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The ARTIST

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Visual and Performing Art



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डी ए वी गान

अविरल निर्मल सलिल सदय,
ज्ञान प्रदायिनी ज्योतिर्मय,
हो चहुँदिस उद्घोष अभय ॥
॥ डी ए वी जय जय ॥

प्रबल प्रवाहमयी नित-नूतन
जीवन दायिनी सदा सनातन
वेद प्रणीता परम पुनीता,
यह धारा अक्षय ॥
॥ डी ए वी जय जय ॥

दयानन्द से प्रेम-भक्ति ले,
हंसराज से त्याग-शक्ति ले,
धर्म-भक्ति का राष्ट्र-शक्ति का,
हो दिनमान उदय ॥
॥ डी ए वी जय जय ॥

सुख समृद्धि इसकी लहरें,
प्रेम शान्ति इसके तट ठहरें,
सघन शान्तिमय प्रबल कान्तिमय,
लिए अटल निश्चय ॥
॥ डी ए वी जय जय ॥

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BLESSINGS FROM THE DESK



Dear Aspiring Artists,

Art is a manifestation of imagination and creativity, a reflection of the essence of human existence. In our journey through life, the arts play a vital role, offering us a lens through which to comprehend the complexities and beauty of our existence. Humanity itself is intertwined with aesthetics and creativity, as these elements enrich our experiences and contribute to the fabric of our shared culture.

It is with great pleasure that I introduce The Artist magazine, a platform created with the explicit purpose of shedding light on the profound relationship between art and life. Within the pages of this magazine, we aim to explore how the arts serve as a conduit for understanding, expression, and transformation.

Our inner selves are fueled by the boundless well of creative energy, and art serves as the vessel through which that energy finds its voice. The inherent power of creativity grants us the ability to shape and enhance the world around us. Through artistic expression, we can contribute to positive change and foster a deeper connection between individuals and society.

The Artist magazine stands as a testament to the commitment of aspiring artists to set new standards, redefine paradigms, and achieve excellence across a spectrum of visual and performing art disciplines. Each volume is a celebration of the diverse talents and perspectives that make the artistic community vibrant and dynamic.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to all the aspiring artists featured in this sixth volume of The Artist magazine. Your dedication, passion, and creative contributions are not only commendable but also pivotal in elevating the artistic landscape. I also extend my appreciation to the group of educators and students whose collaboration has brought this publication to fruition. Together, you have created a platform that amplifies the voices of artists and inspires the next generation of creative minds.

May this magazine serve as a source of inspiration, fostering a community where imagination knows no bounds, and creativity knows no limits.

Best regards,

Prof. (Dr.) Mrs. Ajay Sareen
Principal

Editor's Note

In every mind resides a towering beacon of creativity, waiting to be ignited. Our institution has tirelessly endeavored to fan the flames of innovation, offering a platform for students to showcase their unique talents. Nurturing the minds of our youth, we witness the birth of brilliant ideas, novel thoughts, and diverse styles.

Gratitude is extended to our dynamic Principal, Prof. Dr. Ajay Sareen, whose guidance transforms young girls into strong, confident, and responsible individuals adorned with the treasures of morals and ethics. In this issue, we are delighted to provide you with an insight into the remarkable achievements of our gifted students.

This magazine serves as a testament to the vibrant creativity thriving within our institution. Join us as we celebrate the accomplishments of these talented individuals, and may their stories inspire others to explore and embrace their creative potential. Here's to a community that fosters excellence and empowers students to contribute meaningfully to the world.

Mrs. Navneta Kaur
PG Department of Fashion Designing

Your description beautifully captures the essence of art and its transformative power. Art indeed serves as a universal language that transcends cultural and linguistic barriers, allowing for the expression of creativity and exploration. The process of creating art involves building upon known foundations, mastering ways of thinking, and nurturing innate talent. The idea that art is a human disposition of sensible or intelligible matter for an aesthetic end highlights the intentional and purposeful nature of artistic expression. Whether it's visual arts, literature, music, or any other form, art has the potential to become a masterpiece—a manifestation of the artist's unique perspective and skill.

Emphasizing the value of art in consoling and exhorting toward a better version of ourselves recognizes its therapeutic and motivational qualities. Art has the power to evoke emotions, provoke thought, and inspire personal growth. It acts as a mirror reflecting the human experience and serves as a means of connecting with our deeper selves.

Your mention of art as a skill involving a succession of innovative creativity in the representation of reality is insightful. Art has the ability to reinterpret and redefine our understanding of reality, offering new perspectives and challenging conventional views. It becomes a dynamic force that can change not only our outlook on reality but also our personal experiences and perceptions of the world.

In summary, your portrayal of art as an instant language of creativity and exploration, a source of solace and inspiration, and a transformative skill that reshapes our perception of reality beautifully captures the multifaceted nature of artistic expression. Art, in its various forms, has the potential to recreate not only the external world but also the internal landscapes of individuals, fostering growth and enriching the human experience.

Mr. Ashish Chadha
PG Department of Multimedia

A word by Student Editor

Art is a beautiful blend of creativity, showcasing the imagination, ideas, and skills of artists through visual and performing works. It's all about creating something to be appreciated for its beauty or emotional impact. The world of art explores big ideas like creativity and interpretation, which philosophers delve into in a field known as aesthetics.

Think about literature and music: Aristotle, an ancient philosopher, saw them as forms of imitation. Comedy shows people worse than average, while tragedy portrays those a bit better. Different forms of art imitate life in various ways—through stories, characters, changes, or drama.

Aristotle believed that people naturally love to imitate, and that's what sets us apart from animals. Art can be seen in many ways—it's a way to express emotions and ideas, appreciate formal elements, or represent things. These ideas go way back, with philosophers like Kant and thinkers like Tolstoy exploring them.

Art is not just a European invention; it's a global and timeless human creation. It represents reality, tells stories, expresses feelings, and communicates emotions. As we explore art, we uncover a rich dialogue between artists and the world, showcasing the incredible creativity of the human mind.

Tavleen Kaur
M.Voc Web Tech. & Multimedia Sem 2

Unleashing Creativity: A Journey into the World of Graphic Design"



Introduction

In today's digital age, graphic design has become an integral part of our lives. From the logos of our favorite brands to the eye-catching posters that surround us, graphic design plays a crucial role in conveying messages, creating visual identities, and leaving a lasting impact. As a student passionate about art and design, I embarked on a journey into the exciting world of graphic design. In this article, I will share my experiences, insights, and tips for fellow aspiring graphic designers.

The Creative Spark

My journey into graphic design began with a simple fascination for visual storytelling. The ability to communicate ideas, emotions, and messages through imagery and typography intrigued me. To get started, I enrolled in a basic graphic design course and invested in essential software like Adobe Photoshop.

Understanding Design Principles

One of the first lessons I learned was the importance of design principles. These principles include alignment, contrast, proximity, balance, and repetition. Understanding these fundamentals was crucial in creating visually appealing and effective designs. It's like learning the grammar of design, which forms the basis for all creative work.

Experimentation Is Key

Graphic design is an art form, and like any art, it thrives on experimentation. I spent countless hours exploring different styles, color schemes, and design techniques. Don't be afraid to push boundaries and think outside the box. Experimentation often leads to unique and innovative designs.

Feedback and Critique

As a student, I quickly realized the value of feedback and critique. Sharing my work with peers and mentors allowed me to receive constructive criticism and gain new perspectives. It's essential to remain open to feedback and use it to improve your skills continuously.

Inspiration from Everywhere

Inspiration can be found everywhere, from nature to architecture, from music to everyday life. I started keeping a design journal to capture ideas and inspirations that struck me. This journal became a valuable resource whenever I faced creative blocks.

Typography Mastery

Typography is a cornerstone of graphic design. Learning to choose and manipulate fonts effectively can make or break a design. Experiment with different typefaces, sizes, and arrangements to find the perfect typography for your projects.

Projects and Portfolio Building

Building a portfolio is essential for any graphic designer. I took on various projects, including designing logos, posters, social media graphics, and even websites for local businesses and organizations. Each project added depth to my portfolio and helped me showcase my skills to potential clients or employers.

Networking and Online Communities

The graphic design community is vast and supportive. I joined online forums, social media groups, and attended design events to connect with fellow designers. These connections provided valuable insights, collaborative opportunities, and a sense of belonging in the design world.

Conclusion

My journey into graphic design as a student has been incredibly rewarding. It's a field where creativity knows no bounds, and the learning never stops. Whether you're a student or someone looking to dive into graphic design, remember to nurture your creativity, embrace feedback, and stay curious. With dedication and passion, graphic design can be a fulfilling and promising career path, allowing you to share your unique artistic vision with the world.

Sohangi
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Guide to Logo Design

In today's visually-driven world, a well-designed logo is the face of a brand. It's the first impression that can make or break consumer engagement. While established designers are often praised for their remarkable logos, students, too, have the potential to create logos that leave a lasting impact. In this article, we explore the exciting world of logo design through the lens of a student designer.



The Power of a Logo

Before diving into the design process, it's essential to understand the significance of a logo. Logos are more than just images; they are symbols that convey a brand's identity, values, and mission. Think of iconic logos like Apple, Nike, or McDonald's; they're instantly recognizable and evoke strong emotions and associations.

Inspiration: Where It All Begins

Every logo design journey starts with inspiration. Students, like professional designers, should seek inspiration from various sources. From nature's beauty to architectural wonders, inspiration can be found anywhere. By observing and studying the world around them, students can discover unique and creative ideas that can be incorporated into their logos.

Research: Know Your Audience

Understanding the target audience is vital in logo design. Students should research and analyze the brand's target demographic, their preferences, and their expectations. This knowledge will guide design choices, ensuring that the logo resonates with the intended audience.

Sketching: The Art of Brainstorming

Once inspiration and research are complete, it's time to put pencil to paper – or stylus to tablet. Sketching is the initial creative process where students can explore various concepts, shapes, and typography.

Simplify and Refine

The best logos are often simple yet impactful. Students should aim to simplify their sketches, removing unnecessary elements and focusing on the core message. Clean lines, balanced proportions, and a limited color palette are key elements in refining the design.

Typography: The Language of Logos

Typography plays a crucial role in logo design. The choice of fonts can convey the brand's personality, whether it's modern and minimalistic or traditional and elegant. Students should experiment with different typefaces to find the perfect match for their logo.

Color Psychology

Colors evoke emotions and associations. Students should select colors that align with the brand's values and message. For example, red can represent passion and energy, while blue can convey trust and reliability. Careful consideration of color choices can enhance the logo's impact.

Digital Design: Bringing Ideas to Life

With the final sketch in hand, students can now bring their logo to life using digital design software. Tools like Adobe Illustrator or Canva allow for precise adjustments and vectorization, ensuring the logo looks sharp at any size.

Feedback and Iteration

A crucial aspect of the design process is seeking feedback. Students can benefit from critiques from peers, mentors, or online design communities. Constructive feedback helps identify areas for improvement, leading to refined and polished logo designs.

Presentation: Telling the Brand's Story

A well-designed logo should be accompanied by a compelling presentation. Students should create a mockup that showcases how the logo would appear in various contexts, such as on business cards, websites, or merchandise.

Jahanvi Mahajan
B. Design (Multimedia) Sem 5

ADOBE PHOTOSHOP, A Blessing for upcoming Designers

Adobe Photoshop is a software application for image editing and photo retouching for use on Windows computer. Photoshop offers users the ability to create, enhance, or otherwise edit images, artwork, and illustrations. Changing backgrounds, simulating a real-life painting, or creating an alternative view of the universe are all possible with Adobe Photoshop. It is the most widely used software tool for photo editing, image manipulation, and retouching for numerous image and video file formats. The tools within Photoshop make it possible to edit both individual images as well as large batches of photos. There are several versions of Photoshop, including Photoshop CC, Photoshop Elements, and Photoshop Light room. Adobe Photoshop is available on its own as a subscription that includes Photoshop Light room, and as part of the larger Creative Cloud subscription.

Photoshop Used: Adobe Photoshop is a critical tool for designers, web developers, graphic artists, photographers, and creative professionals. It is widely used for image editing, retouching, creating image compositions, website mockups, and adding affects. Digital or scanned images can be edited for use online or in-print. Website layouts can be created within Photoshop; their designs can be finalized before developers move on to the coding stage. Stand-alone graphics can be created and exported for use within other programs.

Anu
BD 5th Sem

Art of Printing in Textile industry

There are five main methods of printing a fabric, these being the block, roller, screen, heat transfer and ink-jet methods. The heat transfer method differs from the others in that it involves the transfer of color from the design printed on paper through the vapour phase into the fibres of the fabric. With the other methods the dye or pigment is applied to the fabric surface through a print paste medium. The ink jet printing process however is a comparatively recent innovation and is referred to as a 'non-impact' method, because the print paste is fired on to the textile from a jet which is not actually in contact with the fabric.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRINTING METHOD

Block Printing: The blocks are usually made of wood and the design is hand carved, so that it stands out in relief against the background surface. The print paste is applied to the design surface on the block and the block then pressed against the fabric. The process is repeated with different designs and colours until the pattern is complete. Block printing is a slow, laborious process and is not suitable for high volume commercial use. It is a method still practised in the oriental countries where markets exist for the types of printed fabrics produced.

Roller Printing: Roller printing has traditionally been preferred for long production runs because of the very high speeds possible. It is also a versatile technique since up to a dozen different colours can be printed simultaneously. The basic roller printing equipment, shown in below figure, consists of a number of copper faced rollers in which the design is etched. There is a separate printing roller for each colour being printed. Each of the rollers rotates over the fabric under pressure against an iron pressure roller. A blanket and backing cloth rotate over the pressure roller under the fabric and provide a flexible support for the fabric being printed. A colour doctor blade removes paste or fibres adhering to the roller after contact with the fabric. After the impression stage the fabric passes to the drying and steaming stages.

Screen Printing : This type of printing has increased enormously in its use in recent years because of its versatility and the development of rotary screen printing machines which are capable of very high rates of production. An additional significant advantage is that heavy depths of shade can be produced by screen printing, a feature which has always been a limitation of roller printing because of the restriction to the amount of print paste which can be held in the shallow depth of the engraving on the print roller. Worldwide, some 61% of all printed textile fabric is produced by the rotary screen method and 23% by flat screen printing. There are two basic types of screen printing process, the flat screen printing and the rotary screen printing methods.

Resist Printing: A printing method in which the design can be produced: (1) by applying a resist agent in the desired design, then dyeing the fabric, in which case, the design remains white although the rest of the fabric is dyed; or (2) by including a resist agent and a dye in the paste which is applied for the design, in which case, the color of the design is not affected by subsequent dyeing of the fabric background.

Blotch Printing: A process wherein the background color of a design is printed rather than dyed.

Direct Printing: A process wherein the colors for the desired designs are applied directly to the white or dyed cloth, as distinguished from discharge printing and resist printing.

Discharge Printing: In “white” discharge printing, the fabric is piece dyed, then printed with a paste containing a chemical that reduces the dye and hence removes the color where the white designs are desired. In “colored” discharge printing, a color is added to the discharge paste in order to replace the discharged color with another shade.

Duplex Printing: A method of printing a pattern on the face and the back of a fabric with equal clarity.

**Pooja
BD7th Sem**

Fashion industry-How fashion rules the world

In the 21st century the style trends of the fashion industry dominate the world more than they ever did, and control not only the way people dress but also trends in home ware design, makeup fashion and people’s overall attitudes. In the 60s flower power did not only mean flares and tunics, it summed up the whole attitude of a generation, and this is even more prominent today.

Nowadays, fashion is bold and daring, and this reflects a noughties generation that is not afraid to say what they think, or wear what they want. Fashion is not just a means of clothing your body, it is the essence of your personality and beliefs, and designers are well aware of the power they hold. Designers’ predictions and designs for the coming season are more hotly anticipated than any other revelation in the world

Trends in fashion unify women and men around the world, yet they still allow people the ability to portray their own individual style at the same time. A period of time portrayed in a picture can be identified immediately just by the style of clothes the people are wearing, and this sums up just how powerful and all-encompassing fashion is. Fashion can change from one second to the next, but what never changes is the hold it has over society, and the role it plays in the modern world. Fashion is so important that whole magazines are dedicated to it, TV programs dedicate hours of transmission time to the subject, and people discuss it between their friends continually.



To keep up with the latest fashions, people subscribe to fashion magazines, keep a keen eye on what has appeared in shops and what has been there for a long time, and go to fashion shows to see what the designers are putting on the catwalk this season, and therefore what will make it in to the shops. For the extremely wealthy, they might have their own personal relationship with a designer who will keep them well ahead of the current trends, therefore, many people wanting to know what the new fashion lines are going to be will watch what celebrities are wearing. Being ahead of fashion is for many, the ultimate achievement, although being too ahead of the fashion is just as bad as being behind it! If you are too far ahead people will think what you are wearing is not in fashion, because it isn't, yet.

Designers continue to market the importance they know people put on fashion, and people continue to hang on to designers' every move in the fashion world, therefore as long as this carries on fashion will continue to maintain its dominant position in society for a very long time to come. It influences not only what we wear, but everything we do, say, and even think. This is why fashion does indeed rule the world.

Simranjeet Kaur
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Landscaping in Interiors

Whenever you put something together yourself, you are engaged in designing, however, humble the project. Sometimes we take our designing skills for granted, because what we're putting together is so commonplace for us that we are no longer conscious of the designing process. For instance, you are employing designing techniques when you compose a letter to send to somebody. Your basic "elements" to accomplish such a task include vocabulary, spelling and grammar. Somewhat more complex elements, or "principles," build directly on the basic elements. Letter-writing principles include conveying your ideas clearly and coming across as a courteous,

intelligent individual. Your success with these principles will largely determine whether or not your letter achieves its ultimate objective.

And so it is with landscape design. Do-it-yourselfers must first learn the basic designing elements that underlie the discipline of landscape design. These fundamental elements will then serve as building blocks for learning and implementing the more advanced principles for designing a garden in the backyard. These tried and true principles are the cornerstones of the world's picture-perfect gardens. The basic elements of landscape design are:

- Color, as defined by color theory.
- Form.
- Line.
- Scale.
- Texture.

These five elements must be considered in designing both the hardscape and softscape of your property, the latter consisting mainly of gardens, lawns, shrubs and trees. I discuss form, line and texture in this article. I explain the use of color in my article on color theory. As for scale, it is simply the size of one component relative to adjacent components. You may wonder what seemingly abstract terms like "form" have to do with backyard landscape designs. You may object that you're not painting a landscape, after all; you're just putting plants in the ground. Yet it is not coincidental that backyard landscape design shares some terminology with the world of art. The backyard is your canvas; your landscape design skills will determine the beauty of the resulting picture.

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Principles of Interior World

When you know the basic interior design principles you can transform any space to look fabulous. You know what it feels like when you walk into a well-designed room. You can sense how everything feels cohesive and put together. It feels just right. You can achieve that effect in your own home with a little knowledge of basic design principles. Pair that knowledge with practice and experimentation and you're on your way to creating a beautiful home.

Balance:-In design, balance creates a feeling of equilibrium. It is all about equalizing or approximating the visual weight of objects. Balance is created not just through shape, but through color, pattern, and texture as well.

There are three different kinds of balance:

Symmetrical or formal: Traditional or formal spaces call for symmetrical balance where the space is evenly split into two sides that mirror each other. For example, two chairs on either side of a coffee table can be said to be symmetrically balanced. This kind of balance is easy to achieve as

design elements are repeated on each side. If you are not careful, this kind of balance can become monotonous and boring.

Asymmetrical or Informal: The visual weights of lines, colors, forms, and textures are balanced without exact duplication. It is not as ordered as symmetrical balance and can be more complex and interesting. For instance, a sofa can be balanced by placing two chairs on the other side.

Rhythm:-As in music, rhythm in design is all about creating patterns of repetition and contrast to create visual interest. You can achieve this by using the same color or shape at different intervals. Its purpose is to move your eye around the room. For instance, you can establish a rhythm by using a color in the pillows, picking it up in a painting, and echoing it again in a rug.

Harmony:- It is created when all the elements act together to create a unified message. Just as rhythm can create excitement, harmony creates a sense of restfulness. For instance, you can create harmony by using just one color, even though your forms vary greatly in shape, size, and texture.

Emphasis:-A room where everything gets equal importance will seem either scattered or boring. You need an anchor. Architectural spaces often have points of interest such as a fireplace or a window with a beautiful view. You can choose to enhance the built-in focal point by arranging furniture around it to emphasize it. In a room that lacks such a built-in point of interest, you can create one through groupings of furniture or using an unusual or large piece.

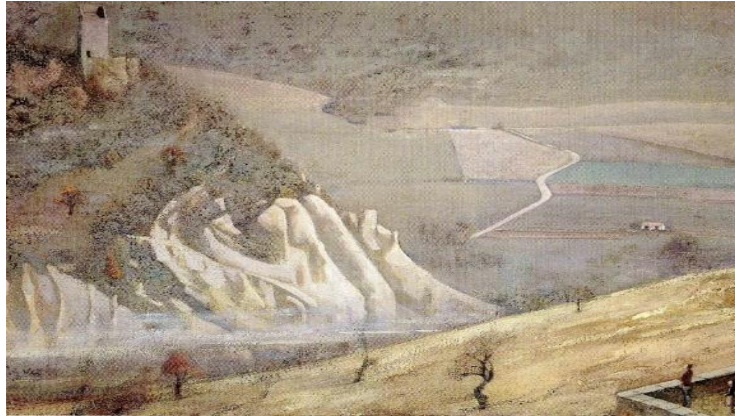
Khushi Pandey
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CASEIN PAINTING

Casein (kay'seen) is a quick-drying, aqueous medium using a milk-based binding agent, and is one of the most durable mediums known to man. Nine thousand year old casein cave paintings have been discovered in Asia, and later, the medium was used by Byzantine, Roman and Renaissance artists including the Old Masters.

Known for their versatility and array of capabilities, casein paints can be used to create a variety of effects from the rich opaques of oil to thin watercolor washes.

As casein has an exceptional integrity of color and always dries to a perfect matte finish, it is unexcelled for art reproduction. The velvety matte finish can also be buffed to a satin sheen or varnished to produce a resemblance to oils. Over time, casein pigments become resistant to moisture and as history has proven, the medium has a durability and permanence which has easily stood the test of time.



Paint made with Casein was originally used in a gouache manner, simply opaque or somewhat impasto for mural paintings and frescoes, but the strength of Casein as an adhesive made that its primary function. Recipes for the use of adhesives made from Casein, or curd, date back to the 11th century. The perfection of tubed Casein colors during the early 1930s provided artists with the perfect complement: a water-soluble paint that could be used in place of or in conjunction with oil colors. In the 1930s, buildings were painted with Casein, and during World War II it was used for camouflage (hide themselves). Ready-to-use Casein wall paints were popular during the 1940s and 50s. No other media has been so versatile for so long.

Casein differs from other media, yet it shares many of the same characteristics, which make it a very versatile medium that lends itself to many techniques. Casein has the wash capabilities of watercolor, the smooth opacity of tempera and gouache, and the richer textures of oils and acrylics. Brushes dipped in casein keep their finesse, producing clear, crisp lines. Unlike oils, casein is a clean, water-soluble medium requiring no strong solvents. And because it dries quickly, it's possible to lay on a glaze and move onto the next stage within a few hours instead of waiting for days, or even months, for oil glazes over oil to dry. In comparison to watercolors, the main advantage of casein is that it's easily correctable. It can be removed with a cloth, brush or eraser, or if it's already dry, with a cloth dipped in ammonia and water (one part ammonia to nine parts water.) The paint is typically made by mixing casein powder with water, pigment, and other additives such as lime, borax, or clay. The mixture is then applied to the surface using a brush, roller, or spray gun. An advantage of casein painting is that it can create effects that approaches those of oil paintings. It permits the use of bristle brushes and a moderate impasto, like oil paintings, but not the fusion of tones.

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CONTENT AND FORM

In art, the content refers to the subject matter or meaning of a piece, while the form refers to the way the piece is created or the medium used to create it. For example, a painting of a sunset could have the same content as a photograph of a sunset, but the form would be different as one is a painting and the other is a photograph. Additionally, the style and technique used to create the piece also falls under the category of form.

Content

Content in art refers to the subject matter, ideas, emotions, or messages conveyed by a work of art. It encompasses the underlying meaning or narrative that the artist intends to communicate to the viewer. Content can be representational, where the artwork depicts recognizable objects or figures, such as landscapes, portraits, or historical events. It can also be abstract, where the focus is on the expression of emotions, concepts, or non-representational forms.

Form

Form in art refers to the physical or visual aspects of the artwork—the way it is structured, organized, and presented. It encompasses the elements and principles of design, such as line, shape, color, texture, space, balance, proportion, rhythm, and so on. Form can also refer to the medium or materials used by the artist, such as painting, sculpture, photography, installation, performance, or digital media.

The form of an artwork determines how the content is visually expressed or represented. It influences the aesthetic qualities, style, and visual impact of the artwork. The artist's choices regarding composition, technique, use of materials, and artistic methods all contribute to the form.

The Relationship between Content and Form

In art, the relationship between content and form is intricate and interdependent. The content provides the conceptual or intellectual foundation of the artwork, while the form serves as the vehicle through which the content is conveyed. The artist's decisions regarding the form of the artwork—such as the choice of medium, style, composition, or technique— can significantly influence how the content is perceived and understood by the viewer.

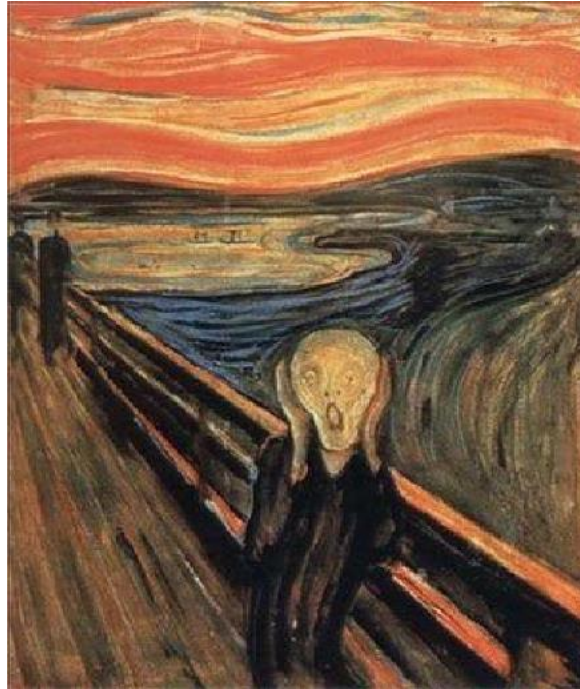
Komalpreet Kaur
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EXPRESSIVENESS

Art has evolved and regenerated itself many times during our human existence. These differences are defined through changes in styles under various theories.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, a style known as Expressionism became popular. During this movement the artists were trying to use their artwork as a tool of expression toward life. It was mainly

dominant in the nonrepresentational arts, such as abstract visual arts and music. It also was probably one of the most difficult movements to understand because the whole point of the piece lay within the artist. Not only was it a movement, it defined the act of art as a whole.



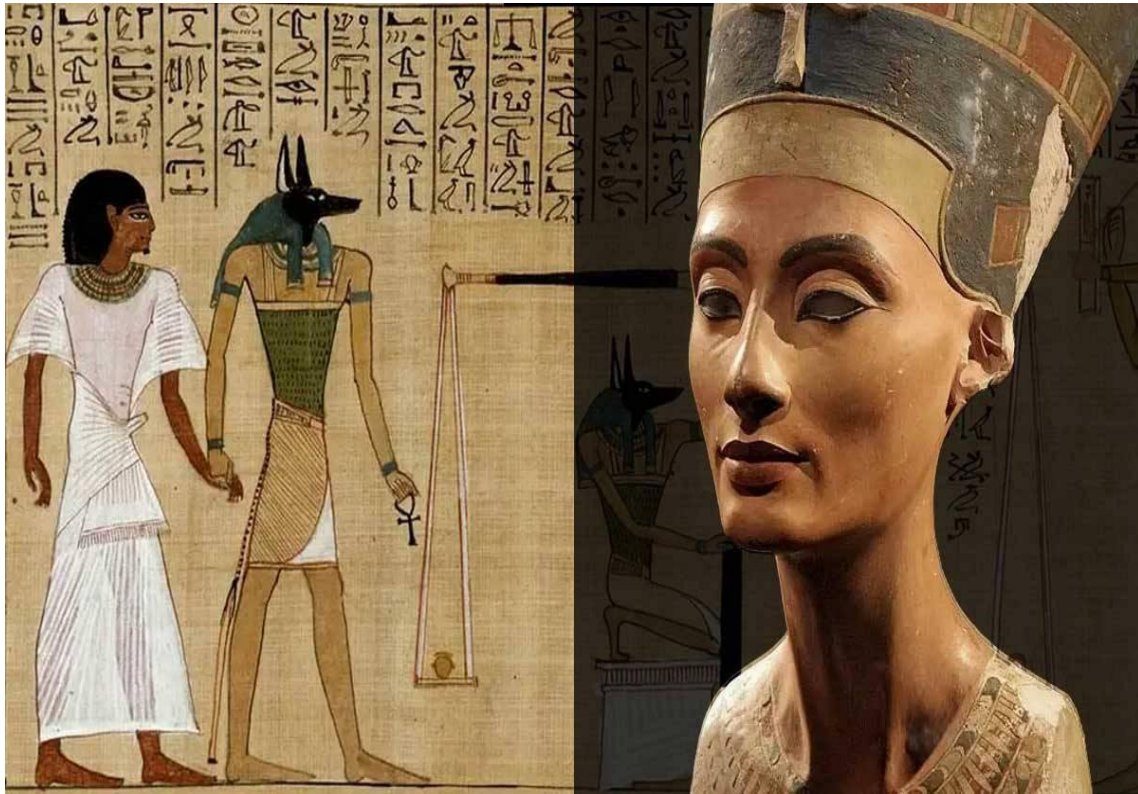
From the beginning of time, each work of art, excluding replicas, show a way of expressing one's self. Every artist puts a piece of his or herself into their artwork. On the general level "Expressionistic art, whether literature, painting, music, or cinema, often involves intense psychic disturbance and distortion in the perspective adopted by the artwork." "It is remote from the objective or realistic portrayals of the world, as well as from the happier emotions." Mention is made about expressive properties as belonging to works of art: for example, it is said that a certain melody expresses sadness, that there is a feeling of great calm expressed in a particular painting, or that tension is expressed in the thrusts of a tower or the development of the plot of a novel or drama.

The music is heard, the painting is seen; each presents itself to the senses. But there is much more involved in music than simply hearing (or even listening to) the sounds and in visual art than simply seeing (or even looking at) the colours and shapes. Even very simple combinations of sounds and shapes and colours seem to express certain qualities of life: a curved line, it is said, is graceful or sprightly; the drooping willow tree is sad, as are certain passages in music. It is virtually impossible for most persons to view art as a series of sensory stimuli only. Even when a picture contains no story, no plot, no program, the viewer "reads into the script," attributing to works of art qualities of human moods, feelings, emotions—in short, "affects." It would be safe to say that in all art, every percept is suffused with affect.

To bring a more defined meaning to the overall theory of expressionism, two philosophers play a large role. The first notarized expressionistic philosopher was the Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy who was followed by his counterpart R.G. Collingwood: a twentieth-century English philosopher. Together they hold the two best known expositions of the expression theory.

Name - Deepti Attri
Class - BFA Sem. 7th

EGYPT ART



Egypt between Ancient Egyptian art refers to art produced in ancient the 6th millennium BC and the 4th century AD, spanning from Prehistoric Egypt until the Christianization of Roman Egypt. It includes paintings, sculptures, and drawings on papyrus, faience, jewellery, ivories, architecture, and other art media. The Rule of King Amenhotep (Akhenaton) (1350-1320 BCE) Pharaoh Amenhotep IV (husband of Queen Nefertiti) triggered a sort of Cultural Revolution in Egypt. Born into the cult of Amon (Amen), a line that worshipped a wide range of gods, he changed his name to Akhenaton and, strengthened by his control of the army, instituted the worship only of Aten, a sun god. The Egyptian capital and royal court was moved to Amarna in Middle Egypt. All this led to a radical break with tradition, especially in the arts, such as painting and sculpture. They became more naturalistic and more dynamic than the static rule-bound art of previous eras. In particular, the Amarna style of art was characterized by a sense of movement and activity. Portraits of Egyptian nobles ceased to be idealized, and some were even caricatured. The presence of Aten in many pictures was represented by a golden disc shining down from above.

Name- Tina
Class- BFA Sem.5th

Fabric Painting



Fabric Painting is a skill of applying colours at the fabric to make it attractive which is very a very existing experience. Painting techniques make stunning creativeness which is creative by made by the depth of hue and shades. Fabric can we wet or dry when paint each will yield different results. The type of paints also varies from apogee to translucent as well as shimmers. Techniques and tools can very form simple to incredibly complex. Fabric painting can intensify or existing fabric colour. Painting on the fabric can give specific results to meet the artist need, such as highlights and shadow. Many artists can choose to use acrylic based paint both for their versatility and their Performance.

Name – Akanksha Choudhary

Class – M.sc Fashion designing and merchandising

MURAL



A Mural is any piece of graphic artwork that is painted or applied directly to a wall, ceiling or another permanent substance. Mural techniques includes fresco, mosaic, graffiti and matouflage. The word mural is a spanish adjective that is used to refer to what is attached to a wall. The term mural later become a noun.

Here are some of the major characteristics of murals:-

1. Mural painting is inherently different from all other forms of pictorial art in that is originally connected with architecture.

2. Use of color, design and thematic treatment can radically alter the sensations of spatial proportions of the building.
3. In this sense mural is the only form of painting that is truly 3 dimensional.
4. The Mural artist must conceive pictorially a social, religious or patriotic theme on appropriate scale in reference to both the structural exigencies of the wall and to the idea expressed.

There are general 4 types of murals:

Photo Mural- For photo murals, artist should select the image and print it enlarge size sheet then pasted on the wall. It is modern and advanced form of mural.

Painted Mural- Painted murals are quite common. Often artist use acrylics to paint wall forms to express their ideas. Suzi Nassif's Murals are the human portrait that carry a powerful message for the audience, she expressed her thoughts and feelings through these murals which is perfect and impressive.

Abstract Mural- These pieces can either be on joint canvas or can be partition into different areas. These abstracts present figures and shapes to convey a message to viewers. They made use of shape and forms that are non-conventional.

Ceramic Mural- These are the principal sort of custom size paintings and they are comprised of mirrors, mosaic and artistic pieces Mural paintings can be seen in places like Ajanta, Bagh caves, kailashnath temple in Ellora. A popular method used by numerous artist, including Michelangelo. For eg Michelangelo painting on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel in the Vatican city, which took him approximately 4 years to complete.

Bhavya
BFA Sem. 7th

Rakhi

Materials Required

The joy of making homemade rakhis and the satisfaction of creating something with your hands and infusing your care and love into it remains unparalleled. Below are the necessary materials and steps to make a homemade rakhi.



- Rakhi thread wool
- Beads
- Cutter
- Needle

Rakhi thread wool

The thread becomes the base of your rakhi. You can choose any material, such as silk, cotton, or any other decorative material. Depending on your chosen design, opt for a thread with your preferred colour, thickness, and texture.

Sisters often choose threads according to their brother's taste or auspicious colours like red, yellow, or gold.



Beads

Beads are a popular choice for making rakhis. They are available in various shapes, sizes, and colours, which allows you to make a rakhi of your choice. Choose from glass, plastic, metal, or even gemstone beads to add sparkle and charm to your homemade rakhi.

- Cutter

- Cutter is used for cut a wool standes .
- Needle

For making this beautiful rakhi, first take few beads in the color of your choice and slide it through the thread using a needle. Between the beads, you can also slide a diamond shaped bead which will give the rakhi a precious look.

Name =Harpreet Kaur
Class= B.voc F.T Sem 3

"Lights, Camera, Reel! A Beginner's Guide to Making Awesome Videos"



Ever wondered how those awesome videos you see on social media or YouTube are made? Well, buckle up because we're about to dive into the exciting world of reel making! Don't worry, I'll guide you through it step by step in simple language.

Getting Started: First things first, you need an idea! Think about what you want your reel to be about. It could be anything – a funny skit, a tutorial, a vlog about your day, or even a showcase of your talents like singing or dancing.

Planning Your Shots: Once you have your idea, it's time to plan out your shots. What scenes do you need? Make a list and maybe even sketch out some ideas. Remember, a good reel has a beginning, middle, and end, so think about how you want to tell your story.

Gathering Your Equipment: You don't need fancy gear to make a great reel. A smartphone with a decent camera will do just fine! Make sure your phone is fully charged and has enough storage space for your videos.

Lights, Camera, Action!: Now it's time to start filming. Find a well-lit area with good lighting (natural light is best if possible) and set up your shot. Make sure your camera is steady, and hit record!

Editing Your Reel: Once you've filmed all your shots, it's time to edit them together. There are lots of free and easy-to-use editing apps available, like iMovie or Adobe Premiere Rush. Import your videos, trim them down, add some music or sound effects, and maybe even throw in some fun filters or transitions.

Adding Some Flair: To make your reel stand out, try adding some special effects or animations. You can use apps like TikTok or Instagram's built-in editing tools to add stickers, text, or even AR filters to your videos.

Sharing Your Masterpiece: Congratulations, you've made your first reel! Now it's time to share it with the world. Upload your video to your favorite social media platform – whether it's Instagram, TikTok, or YouTube – and don't forget to add some catchy hashtags to help people find your content.

Getting Feedback and Improving: Don't be afraid to ask for feedback from friends, family, or even strangers online. Listen to their suggestions and use them to improve your future reels. Remember, practice makes perfect!

Tanvi
Mvoc Web Tech Sem 4

Activities





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