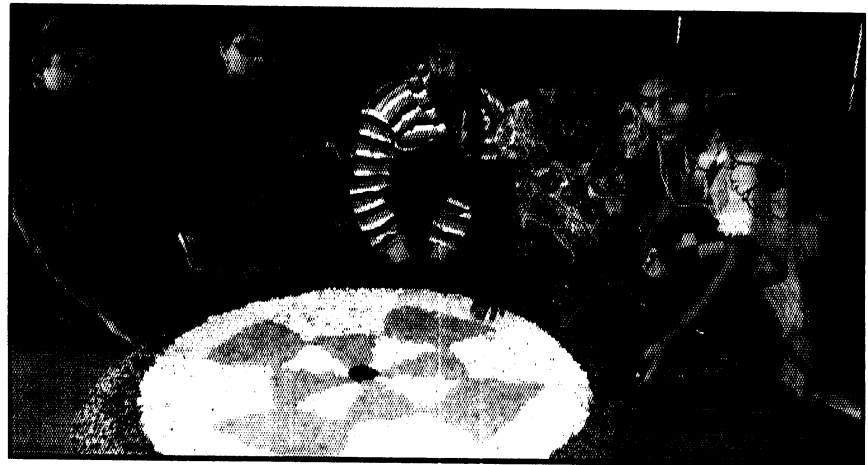
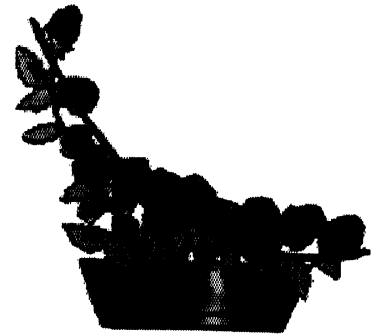


Fundamentals of Art and Design

Practical Manual

B.Sc. (Hons.) Community Science



Resource Management & Consumer Science

College of Community Science

Vaswantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth

Parbhani- 431402

Practical Manual

B.Sc. Hons. Community Science

Authors

Dr. Jayshree P. Zend

Dr. Hemangini L. Sarambekar

Printed by

College of Community Science

VNMKV, Parbhani

ICAR Development Grant 2016

**DEPT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSUMER SCIENCE
COLLEGE OF COMMUNITY SCIENCE
VASANTRAO NAIK MARATHWADA KRISHI VIDYAPEETH
PARBHANI- 431402**

CERTIFICATE

It is to certify that this is record of the practical work carried out by

Miss/Ms/Mr. _____

Reg. No. _____ in the Course of Fundamentals of Art and Design

RMCS -III, 3(1+2) during the year _____ I Semester of

B.Sc. (Hons.) Home Science.

Date :

Course Professor

Student's Signature

**Head
Resource Management & Consumer
Science
College of Community Science
VNMKV Parbhani**

INDEX

S. No.	Name of Experiment	No of practical hours	Page No.
1	Illustrating elements of art through motif, photos, and pictures	1	1
2	Producing Harmony through selection and arrangement	1	9
3	How to achieve Balance in any arrangement / design/ Composition	1	13
4	Proportion - Space relationship- and Change in appearance, Principle of Scale	1	15
5	Achieving Rhythmic movement in design	1	19
6	How to achieve emphasis / Center of interests and subordination to create the beauty	1	21
7	Developing Colour Schemes	6	24
8	Furniture and Furniture arrangement	3	29
9	Furniture – care of wood ,metal, glass, cane, plastic and leather furniture	1	40
10	Lighting fixtures and their utility	3	42
11	Flower Arrangement	3	44
12	Accessories (Decorative Additions)	4	48
13	Table Appointment and setting	2	51
14	Market survey	4	55

Illustrating Elements of Art Line and Form through motif, photos, and pictures

Objective: To study elements of art and its application in Home Furnishing

Introduction:

The elements of art structure which are basis in all the visual art are line form colour and texture. Three additional elements pattern, light and space also apply to home planning and home furnishing. Pattern is not so distinct an element as the others but it is an important component and is an essential term in a practical vocabulary of interior decoration. Light and space are not usually included among the elements of art because general appreciation of there is recent. The art elements serve as tools in conveying fundamental ideas in painting and in sculpture and also creating objects which meet needs of mankind, Agriculture, Home furnishing, Handicraft and Industrial, Commercial and related arts.

A. LINE

Explain Line as element of art:

A. Illustrate element of line	Design/Motif	PICTURES/photos
Vertical lines		
Horizontal lines		
Diagonal lines		
Curved lines		

B. FORM

Explain form as element of art:

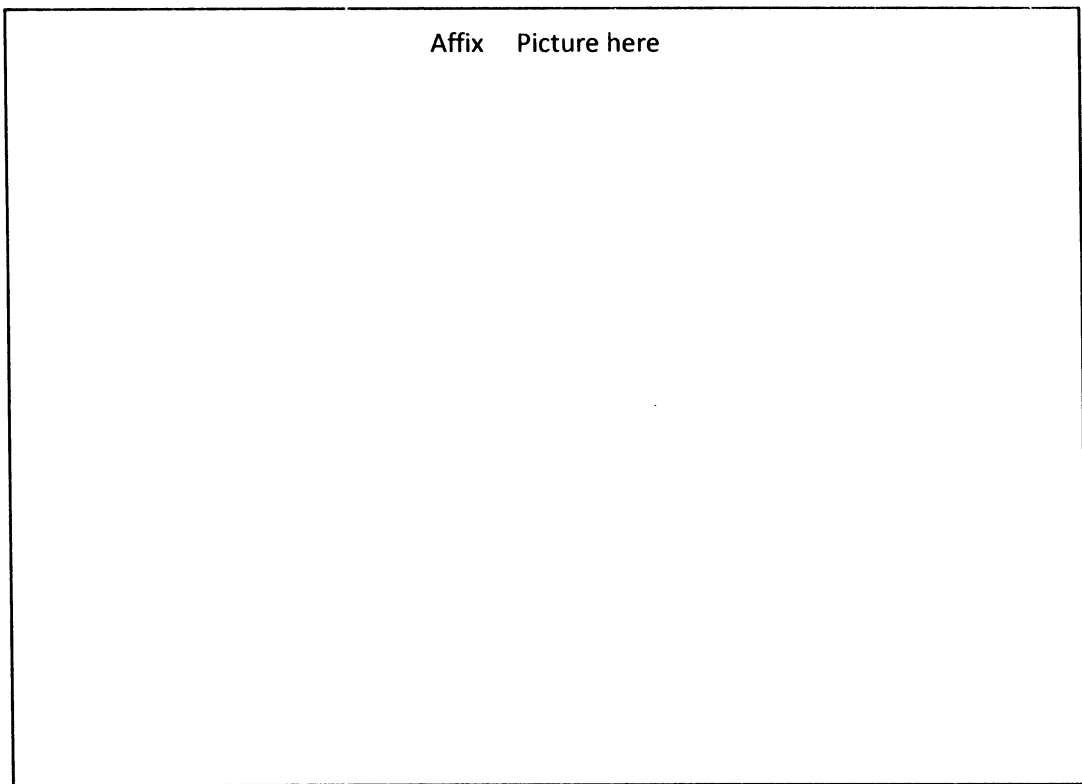
B) Illustrate element of form through design	Design/Motif	PICTURES / PHOTOS
Rectangles		
Squares		
Triangles		
Ovals		
Circles		

C. COLOUR

Illustrating elements of art “ colour” through motif, photos, and pictures

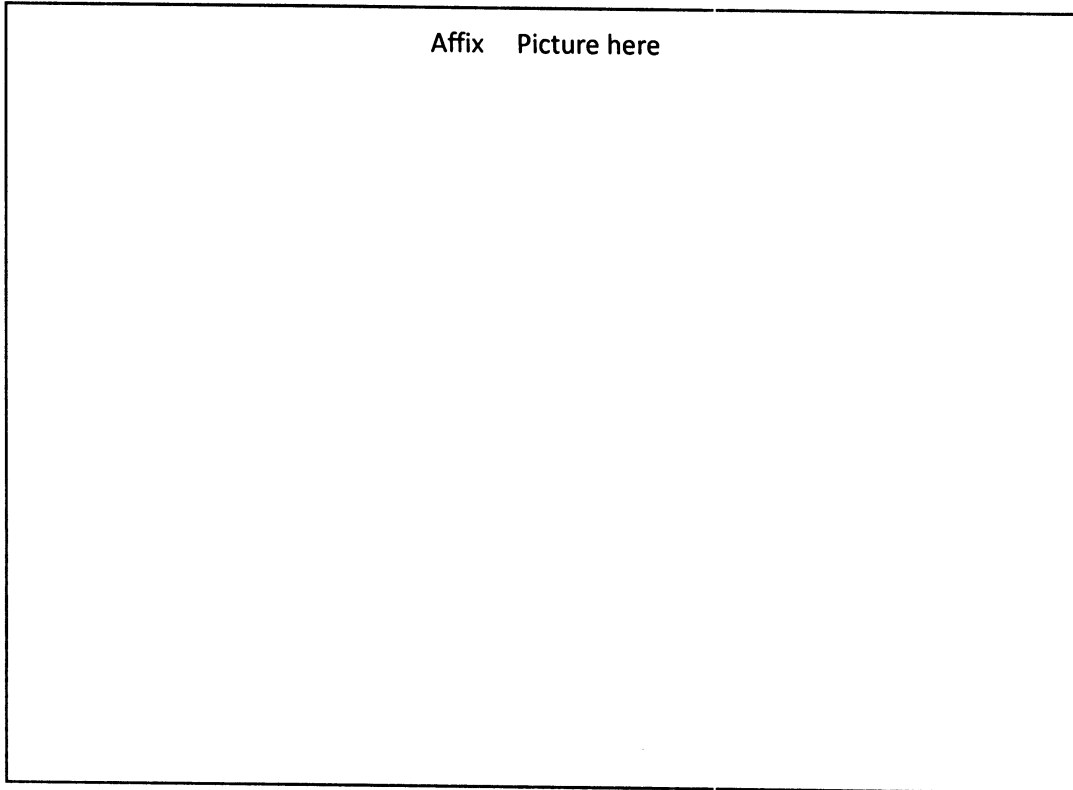
Explain Warm Colour Harmony :-

Draw Design/Motif by using warm colours



Explain Cool Colour Harmony :

Draw Design/Motif by using cool colours



D. TEXTURE

Illustrating element of art “texture” through motif, photos, and pictures

Explain Texture Harmony :

Affix Picture here

E. SPACE

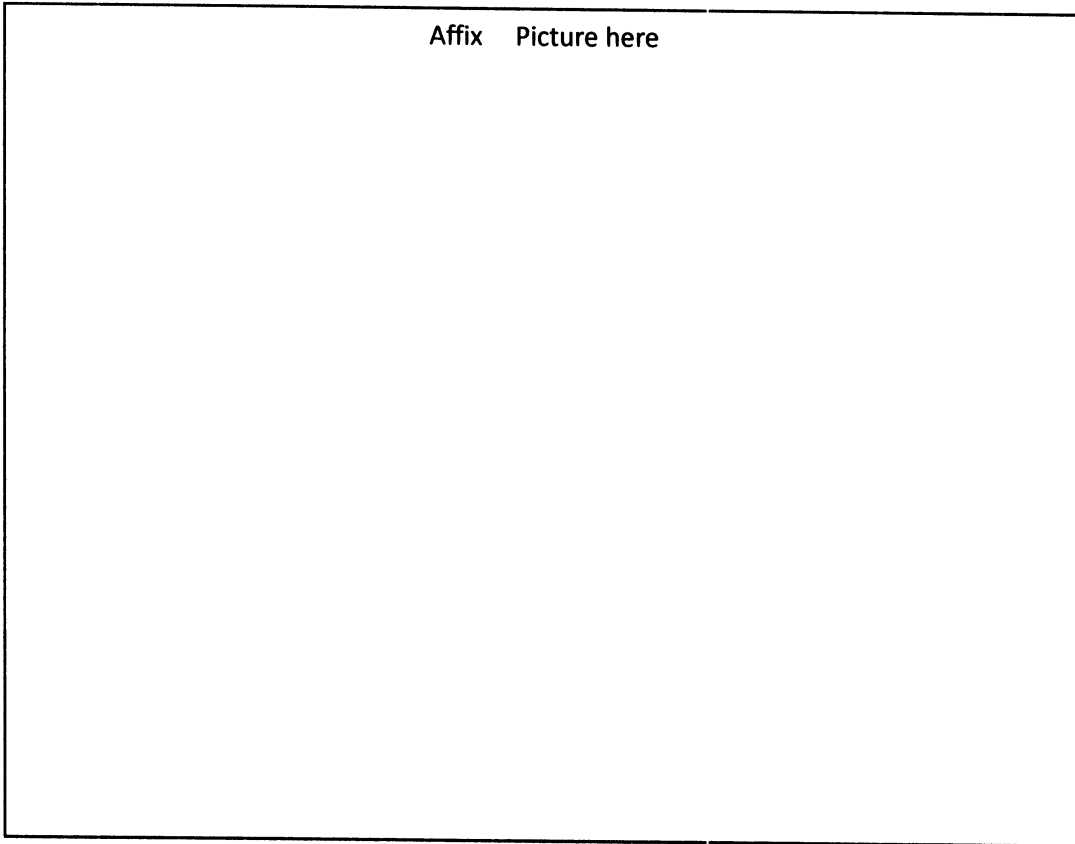
Illustrating elements of art “space “through motif, photos, and pictures.
Explain space as elements of art

Affix Picture here

F. LIGHT

Illustrating element of art “light” through photos and pictures

Explain light as an element of art :



G. PATTERN

Illustrating element of art “pattern” through motif, photos, and pictures

Definition of Pattern:

Types of pattern/Motif**Affix Pictures/Drawings**

1. Geometric.

2. Naturalistic

3. stylized

Producing harmony through selection and arrangement

INTRODUCTION: Harmony is the fundamental requirement in any piece of work in which appearance as well as use has to be considered. It is the most important of all the principles of design. Harmony is the art principle which produces an impression of unity through the selection and arrangement of consistent objects and ideas. When all the objects in a group seem to have a strong family resemblance that group illustrates the principle of harmonious selection and when these friendly articles are so arranged that the leading lines follow the shape of the object on which they are placed harmony has been secured in both selection and arrangement.

Objective: To achieve impression of unity in selection and arrangement

A. Illustrate Harmony of line and shape

1. Lines which follow or repeat one another

DRAWINGS



b). Lines which contrast with one another

DRAWINGS



B Transitional line which soften or Modify the other

DRAWINGS



Harmonious shape:

Affix Drawings/ photos

Shape Harmony in Curtain Hanging:

Affix Drawings/ photos

**Shape harmony in arrangements
Examples:**

Affix Drawings/ photos

Shape harmony in table setting

Affix Drawings/ photos

Shape Harmony in dress design

Affix Drawings/ photos

Examples:

Illustrate Harmony of Size :

When sizes which are too different are used together they are inconsistent

Affix Drawings/ photos /pictures

Examples:

Illustrate Harmony of Texture :

Affix Drawings/ photos /pictures

Examples:

Illustrate Harmony of Ideas:

Affix Drawings/ photos /pictures

Examples:

How to achieve Balance in any arrangement / design/ Composition

INTRODUCTION :

Balance is rest of repose. This restful effect is obtained by grouping shapes and colours around a centre in such a way that these are equals attractions on each side of the center.

If objects are alike or equally forceful in appearance, they will attract the same amount of attention and therefore should be equidistant from the centre. This kind of balance is known as format balance and is called bisymmetrical balance when the objects on each side of the centre are identical. Obvious balance is the balance when the objects are not alike but are equal in their power of attraction. Formal balance is quiet, dignified and gives a sense of precision.

Objective: How to attract the same amount of attention in any arrangement / design/ Composition

A. Formal balance :

❖ Explain effect of formal balance:

Examples: Affix photos/drawings

B. Informal balance:

❖ Explain effect of informal balance :

❖ Examples: Affix photos/drawings

Proportion - Space relationship- and Change in appearance, Principle of Scale

Introduction: Proportion means the relationship of sizes or areas to see another or to a whole. The principle of proportions also referred as law of relationship. Following aspects of proportion need to be study.

1. In order to achieve arrangement that will hold the interest, one must know how to create beautiful space relationships.
2. In order to make the best of given sizes and shapes one must be able to produce a resemblance of change in appearance, if it is desirable.
3. In order to judge what sizes may be grouped together successfully, it is necessary to group the underlying significance of scale.

Objectives:

- 1 How to achieve arrangement which will held the interest ?
- 2 How to make the best of given sizes and shapes ?
- 3 How to judge what sizes may successfully be grouped ?

A. Beautiful Space Relationship: Every time two or more things are put together proportions are established whether good or bad. For achieving good proportions in arrangement it is better to adopt some standard for comparison to create a feeling of line space relationship. The Greek oblong which is really the standard for good proportion has its sides in a ratio of two parts to there. It is sometimes called the “Golden oblong”. The standard ratio followed by Greek is 2:3 or 3:5 for the surface and 5:7:11 for the solids.

1. Drawing of Golden Oblong:

2:3

3:5

5:7:11 ↓

Examples of use of Golden Oblong in day to day life : _____

2. Illustration of how to divide a space into two interesting parts : ↓

Examples : _____

3. Dividing a Space into More than two interesting parts. Drawings ↓

a. All the spaces may differ

Examples : _____

b. Variation in some of the spaces and repetition in other Drawings ↓

Examples : _____

c. All the spaces may alike

Drawings



Examples :

B. Resemblance of change in appearance

It is often said that horizontal lines add width and vertical lines add height. In the a figure A and B two rectangles are of the exactly the same size. In one a horizontal line has been drawn and in the other a vertical line. Where the eye is is carried across the rectangle it looks shorter and wider and where it is carried up and down the effect is of that of apparently increasing the height and decreasing the width.:

1. Producing a Change of Appearance / The effect of lines upon the appearance of a room

Illustrate by drawings/ pictures/photos ↓

Examples :

C. Scale

The third aspect of the principle of proportion is called SCALE. It means that 1) The sizes of all the elements making up the structure have a consistent pleasing relationship to the structure and to each other 2) That the size of the structure is in good proportion to the different objects combined with it.

A very small object never looks so small as when it is placed near a very large one. That is because the two sizes are not consistent. They accentuate each other by contrast and would be said to be “Out of Scale”

1. Scale in House Furnishing : Affix the photos/ pictures ↓

2. Scale of Dress: Affix the photos/ pictures ↓

Achieving rhythmic movement in design

Introduction :

Rhythm may be defined as a form of movement. It must be recognized that not all movement in design is rhythmic, some times movement is distracting in art. Rhythm means an easy connected path along which the eye may travel in any arrangement of lines, forms or colours. Rhythm then is related movement.

In a perfectly plain space there is no movement. There is simply a resting place and the eye remains quiet at any point where it happens to fall. The moment that pattern is placed upon that plain space or an object is placed against it, the eye will begin to travel along lines suggested by the object or the patterns and at that moment movement is created. This movement may be organized and easy and thus rhythmic or it may be very restless, distracting and lacking in rhythm.

Objective : How to gain Rhythm in arrangement or an easy connected path along which the eye may travel in any arrangement of lines, forms or colours .

Methodology :

There are three outstanding methods of obtaining rhythmic movement

1. **Through the repetition of shapes :** DRAWINGS ↓

2. **Through a progression of sizes :** Drawing/pictures

2. **Through an easily connected or a continuous line movement / Rhythm through a Continuous Line Movement :** Drawing/pictures ↓

A. **Rhythm in interior design**

Drawing/pictures ↓

B. **Rhythm in Furniture Arrangement**

Drawing/pictures ↓

C. **Radiation type of Rhythm**

Drawing/pictures ↓

How to achieve emphasis/ center of interest and subordination to create the beauty

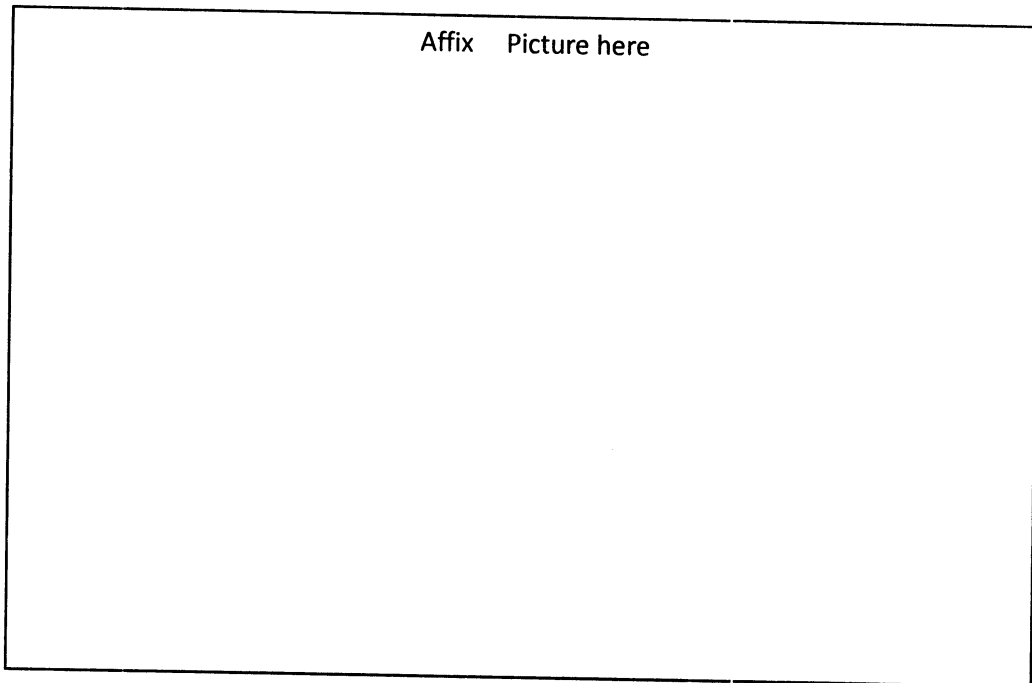
Introduction

Though an arrangement may be well balanced, its proportions are good and its contents in perfect harmony, it may still be dull and uninteresting. In spite of these merits, the eye will pass over it because there is no particular point to arrest the attention.

Emphasis is the art principle by which the eye is carried first to the most important thing in any arrangement and from that point to every other details in the order of its importance.

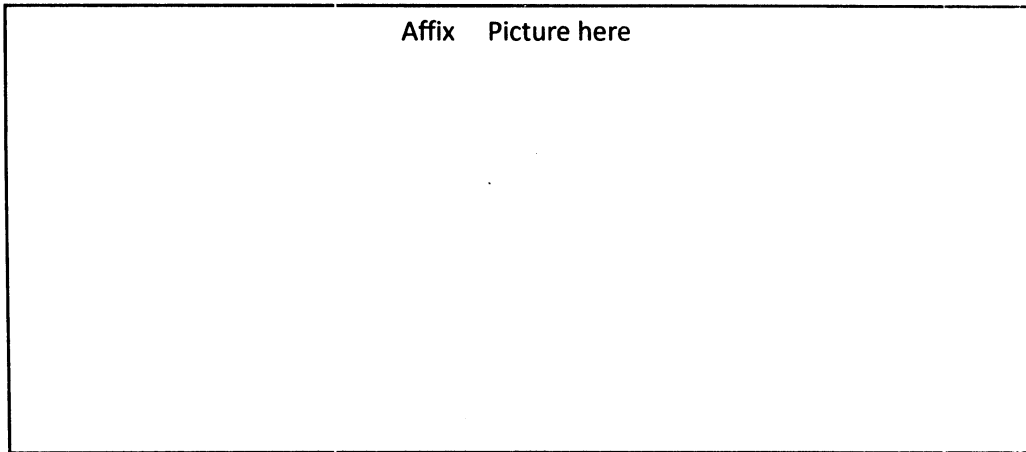
Objective : To achieve simplicity in arrangement and to understand emphasis.

What to emphasize ? Subordination and standards for background

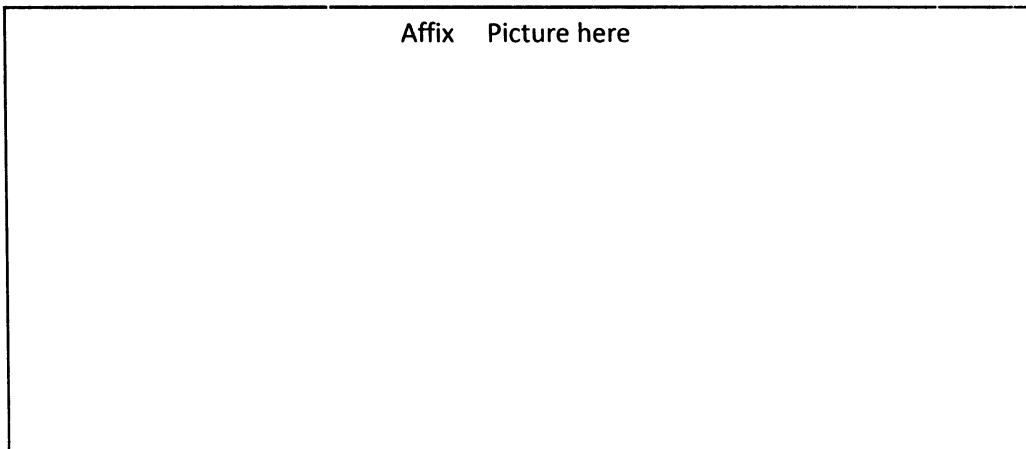


2. 1. How to emphasize ?

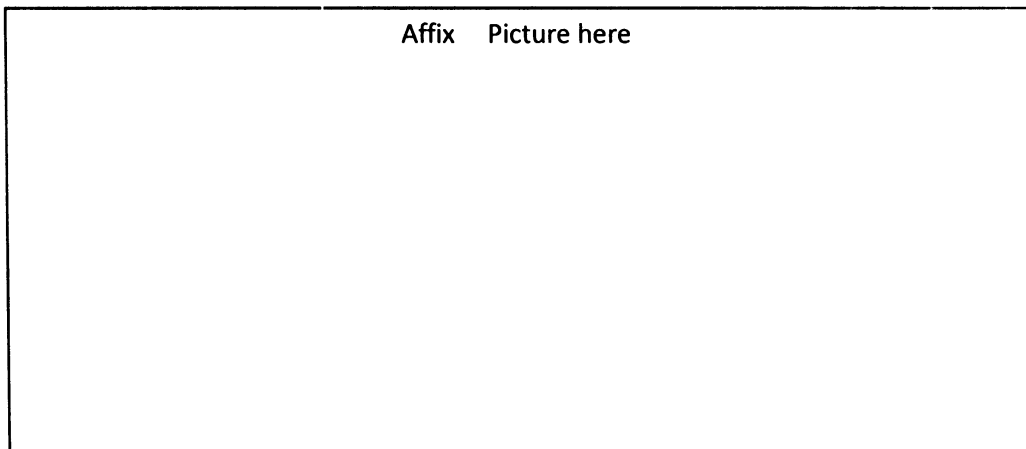
❖ By the placing or grouping of objects



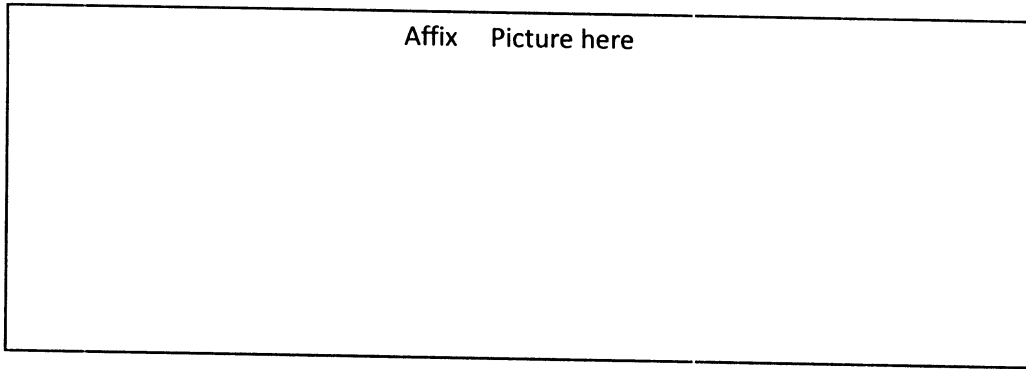
❖ Emphasis through contrasts of colour



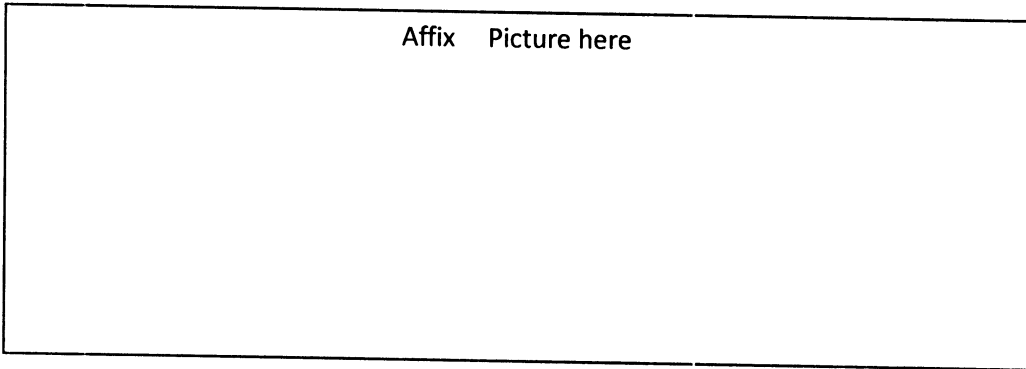
❖ Emphasis gained through the use of decoration



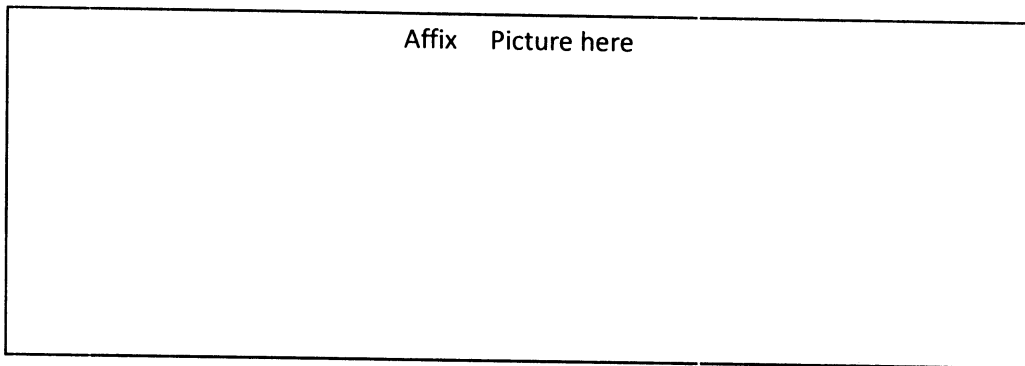
❖ **Emphasis through plain space around objects**



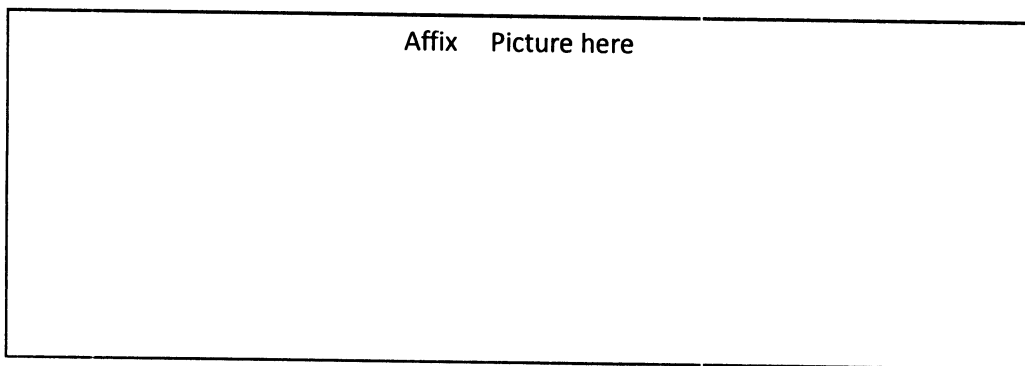
❖ **Emphasis gained by means of contrasts or unusual lines and colours**



3. How much to emphasize?



4. Where to place emphasize ?



Developing colour schemes in Designs

Objective: To study Prang colour system and develop colour schemes in designs.

Introduction:

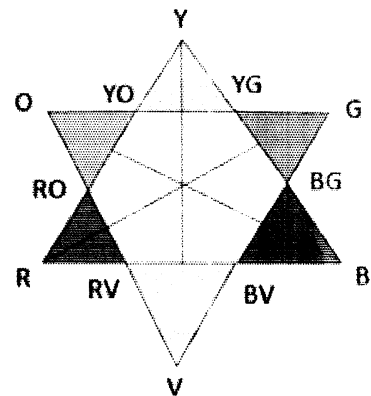
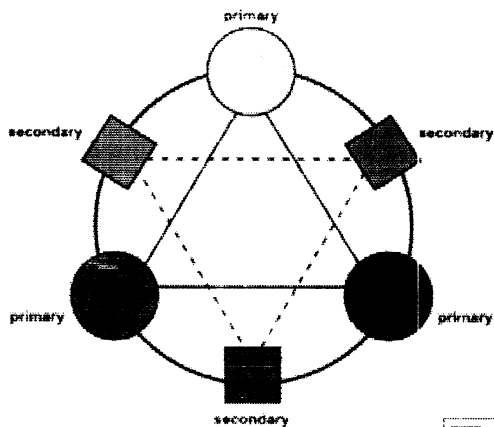
Prang Colour System

Just as objects have three dimensions, length, width and thickness, colours have three features. They are

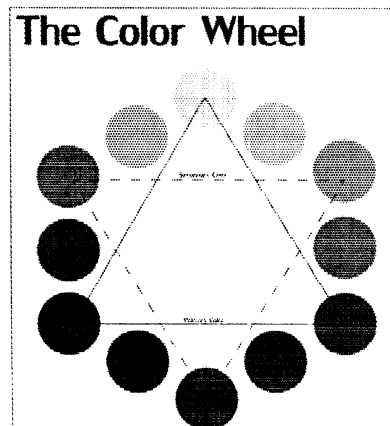
1. Warmth or coolness referred to as hue or name of the colour
2. Lightness or darkness otherwise is known as value of the colour
3. Brightness or dullness also called the Intensity or chroma of the colour.

Hue is the name of the colour such as red, green etc. Value is the lightness or darkness of the colour. It ranges between high, light, middle. high dark, dark and low dark. White is the highest value as no hue is as light as white. Black is the lowest value as no colour is so dark as black. is the brightness or dullness of colour Intensity of a colour is usually achieved by mixing it with its complement and sometimes by mixing it with gray.

Three primary or basic or fundamental colours



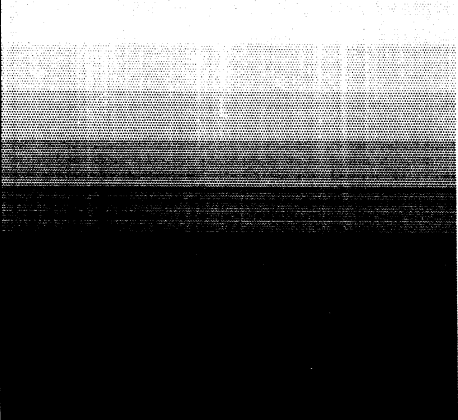
Prang Colour Wheel

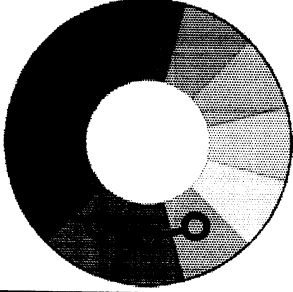
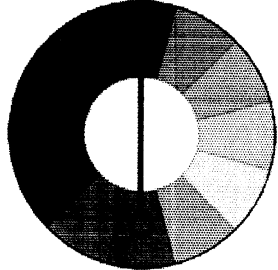
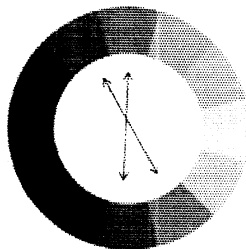
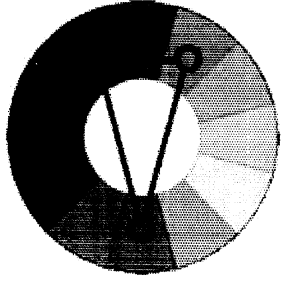


Write about the type of colour and its description as per the colour wheel

S.N Type of Colour	Name of the colours	Description of the Colours
A Primary Hues	1 2 3	
B Binary or secondary Hues	1 2 3	
C Intermediate Hues	1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1	
D Tertiary Hues	1 2 3	
E Quaternary Hues	1 2 3	

Give details about the following colour schemes

Colour	Details	Illustrations
		
A. Monochromatic 11		

<p>A. 11Analogous</p> 		
<p>B. Complementary</p> 		
<p>Double Complementary</p> 		
<p>11</p> 		
<p>D. Split complementary</p>		
<p>A. 11Triads</p>		

Triad I		
Triads II		
Triad III		
Triad IV		

Develop Values and Intensity Scale of any Colour

Develop Values and Intensity Scale of any Colour

Furniture and Furniture arrangement

Introduction : Furnishing means providing the essential environment for comfortable and efficient functioning of a person in various areas of the house. This can be achieved by selecting

1. The right sized furniture
2. Suitable type of furniture
3. Placement of furniture or other accessories using the principles of furniture arrangement and
4. Selecting the right colour and texture for various rooms taking into considerations psychological effect on the human mind.

A home should be functional as well as beautiful. It is important to keep purpose in mind when making each decision. The manner in which the home works for those who live in it as well as the aesthetic satisfaction derived from it will provide yardstick for measuring success. Depending on the type of furnishing selected, the colours chosen and the way the furniture and accessories are arranged, a home will express some theme or mood. A considerable amount of money time and energy is invested in furnishing a home

In planning the arrangement of furniture for rooms one must plan places to sit for reading, conversation, a place to sleep, a place to eat and places in which to put things. Everything in a room should have meaning, it should relate to the people who use it. A living room planned especially for extroverts might differ from a room planned for introverts. The extroverts would enjoy entertaining many friends at once and would want a living room planned around eating and conversation. Whereas a room for introverts might express their love of music, flowers, reading and conversation with only a few close friends. How a family lives a whether they live formally or informally determines the arrangement of their furniture.

Furniture should be arranged for convenience of use and for beauty. By convenience is meant placing of furniture where they are most related and allowing space for traffic lanes. Furniture needs proper grouping of places assigned according to use.

Objective : To choose suitable type of furniture and learning principles of furniture Arrangement

To identify the different types of room furniture

1	Types of Furniture	
	A. Single use furniture	Drawing / Pictures
	B. Multiple use furniture	
	C. Wood furniture	
	D. Plastic furniture	
	E. Metal furniture	
	F. Glass furniture	
	G. Cane furniture	
2	Furniture Arrangements	

A. Selection of furniture for different rooms

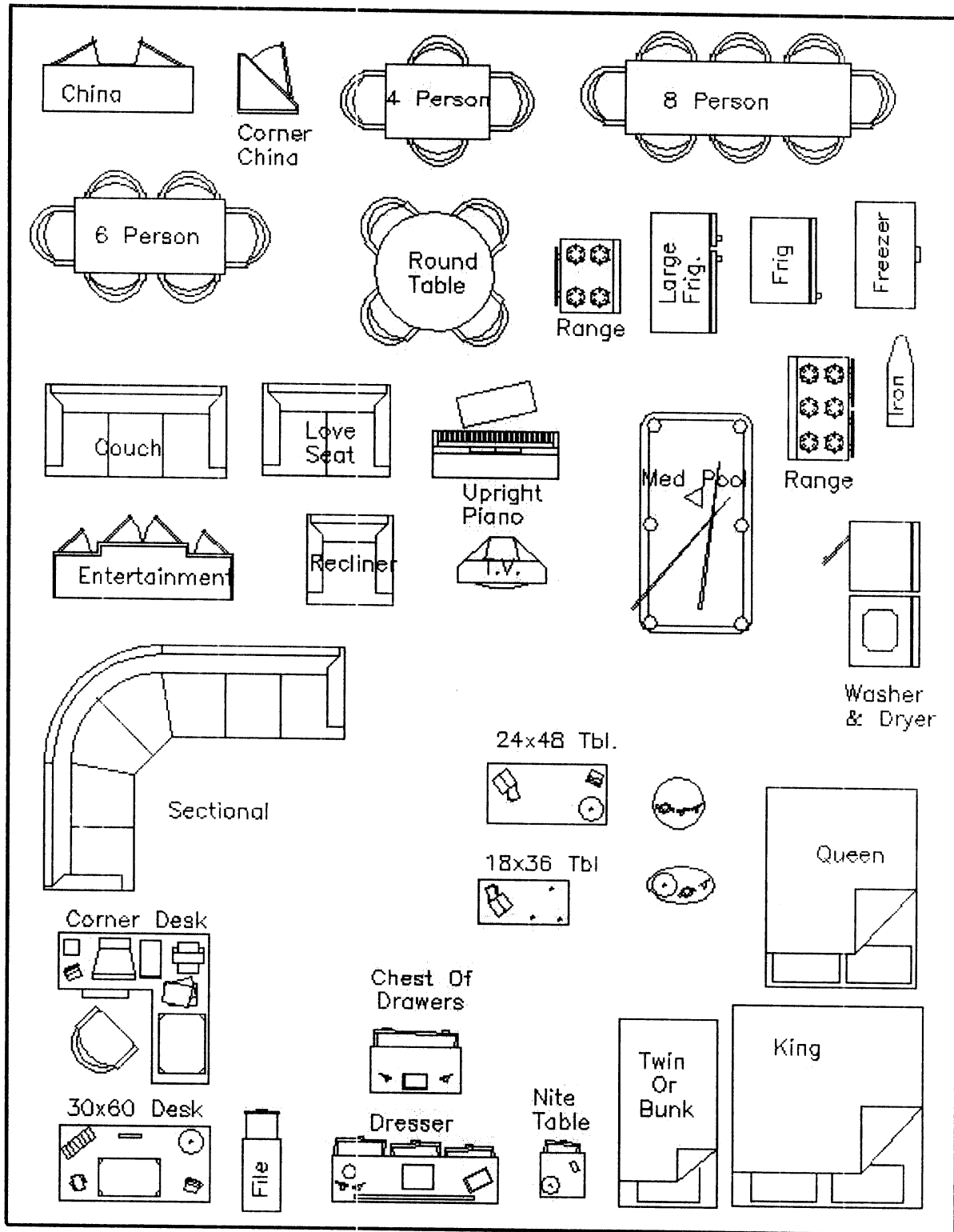
Sr no	Name of the room	List of furniture used in the room
1	Drawing room	
2	Bedroom	
3	Dining room	
4	Bed cum study room	
5	Drawing cum dining room	

B Preparing furniture templates to the scale

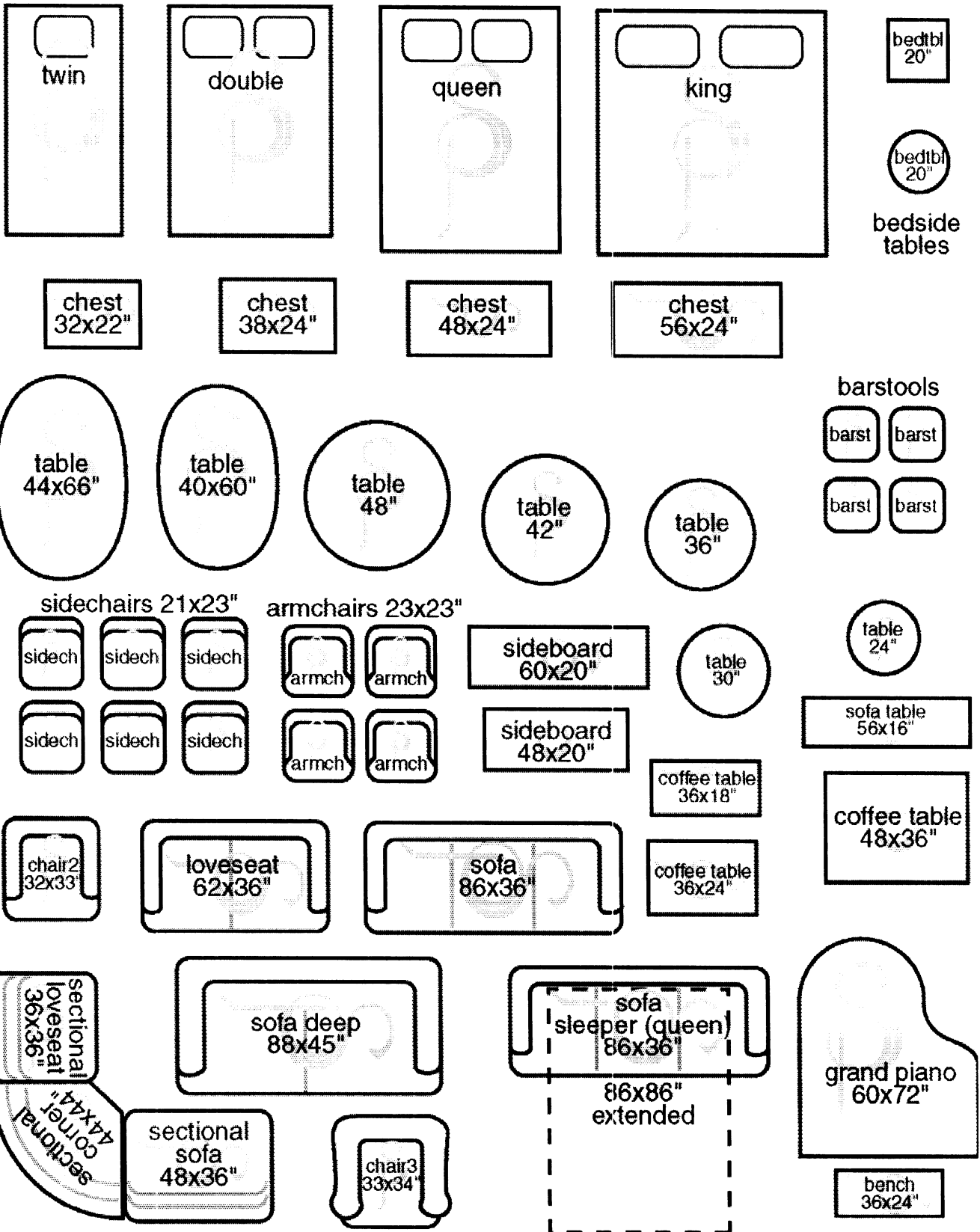
Sr No	Name of the furniture	Size (Feet or cm)	Size to the scale (Feet or cm)	Template

Sr No	Name of the furniture	Size (Feet or cm)	Size to the scale (Feet or cm)	Template

FURNITURE TEMPLATES

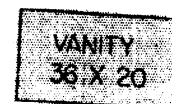
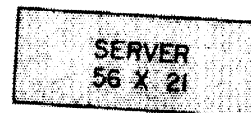
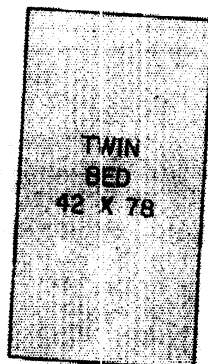
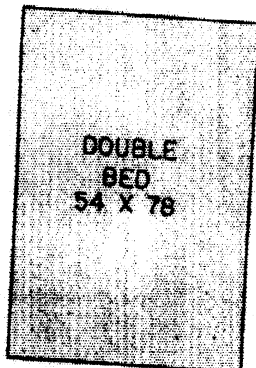
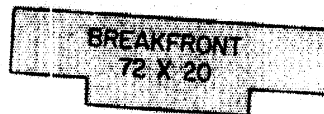
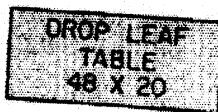
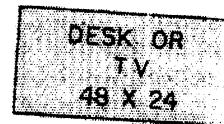
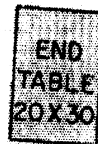
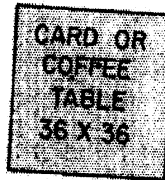
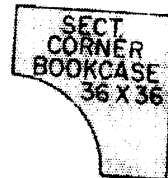
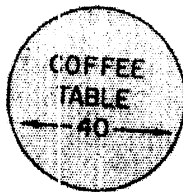
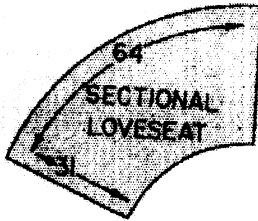
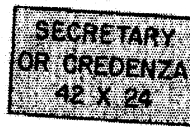
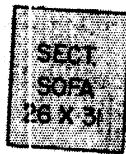
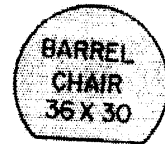
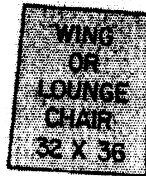
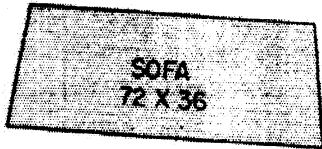


FURNITURE TEMPLATES



FURNITURE TEMPLATES

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'



C Arrangement of furniture for different rooms.

Drawing floor plan of Drawing ,Bed and Dining room on graph paper to the scale, Selection of furniture and Showing different Furniture arrangements with the help of templates on graph paper along with floor covering and colour schemes

Method of Drawing plans :To plan furniture arrangement ,use of paper planning will prevent many of the serious pitfalls of furnishing a home. Instead of guessing, layout a room plan to scale, using squared graph paper. You will actually have fun and will arrive of the best arrangements for your own particular needs.

Follow the simple plan here

- 1) Measure the length and width of your room and draw it on graph paper using a specific scale, indicate windows, doors, etc.
- 2) With scissors cut out the furniture templates (Drawings of furniture pieces made to scale) that you want to use in this room. Select furniture pieces nearest in size of your present furniture or the furniture you intend to buy. Try different combinations of pieces noting the many space-saving combinations.
- 3) Arrange the pieces on the room plan you have drawn and change them about until you have the most pleasing arrangement as well as the most convenient one.

This, furniture arrangement on paper helps us to visualize the floor plan. Draw in traffic lines using dotted lines. Be sure to note which way the door opens.After the floor plan is drawn, the cutouts placed, you can tell how different arrangements suit different activities. Where will a group of friends sit when they visit? Where will you view television? Where will you sew, read, study? Where will meals be served. Furnishings are not for appearance only ,they must serve genuine family needs. Have free access to book cases and windows and plenty of room for walking around pieces or groups of furniture, keep passage way to doors clear. Also keep in mind balance and good relationships of sizes spaces ,textures and colors.

Showing different Furniture arrangements with the help of templates on graph paper along with floor covering and colour schemes

Affix the furniture layout of Drawing room

Affix the furniture layout of Bed Room

Affix the furniture layout of Dining Room

Furniture – care of wood ,metal, glass, cane, plastic and leather furniture

Introduction: Furniture should be dusted and cleaned with a slightly moist cloth and then dried with a clean cloth. It should be put in sun at intervals but not for long. Varnished, polished or painted furniture give a neat appearance to the room. New wood should be rubbed with a soft duster. For old furniture polish should be used. Cracks and dents should be carefully sealed with hard wax otherwise they become the haunt of bugs. All types of wooden furniture is easily attacked by Beetles. The housewife should keep on examining the family furniture to check that it is not having damaged by the Beetles, (spring the D.D.T to kill Beetles). To remove alcohol stains if any it should be rubbed vigorously with cloth moistened with an oil polish. Bloom the gray discoloration sometimes appear on highly polished furniture often disappear when a furniture is wiped with a soft cloth that has been wrung out of warm water containing a little vinegar.

Burns, if they are very light sometimes disappear when rubbed with the usual polish. If it is very deep rotten stone or powdered pumice can be rubbed. A cloth dampened with camphor oil, peppermint oil or turpentine oil often will remove white marks caused by hot dishes.

Scratches if light often disappear when the furniture is carefully washed or polished. If the scratches are very deep it should be rubbed with walnut to smoothen the scratch.

If there are curry marks left on the furniture surface, a little peppermint oil or camphor oil a damp cloth wrung out of warm water containing a few drops amount often remove such marks.

Metal furniture should be dusted routinely and cleaned according to the particular metal of which it is made.

As plastic is non-absorbent it can be cleaned and dried easily. Plastic things are used in almost all the rooms of the house, it should be dusted regularly. Damp cloth usually is that is needed to remove spilled food. It can be washed with Luke warm water and a mild soap or detergent.

Painted furniture is made easily cleaned if it is kept waxed, it can be cleaned with warm soap water. After cleaning it should be dried properly. Use of coarse abrasive on painted surface leaves tiny scratches which make these harder to clean.

Care of cane furniture vary with the type of cane used in furniture. Waxed cane furniture can be sand papered and then waxed with wax polish used for wooden furniture. Oil painted cane furniture requires repainting once or twice a year.

Leather furniture should be dusted and cleaned more often. Linseed oil with vinegar should be used for cleaning.

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the care of wood, metal, plastic, cane and leather furniture

A Write about care of wood furniture

B Write about care of Metal furniture

C Write about care of plastic furniture

D Write about care of Glass furniture

E Write about care of Cane furniture

Lighting fixtures and their utility

INTRODUCTION :

Lighting illumination is defined as the amount of light falling on a surface from light source. It is measured in foot candle/lux. Foot candle is the degree of light reflected on a flat surface one foot away from the source of lights. In terms of purpose, effect and fixtures, there are two types of illumination, general and local.

General lighting is the illumination of the area in such a way that light reaches every part of the room from a no. of directions. It may be achieved by various methods. But in its most common form a general lighting installation comprise of a no. of lighting points symmetrically arranged. General lighting is preferred for building lighting because, the overall effect is preferable than other forms of lighting, if there is no glare.

Local lighting is a system of lighting which results in restricted areas of high intensity with generally large areas of low intensity from spill light. Local lighting gives the kind and amount of illumination needed of particular points for special purposes like reading and sewing and creates variety, rhythm and emphasis. Local lighting is direct. The lighting source should be high or low but for comfort should not be at eyelevel and should be shielded from the eyes. These are often movable. Local lighting is produced in particular places usually by portable floor and table lamps.

Luminaire /Light fittings is an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light given by a lamp and which includes all the items necessary for fixing and protecting the lamps and for connecting them to the supply circuit.

There are five types of light fittings in artificial lighting

- a) **Direct lighting:** -90 to 100% light is projected directly towards the working area. Direct lighting is effective, economical but tends to create sharp shadows.
- b) **Semi direct:** - Here 10 to 40% of the light is projected upwards so that it is reflected back on the object by ceiling.
- c) **Indirect:** - Light does not strike a surface directly because 90 to 100% of the light is projected towards the ceiling and walls. Light from the cove lighting fixtures is directed upward and is distributed over the ceilings and / or the upper wall of room. The reflected light of the ceiling usually provides very even and pleasant light throughout the room.
- d) **Semi indirect:** - Here 60 to 90% of the light is directed upwards and rest downwards.
- e) **General diffuse:** - All light is directed equally. General diffuse otherwise is known as direct indirect provides approximately equal distribution of light upward and downward resulting in a bright ceiling and upper wall background for the luminaires.

The purpose of all light fittings is to direct the light in such a way that it will be used as efficiently as possible and provide the most suitable type of lighting for the particular task in hand. Greatest quantity of light is obtained by the direct luminaires.

Objective: To learn to provide the most suitable type of lighting for the particular task in hand

Identify the types of lighting

Types of Lighting	Illustrations by drawings/photos/figures etc.
Direct	
Semi direct	
Indirect	
Semi indirect	
General diffuse	
Local lighting	

Flower Arrangement Flower Arrangement

Introduction:

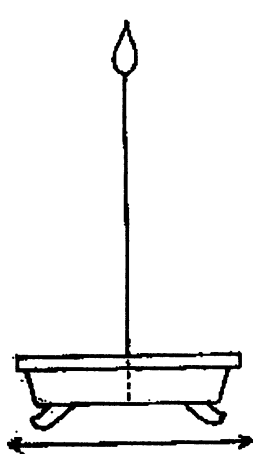
Flower arrangement may be defined as the art of arranging flowers, other plant material and receptacles into compositions having harmony of form, texture and colour. Its purpose is to add cheer to life and beauty to surroundings. They are all expressive of appreciation of beauty and love of home.

An arrangement should have personality and beauty. The person doing the flower arrangement expresses his own moods while arranging flowers. One should select a theme a name or mood for it. This will guide the arranger in expressing a personality or an idea. All the flowers have characteristics or their own. One objective in making a flower arrangement is to make it beautiful, another objective is to express a definite idea. A beautiful arrangement that expresses some theme or character have more distinction than one that has beauty.

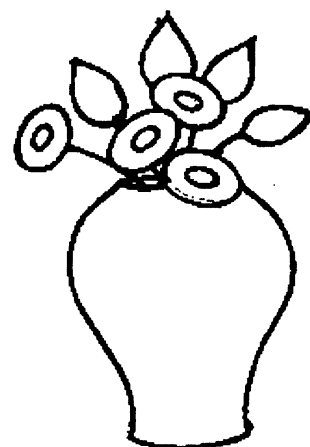
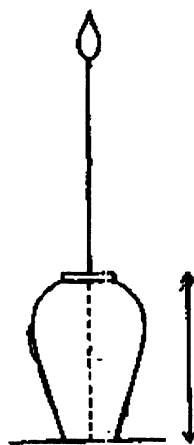
- Objectives :**
1. To learn about basic elements of art to express a definite idea
 2. Application of basic principles of art to make the arrangement beautiful

The rules of art of flower arrangement

1. Measure your chosen container

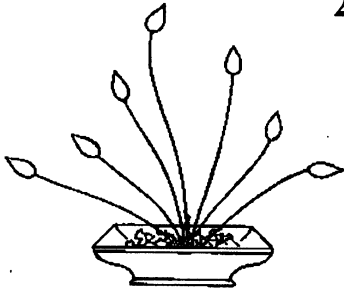


Proportionate cutting of main stem

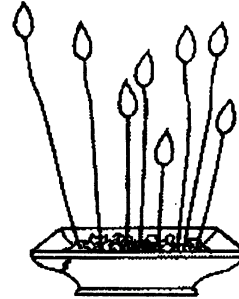


Wrong container

2. Centralize the stem



The right way

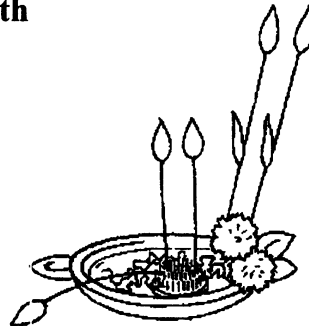


The wrong way

3. Vary your Stem Length

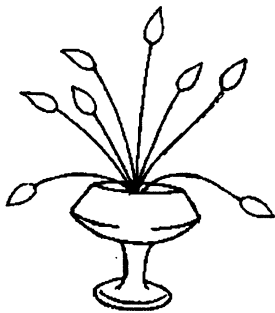


The right way

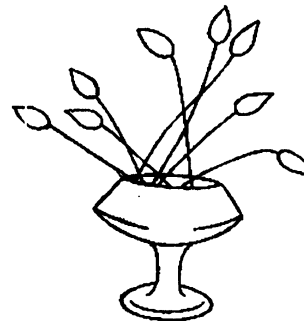


The wrong way

4. Avoid Crossed Stems

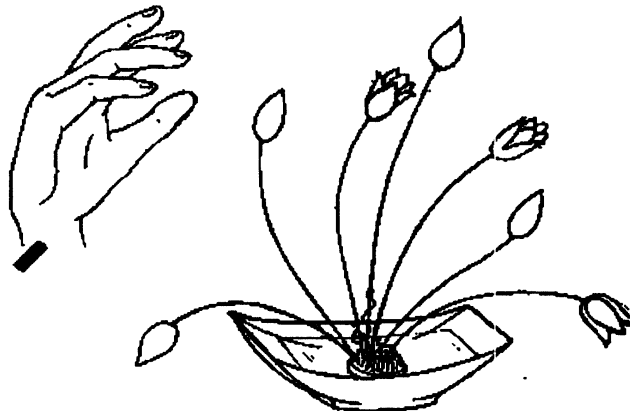


The right way



The wrong way

5. Let the flowers and foliage embrace your container



Types of flower arrangement

Introduction:

Floral Arrangement Styles

These geometric designs - Line, Line-mass, and Mass – form the foundation of all floral designs.

Line Arrangements

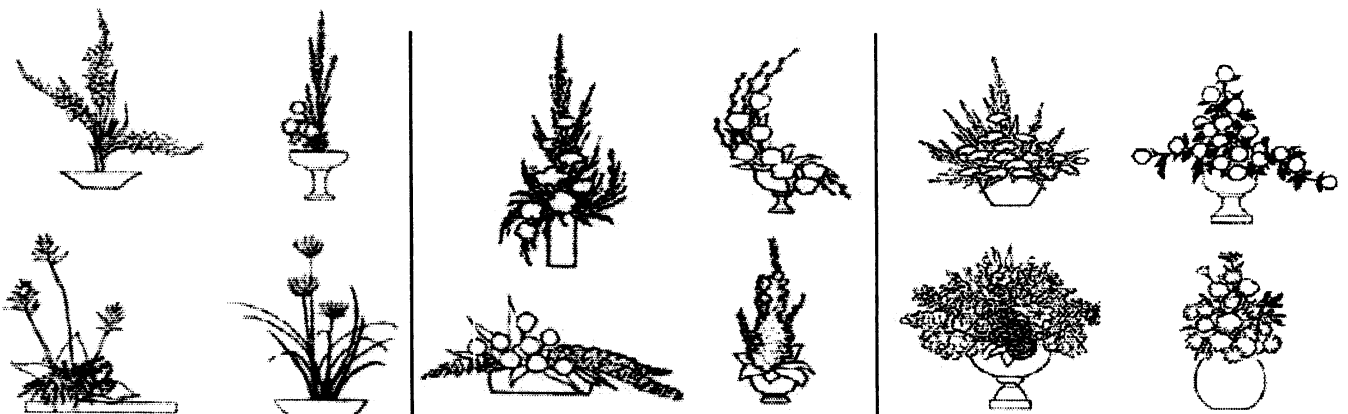
Line arrangements are adaptations of Japanese styles. Linear pattern is dominant. Line arrangements are characterized by restraint in the quantity of plant materials used, with an emphasis on the beauty of individual blooms or foliage. Line arrangements are usually bold and dramatic, with importance placed on the contrast of form and texture, with an open silhouette. Often line arrangements will have three lines or placements. Most linear arrangements have asymmetrical balance. Typically, they are viewed from the front only. Allowing some material to extend toward the front or back of the arrangement develops depth.

Line-Mass Arrangements

Line-mass arrangements combine the strong line of Japanese styles with the mass effect of European designs. Line-mass arrangements have a clean, uncluttered look, with definite line, a well-defined mass, and plenty of open spaces. The dominant line is combined with a mass of plant material at the focal area; additional material is used to enhance and develop the linear shapes. A design combining unusual components and using more plant material than a line arrangement. Contrast of texture, color and line are important features.

Mass Arrangements

Mass arrangements are adapted from European designs. They have a thick, full look, with a closed silhouette. Mass design uses more plant material than Line or Line-Mass designs; usually a large amount of plant material is used. The emphasis is on the whole colorful mass of flowers and foliage, rather than on individual components. Color is important in mass arrangements. Round or mass shapes usually dominate but spiky or linear forms are good for triangular arrangements.



Line Arrangements

Line-Mass Arrangements

Mass Arrangements

Exercise

1. Draw the illustrations of applications of principles of art in flower arrangement/ collect photos or magazine illustrations. Study the photographs and write in detail about the dominant elements/principles/features observed.

Report of study:

Draw the figures/affix photos

Accessories (Decorative Additions)

Introduction

Accessories have more important role in decoration than the average person realizes. They are the elements that bring charm to a room. The right accessories help to stress the decorative ideas of a room. Furnishings depend much upon accessories for charming effect. They are not chosen for their beauty alone but for what they can do to promote the appearance of room as a unit almost all accessories have some functional as well as aesthetic values.

Objective : To study selection and arrangement of accessories

Types of Accessories

Decorative accessories :

Make a list of accessories and affix the pictures

Functional accessories

Make a list of accessories and affix the pictures

Suggest the ideas for Hanging pictures on wall :

Drawing / picture

Accessories –Preparation and utility and decorative articles by using various techniques such as Fabric painting, Glass painting, Pottery, Collage, Handicrafts & Papermache etc.

Affix the picture/photo/drawing of article made by you.

Table Appointment and setting

Introduction:

Table appointments include table covering and napkins (often known as table linen) dinner ware, sometimes called chinaware, glassware, flatware and hollow ware and some type of holder for the table decorations. The service for any meal should be attractive convenient and efficient as possible under the existing conditions. The service should always be in keeping with the menu, the table appointments and the equipment in hand. The available help whether hired or contributed by members of the family must be considered in deciding on the service to be used.

Objective : Learning different types of table setting –formal and informal methods of meal serving

Forms and styles of Table Service

Write about Advantages & disadvantages of styles of table service

A Informal service

I Family style service : _____

II Plate Service : _____

III Trays : _____

IV Buffet service : _____

B Formal Service

C Compromise service

Practicing different shapes in napkin folding for decorating table setting

NAME OF THE NAPKIN FOLD	AFFIX THE SAMPLE HERE

AFFIX THE DRAWINGS /PHOTOS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL TABLE SETTING

MARKET SURVEY

INTRODUCTION: Visit different stores to gain practical insight in studying the existing trends in furnishing material, availability, and other aspects related to planning and arrangement..Students will have thorough understanding of different types of furnishing items ,their structure and function in meeting needs of interior designing.

OBJECTIVE : To develop the skill in collecting information and to analyze the availability and new trends in furnishing material

I Observational visit to the two stores of different types of furniture

1. Name of the store:
2. Address

Name & Specifications	Size (Feet)	Material used	Price		Type of finish used
			Max.	Min.	
Sofa/sofa set					
Bed					
Lounge Chair					
Center table					
Side table					
Cabinets					
Study table					
Dining table with chairs					
Arm chairs					
Side chairs					
If Others (specify)					

Name & Specifications	Size (Feet)	Material used	Price		Type of finish used
			Max.	Min.	

II Observational visit to the two stores of different types of wall and floor coverings

1. Name of the store:
2. Address

Name & Specifications	Size (Feet)	Material used	Price		Type of finish used
			Max.	Min.	
Wall papers					
wall tattoos					
Linoleum,					
vinyl					
rubber					
cork					
wood floor coverings					

Name & Specifications	Size (Feet)	Material used	Price		Type of finish used
			Max.	Min.	
If Others (specify)					

II Observational visit to the two stores of paints for collecting information on cost, types, availability etc.

1. Name of the store:
2. Address

Name & Specifications	TYPE	Material used	Price		Type of finish/ colours available
			Max.	Min.	

Name & Specifications	Size (Feet)	Material used	Price		Type of finish used
			Max.	Min.	
If Others (specify)					

III Observational visit to the two stores of different types of tiles and, stones for collecting information on cost ,types, availability etc

- 1 Name of the store:
- 2 Address:

Name & Specifications	TYPE	Material	Price		Type of finish/ colours available
			Max.	Min.	

