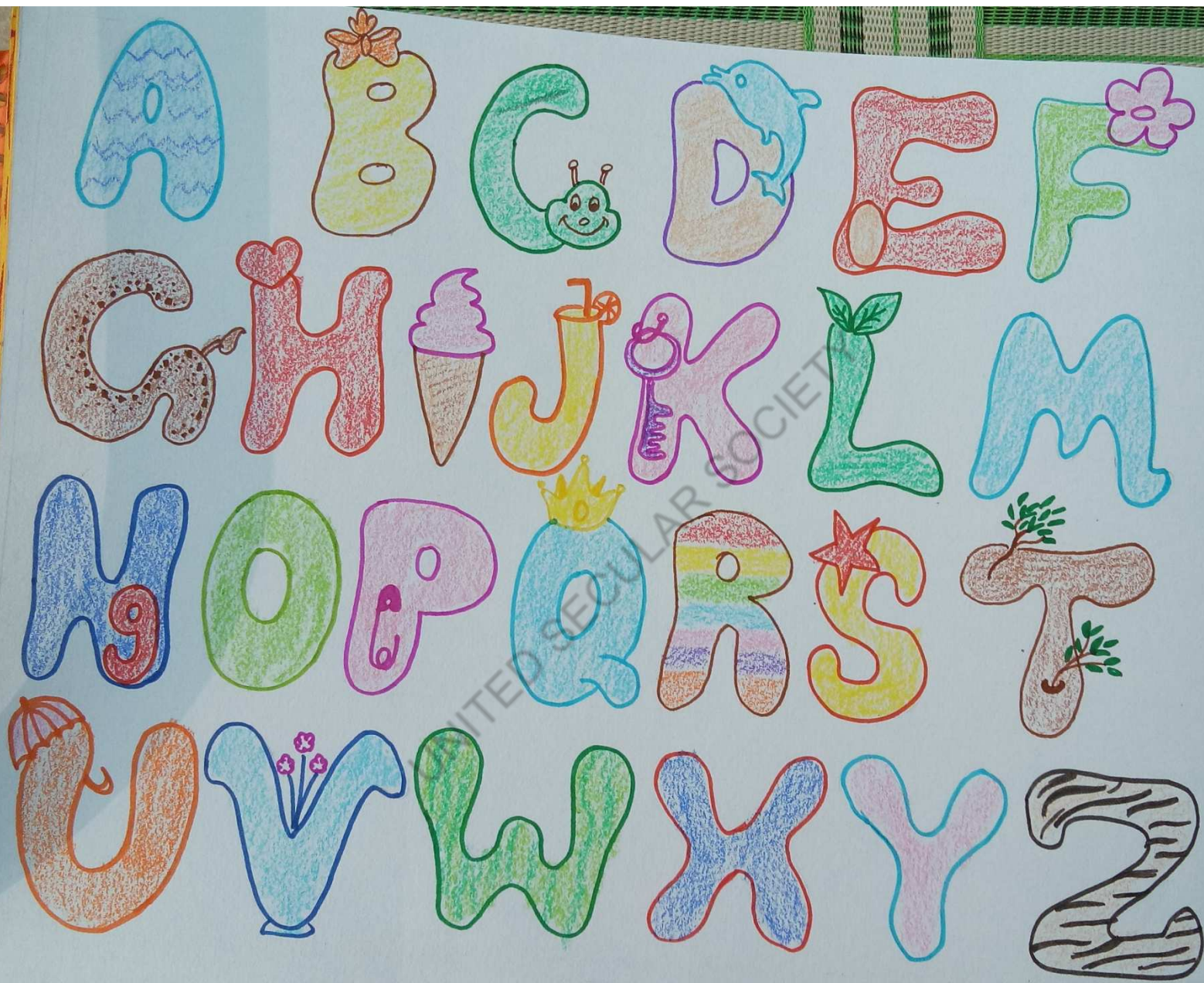
Red, Yellow, orange are warm colours which shows hotness.

7) Cool Colours :

Blue, Green are cool colours.

EFFECT OF COLOURS :

- 1) Red : It represent Excitement, revolution, anger, war, danger, passion, blood etc.
- 2) Yellow : It stands for warmth, wisdom, richness, cheerfulness etc.
- 3) Orange : Force of will, activeness, knowledge, fire, autumn, warmth, desire.
- 4) Blue : It suggests coolness, truth, sadness, sweetness, depth of feeling etc.
- 5) Green : It shows coolness, satisfaction, safety, fertility, rest, growth etc.
- 6) Violet : It stands for death, coolness and mystery.
- 7) Pink : It stands for femininity, happiness etc.
- 8) Gray : It stands for ageing, depression, fear and death etc.
- 9) Black : It signifies sorrow, evil, depression, fear and death etc.
- 10) White : This represent purity, peace, hope, strength etc.



ALPHABETS

An Alphabet is a standard set of letters that is used to write one or more languages based upon the general principle that the letters represent basic significant sounds of the spoken language.

Always Be Cool. Don't have Ego with Friends & Family.

Give up Hurting Individuals. Just Keep Loving Mankind.

Never Omit Prayers. Quietly Remember God.

Speak TRUTH.

Use Valid Words.

Express YOUR

Zeal.



VEGETABLES

TOMATO : Tomato is a plant. The fruit is a familiar, but the fruit, leaf and vine are used to make medicine.
Prevent cancer; Breast, bladder, colon and stomach, lung, pancreas.
Prevent diabetes, heart diseases, asthma, blood vessels etc.

BOTTLE GOURD : Ayurved recommends Bottle Gourd for better digestion, prevents from Jaundice, Diabetes, constipation, Anemia, Swelling, cold, cough.

CARROT : Carrot improves vision, helps prevent cancer, slows down ageing, promote healthier skin, helps prevent infection, prevents heart disease, cleanses body.

BRINJAL : Prevent cancer, great for weight loss, prevent heart disease, good for diabetic, lowers cholesterol in the body, Good for brain.

TURNIP : Prevent from cancer, helpful in cardiovascular health, Bone health, Beneficial for weight loss, treatment of common ailments, prevent body odor.



Fruits

FRUITS

CHERRY :

Protects against Diabetes, Promotes Better sleep, Decrease belly fat, Reduces risk of stroke, slows the aging of skin, Reduces muscle pain.

GRAPES :

Treat constipation, indigestion, fatigue, kidney disorder, muscular degeneration, Prevention of contracts, Good for skin, Prevent cancer, Heart disease, High blood pressure, Arre, Allergies.

BANANA :

Control high blood pressure, Promote weight loss, Good for pregnant women, Boost energy, Increase stamina, Keep bones strong, Improves Digestion, Improve mental health, skin, hair care.

KIWI

Improving lung functions, treating Asthma, constipation, High Blood pressure, lose weight.

CHICKOO

Make skin glowing, anti-aging, Used as skin ointment, Remove wart and fungal growth, act as moisturizer, nourishes scalp, Good for eyes.



FLOWERS

JASMINE:

Treat headaches, cure sunburn and rashes, irritability, sexual problems, heat exhaustion and sunstrokes, pain, anxiety, depression, uterine problems.

LILY :

Regulate heart rate, Treat burns, preventing formation of scar tissue, used as ointment, used in case of weak contraction, remedies for strokes, inflammation.

ROSE :

Rose water used as astringent, Rose petal tea use for cleansing gall bladder and liver. Improve bite secretion, nourishing the scalp, Improve hair growth.

LOTUS :

Control burning sensation, Improve skin texture, mental condition, treat urine problems, fever, sunstroke, vomiting of blood, bleeding.

SUNFLOWER:

Seeds are edible, seeds are used as flour, source of food for animals and birds, used as oil, remove radiations, traditional herbal medicine.



TREES

LONG PEPPER :

Helps in liver ailments, weight loss, Diabetes, Bacterial infections, coughs, indigestion, fever, toothache, cough, Asthma, Diarrhea.

PEAR :

Fights against free radicals, Prevent heart disease, No allergic reaction, controls blood sugar level, Boost immune system, Increase energy level, Digestion, fight against infections, Keep wrinkles away, natural scrub.

PLANTAIN :

Control high blood pressure, promote weight loss, good for pregnant women, boost energy, Increase stamina, Improve digestion, Keep bones strong, Improve mental health, skin, hair and care.

PAPAYA :

Better digestion, helps in weight loss, prevent infections, contain anti cancer properties, helps in skin care, improve heart health, reduce acne, anti inflammatory effect.

DATE :

Cure constipation, bone health, provide strength, prevent from Anemia, Allergies, helps in weight gain.



BIRDS

SPARROWS :

Sparrows are the family of small birds. They are also known as house sparrows. Generally sparrows are small, plump, brown-grey colour birds with short tails and powerful beaks. Sparrows are generally social birds with many species.

PIGEONS :

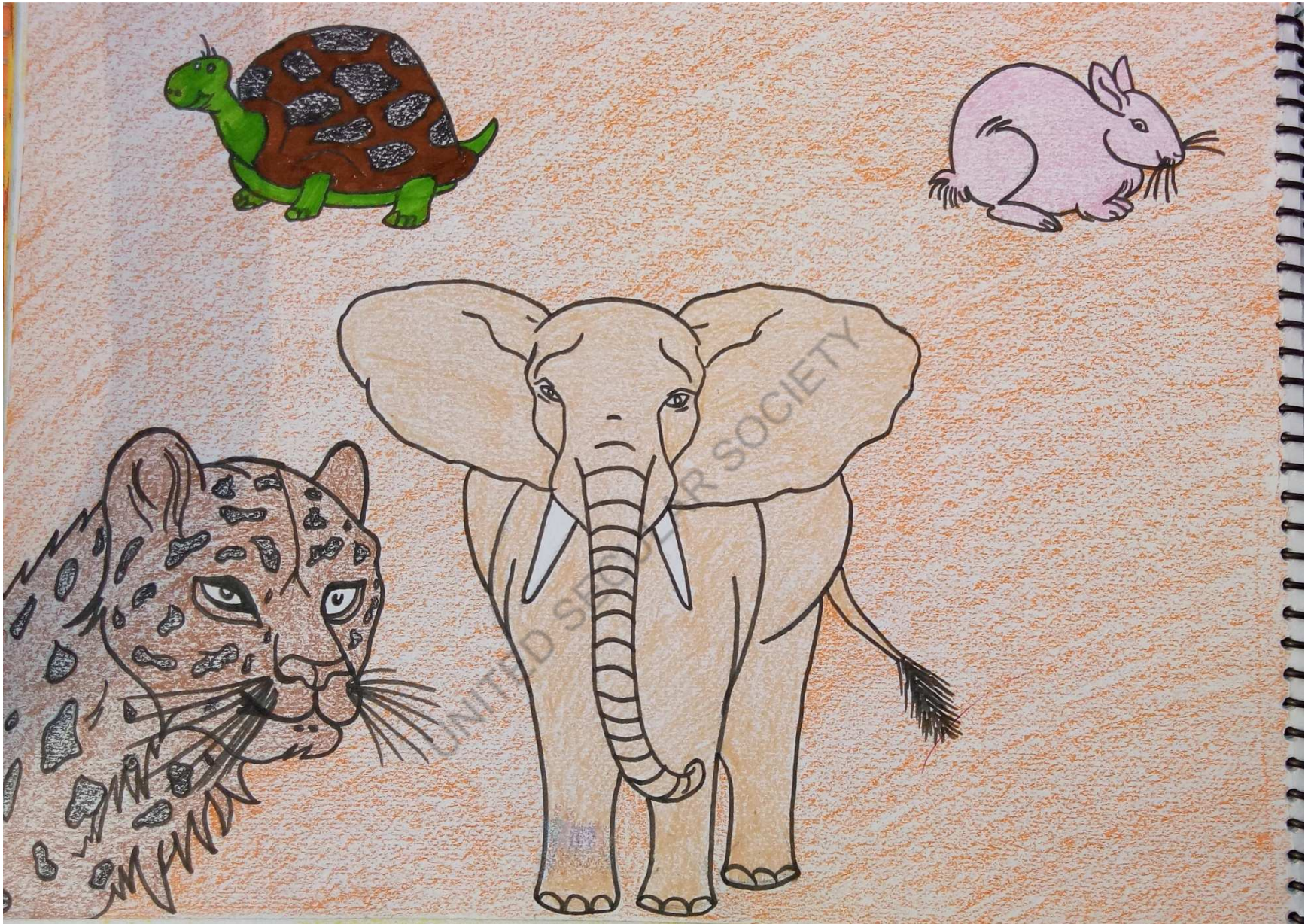
Pigeons are stock-bodied birds with short necks, short slender birds. They primarily feed on seeds, fruits, plants. They are different in size and have 2-4 kg black grey in colour.

PARROT :

Parrots are generally green in colour, have strong curved bill, strong legs. have weight nearly about 4 kg, 33 cm in length. They move independently, eat chillies, seeds, fruits, buds, pollen.

SWAN :

They are largest extant members of water fowl family. Length is 1.5 m, weight 15 kg, white in colour, feed in water and on land.



ANIMALS

HORSE :

Horses are faster in speed, they have well developed sense of balance, strong fight response, Black, brown and white in colour, Life span - 25 to 30 years.

Working Activities: Police work, agriculture, entertainment, riding.

COW :

Cow's digestive system is highly specialized to allow the use of poorly digestible plants as food. They re-chew these food. Weight is 25 to 45 kg.

White in colour and they give nutritious milk to human beings.

RABBIT :

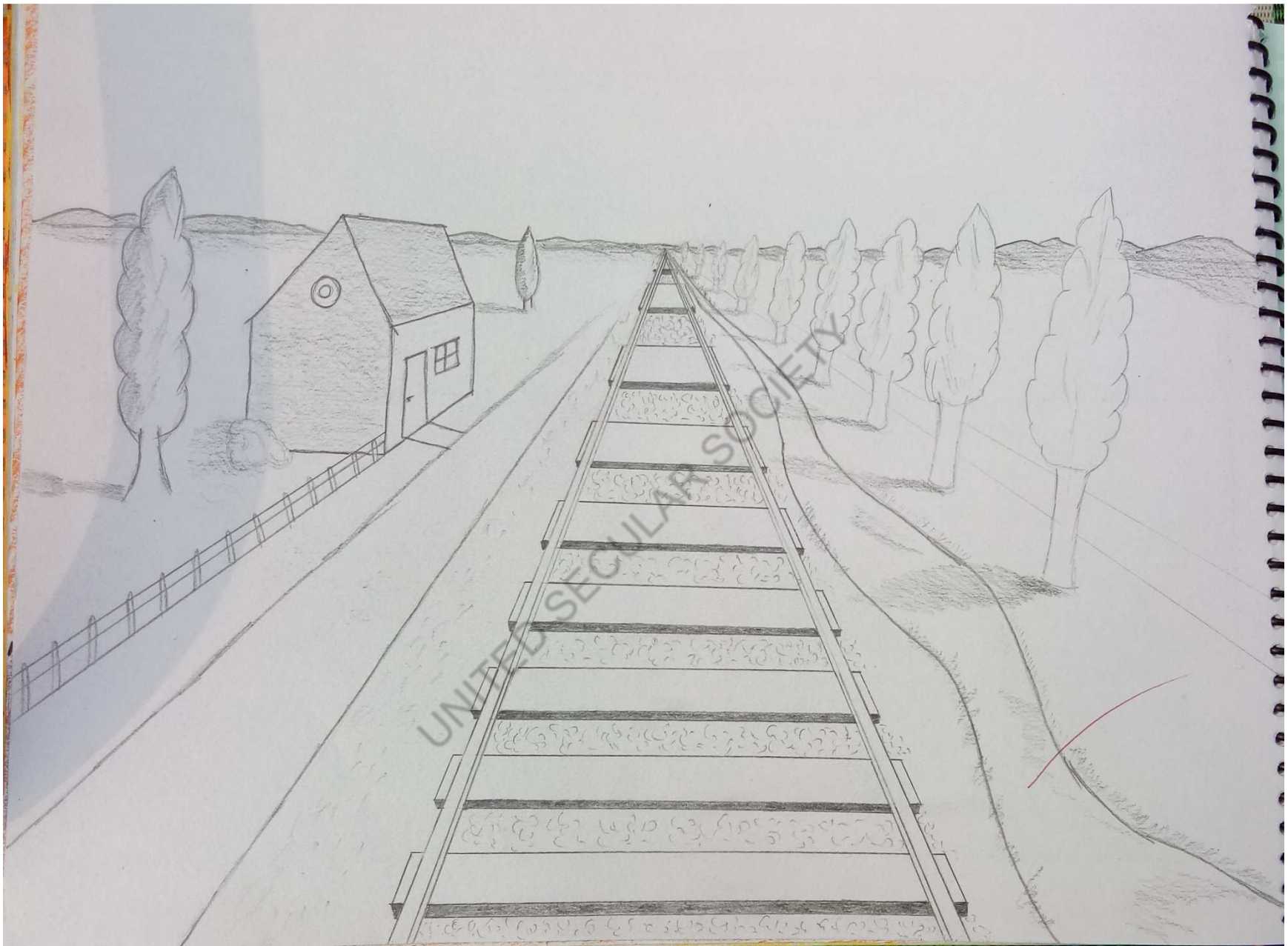
Lives in woods, forests, desert.

Weight is nearly about 0.4 kg.

Height is 20 cm, Brown, grey, white in colour. They are most active.

RAT :

Rats are medium sized, long tailed, black, brown and white in colour. Weight 500 gm, Love to eat cheese.



PERSPECTIVE DRAWING

Perspective drawing is a set of technique used to draw a 3-dimensional scene on to a 2-dimensional surface. It is a great way to create realistic free hand or measured drawings.

Perspective was invented by artists in the 1500 A.D. It is a great way to create realistic 3 dimensional drawing because it reproduces the way we see. This is achieved by drawing lines which converge towards and appear to meet on one or more vanishing points on the horizon.

Even though perspective drawing may seem confusing at first, the principles are quite straight forward. In 1 point perspective drawing, lines converge towards one vanishing point. In 2 points perspective drawing, lines converge towards two vanishing points. In 3 points perspective drawing, lines converge towards three vanishing points.

The horizon line, also known as eye-level, is an imaginary plane passing through the eyes of the viewer when looking straight ahead.

Thumb Painting



THUMB-PAINTING

Thumb painting is an interesting way to paint things and give them a personal touch.

As the name suggest you paint with your thumb impressions. The process is extremely simple to execute and is a fun activity for children.

MATERIAL REQUIRED :

- 1) Water Colours
- 2) Clean hand
- 3) Painting Brush
- 4) Sheet

METHOD :

Make the drawing on a blank sheet, prepare the colour in the mixing plate. Mix them with little bit of water. dip your thumb into the colour and place it on sheet. Press your thumb so that print will form.

Thread Paintings



THREAD - PAINTING

Thread painting ; or free motion painting, is a unique way of embellishing your quilts by "painting" the image with the help of thread. The quilt top or sheet is your canvas and the thread is your paint brush.

In thread painting, because the feed dogs are dropped, you are guiding the hoop and thus maintain control.

You are only limited by your imagination as to what images you can paint with the help of thread on sheet.

MATERIAL REQUIRED :

- 1) Water Colour
- 2) Thread
- 3) Sheet

METHOD : Prepare a colour of your choice, clip a thread piece on it, place the thread on sheet and place another sheet on thread. Press sheet and pull the thread out.



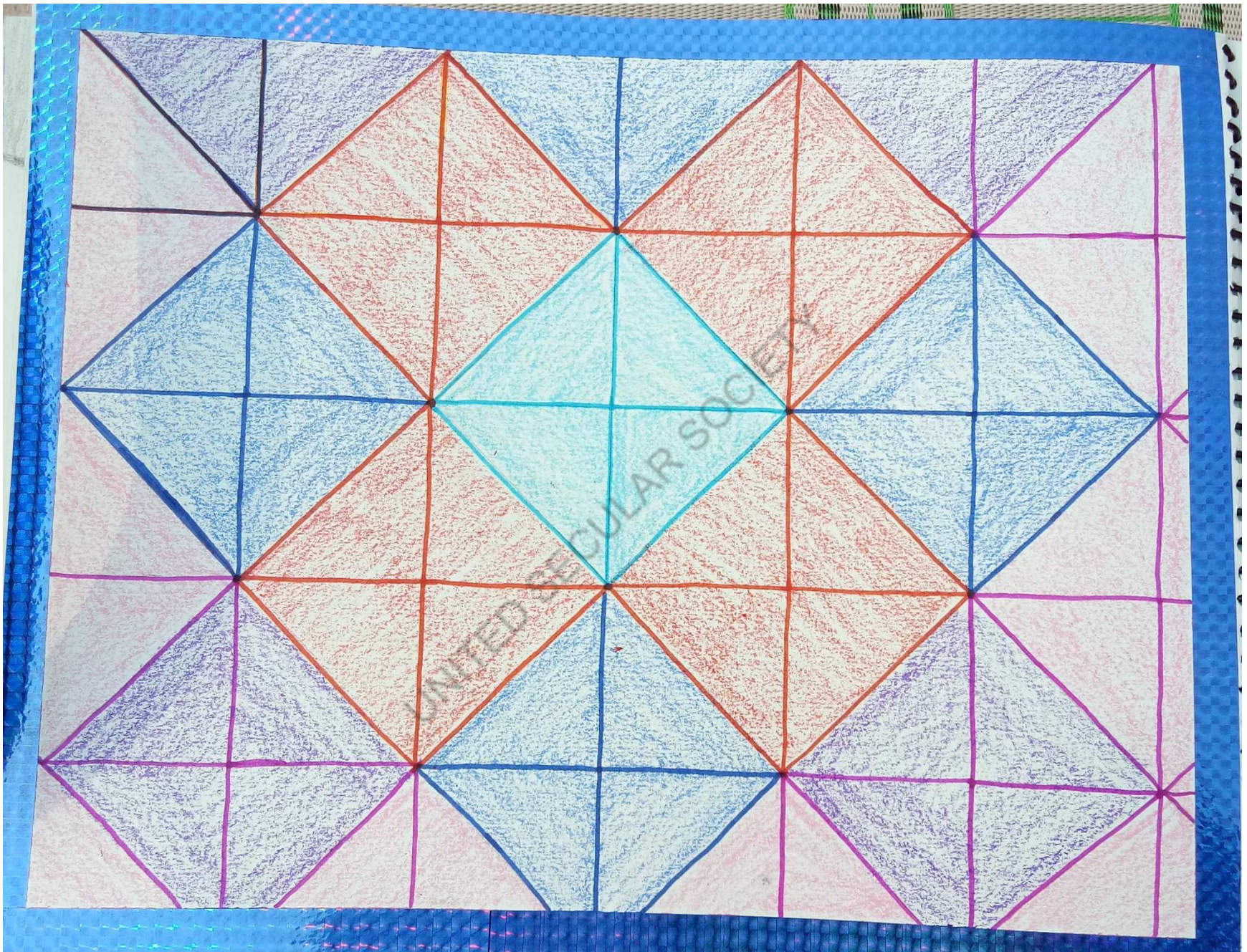
STILL LIFE PAINTING

A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically common place objects which may be either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins and so on).

With origins in the middle ages and ancient Greco-Roman art, still life painting emerged as a distinct genre.

Still life gives the artist more freedom in the arrangement of elements in the composition than do painting of other types of subject such as landscape or portrait.

Some modern still life breaks the two dimensional barrier and employs three dimensional mixed media and used found objects, photography, computer graphics as well as video and sound.



GEOMETRIC ABSTRACTION

Geometric abstraction is a form of abstract art based on the use of geometric forms. Sometimes, though not always, placed in non-illusionistic space and combined into non-objective (non-representational) compositions.

It has been suggested that geometric abstraction might be function as a solutions to problems concerning the need for modernist painting to reject the illusionistic practices of the past while addressing the inherently two dimensional nature of the picture, plane as well as the canvas functioning as its support.

SPRAY PAINTING

Spray painting is a painting technique where a device sprays a coating (paint, ink, varnish etc) through the air onto a surface. The most common types employ compressed gas - usually air to atomize and direct the paint particles.

Spray object evolved from brushes, and the two are usually distinguished by their size and the size of the spray pattern they produced.

Air brush are hand-held and used instead of a brush for detailed work such as photo retouching, painting nails or fine art.

Air brush spraying uses equipment that is generally larger. It is typically used for covering large surfaces with an even coating of liquid.



RANGOLI DESIGN

Rangoli is an art form native to Nepal, India and Bangladesh in which patterns are created on the floor in living room or courtyards using material such as coloured rice, dry flower, coloured sand or flower petals.

Rangoli is usually made during Sinali or Tihar, Onam, Pongal and other Indian festivals related to Hinduism.

Designs are passed from one generation to the next, keeping both art form and the 'Tradition' alive.

The purpose of rangoli is decoration and it is thought to bring good luck. Design depiction may also vary as they reflect traditions, folk lore and practices that are unique to each area.



COMPOSITION PAINTING

In the visual arts, composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements or ingredients in a work of art, as distinct from the subject. It is also be thought of as the organisation of the elements of art according to the principles of art.

The composition of a picture is different from its subject, which what is shown, whether a moment of story, a person or a place.

The term composition means "putting together" and can apply to any work of art, from music to writing to photography that is arranged using conscious thought.

In the visual arts, composition is often used interchangeably with various terms such as design, form, visual ordering or formal structure depending on context.



ALPANA DESIGN

Art of Alpama is came from Nepal, India and Bangladesh. In which patterns are created on the floor in living rooms or courtyards using material such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals. It is usually made during Onam, Dussehra or Tihar, Pongal and other Indian, Bangladeshi and Nepalese festivals related to Hinduism.

Designs are passed from generation to generation the next keeping. Both the art form and the tradition alive.

The purpose of Alpama decoration and it is thought to bring good luck.

Design depictions may also vary as they reflect traditions, folk lore, and practices that are unique to each area.

TIE AND DYE

Tie-dye is a modern term invented in the mid-1960s in the United States for a set of ancient resist-dyeing techniques and for the product of these processes. The process of tie-dye typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating or crumpling fabric or a garment and binding with string or rubber bands, followed by application of dye.

The manipulation of the fabric prior to application of dye are called resist, as they partially or completely prevent the applied dye from colouring the fabric. More sophisticated tie-dyes involve additional steps, including an initial application of dye prior to the resist, multiple sequential dye and resist steps, and the use of other types of resists and discharge.