



5 RULES OF ART

*Monthly Newsletter from
Children's Art Museum of India*



BALANCE - The weight of items and their location in relation to one another is referred to as balance. It's a sense of security that you might get from aligned pieces. This can be symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial in nature. The precise mirroring of items across an axis is referred to as symmetrical balancing i.e. an invisible line on the page.

PROPORTIONAL - The size of items in relation to one another or within a larger whole is referred to as proportion. This can be natural (for example, a nose that fits into a face naturally), exaggerated (for example, a nose that is grossly over or undersized), or idealised (for example, parts that have the kind of perfect proportion that you don't see occurring naturally). The development of linear perspective is one of the fundamental qualities of Renaissance art that transformed the world forever, and proportion is one of the natural behaviours toward obtaining perspective.

The inexperienced eye may find it difficult to comprehend art. However, there are a few basic core principles of art that, once understood, open up the infinite pleasures of art—viewing art, understanding its functions, and correlating the goal and definition of art—to you.



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ART IS NOT WHAT YOU
SEE, BUT WHAT YOU
MAKE OTHERS SEE
-Edgar Degas

CAMI

USE OF EMPHASIS - The use of contrast, placement, size, colour, or other features to highlight one object, area, or other elements of the artwork is an extension of the first two principles: it is when contrast, placement, size, colour, or other features are used to highlight one object, area, or other elements of the artwork. This is used to call attention to something (a focal point) or to highlight a feature.

MOVEMENT - This shows the path your eye takes when you look at the art - in what order does it travel? If you employ the emphasis, it usually indicates you start with this element and work your way away from it. The image's movement is significant because it tells a tale through the use of lines (whether they are literal or implied).

SCALE - Scale is comparable to proportion in that it is concerned with the size of objects in comparison to what you would anticipate them to be in reality. If an object appears in its natural scale, it is the size we would expect to see it in. A diminutive object is one that is smaller than expected, whereas a mammoth object is one that is much larger.



ARTIST OF MONTH

MONTH: FEBURARY 2022

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Aaradhya M, Rajkot
Age Group: 1-5 years



Dhruva, Rajkot
Age Group: 6-10 years



Deboshree, Bangalore
Age Group: 11-15 years



Deboshree, Bangalore
Age Group: 11-15 years



Arav, Kashipur
Age Group: 16-18 years



Jeevika, Ghaziabad
Age Group: 16-18 years



Aradhya M, Bangalore
Age Group: 1-5 years