UNIT-2 VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS (PRACTICAL)

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have already learnt about Art Education, its significance, need and importance at the elementary level. You have realized that ART EDUCATION is a primary pathway to learning, a journey to discover joyful and aesthetic pedagogy. Art is an expression of ideas created by human imagination, skill and invention. Also Art education is the area of learning that is based on

- The visual, tangible art
- The performing arts

In the present chapter we shall discuss about the nuances of the visual, tangible art. During the early ages human beings expressed themselves through gestures as speaking particular language was not known. The human psychology is always bent on improving any act and so it can be assumed whatever activities they did or explored in day to day life, they wanted a better and refined form of expression. It is at this time they resorted to expressing themselves on the walls of the caves with the help of visuals. The cave art we see today is an example of that refined expression. This became a boon for the generations to come as these visuals are a record revealing history. They leave an indelible mark on the minds of the people more than mere words.

In this chapter you will learn about Visual Arts, exploration and experimentation with different methods and materials and application of certain techniques. As we know Visual Arts is about communicating an idea, concept, feeling or emotion. The expressions on any media enhances observation of environment, exploration of material, gives opportunity to free expression, understanding of an individual, creativity, sensibility and aesthetics in children. It communicates the artist’s feelings, expression, illusion, imagination etc. It is a record of the past events preserved through various techniques and helps in understanding of previous generations. Hence for the holistic development of a child a teacher must be aware of a few fundamentals of Visual Arts. Visual art can be represented and implemented by the use of different media, material and techniques. Some of them are painting, drawing, sculpture, printmaking, collage, puppet making and photography. Children should be encouraged to experiment and explore with different materials and mediums for implementation of and communication of ideas.

2.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE

After reading this lesson you can easily explore and implement the methods of
drawing and painting, craft activities etc. in your class. Further you will analyse and be able to maintain and preserve the work done and gradual evolution of a child in the class by making a folder.

After completion of this unit, you will be able to:-

1) Know and understand the fundamentals of Visual art
2) Understand the different techniques, mediums and their practical application.
3) Encourage children for free expression & creativity through observation & exploration.
4) Make children understand cultural diversity by recognising different traditional regional art forms prevalent in the India.
5) Inculcate the values of sharing & working together on small & large projects.

**Basics of Art**

Some of the basics for learning Art are through exploration and understanding from the immediate environment

1. **Line** – There are different kinds of line – thick, thin, broken and straight. Every line depicts different character.
   a) Horizontal line indicates the vastness. E.g. Road, railway track.
   b) Vertical lines personify might or greatness. E.g. Buildings (tall).
   c) Diagonal line shows the movement. E.g. Mountains, dancing gestures
   d) Curved lines give the aesthetic appeal. E.g. Flowers, clouds
   e) Lines denoting waves shows signs of life. E.g. Waves of water.
   f) Zigzag lines give us the information. E.g. Satellite waves or loud speakers.

2. **Shape** – It defines an area, character and varied contour. It can be geometric or organic.
   a) Geometric – squares, circles, triangles, etc.
   b) Organic – shapes derived from nature like flowers, etc.

   As natural things are of varied shapes this concept helps children to correlate.

3. **Form** – is a shape which is three-dimensional having thickness or depth. It can be created by joining two or more shapes. It is enhanced by tone, texture and colour. E.g. Form of tree, buildings, car, etc.
4. **Colour** – It is seen by the way light reflects off a surface. There are many colours in the surroundings. E.g.
   a) Primary colours – Red, Yellow and Blue
   b) Secondary colours – when primary are combined. E.g. Red + Yellow = Orange.
   c) Warm colours – Red, Yellow and Orange
   d) Cool colours – Purple, Green and Blue

5. **Space** – the area on which the art form is created is space.

6. **Texture** – feel of an object is called texture. These are of two types – real and implied texture.
   a) Real texture is the one whose texture you can feel even after closing one’s eyes.
   b) Implied texture is one which appears to have texture but can’t be felt with closed eyes. E.g. Tree on a printed paper seems to have texture, but when one touches it, it does not have any texture i.e. it is smooth. But one can feel the texture of a natural tree by touching.

7. **Value** – the lightness and darkness of a colour is its value.

   As we know, visual art is about communicating an idea, a concept, a feeling, an emotion, etc. To communicate effectively, teacher must be aware of the fundamentals of visual art. It is not necessary for the teacher to teach basics to the children but a teacher, as a facilitator or a mentor should know about these fundamentals.

The fundamental principles of visual art are as follows:

1. **Perspective** – a technique which represents a three-dimensional world on a two-dimensional surface. It creates an illusion of space and depth on a flat surface.
   - It is shown by making far objects smaller and dull in colour than objects that are closer which are brighter and bigger.
   - Usually this concept is explained to small children at higher levels of primary.

2. **Balance** – is a way to compare left and the right sides of a composition. It is of two types:
   a) Symmetrical – when both sides are similar in visual weight, it is symmetrical balance.
b) Asymmetrical – when both sides are not mirrored, it is asymmetrical balance.

3. Harmony – is a way where effects are joined to produce an attractive whole picture.

4. Rhythm – when the produced work of art is such that the line moves in a flow without break-up.

Thus, awareness of the elements and fundamentals of art can be undoubtedly said to be the first step in creating successful visual composition.

The knowledge of these elements of art helps teachers to analyze and appreciate the child’s work and can assist children in exploration of their surroundings and environment in a new dimension, as one visual can talk in a thousand ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check your progress- 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Do you find visual art in early period (T/F)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visual art includes painting ..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Visual art helps to develop sensibility, free expression, creativity &amp;……appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Line is a ……………………. of Visual art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ………………………………………. are primary colours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Can you feel texture of a tree in a print (Y/N)</td>
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2.2 EXPERIMENTATION WITH DIFFERENT MATERIALS OF VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Materials are ingredients or tools that are required by a creator to create a work of art. By using different art materials like pencil, colour, brush, adhesive as a means of expression children should be encouraged to develop a sense of proportion, depth, light, shade and tactile feeling. They can use different sizes of paper in a better way. Each material possesses its unique characteristics and qualities. Materials are available around us. Like leaves, twigs, dried flower, cloth pieces, bits of paper etc. We just need to look around to explore & pick up the material of our choice from the surroundings to produce the work of art.
Early man explored the natural materials from nature to express their feelings & thoughts. E.g. a piece of stone or the juice from leaves, fruits, flowers, stones etc was used to draw figures of animals & humans of the walls of caves which have survived several ages. Early man used the stone as you use pencil now.

2.2.1 PENCIL

Children from early age scribble as soon as a pencil is given to them. It is the most easily available medium and a tool to express their inner desire of writing on paper.

Types of Pencils

- Graphite Pencil – These are most common type of pencil, encased in wood. They are made of mixture of clay and graphite. Their darkness varies from grey to black.
  
  Pencils range from very hard (H) to the very soft and black (B)

  The various degree of blackness achieved by pencil:
  
  H, 2H, B, HB, 3B, 2B, 5B, 6B.

  Pencil available for sketching:
  
  HB – Hard Black, used in writing
  2B – 2 Black, used for giving light shade
  4B – 4 Black, used for giving medium shade
  6B – 6 Black, used for giving dark shades

- Coloured Pencil – These have Wax like cores with pigment and other fillers. Multiple colours are blended together.

Some Tips

Colour Pencil Techniques

Feathering

Colour an area and draw softly over it with a lighter colour so the original area shows through.
**Blending**

Lay different colors on top of each other to achieve a large range of colors and shades.

**Burnishing**

To polish colours, use a white colour pencil across the colours you have already laid down. Further layers of this technique allow you to blend as well as lighten up the colours.

**Emboss**

Lay a scrap piece of paper over your drawing paper. Use a ballpoint pen and press to draw your design. Remove the scrap paper and rub the side of the pencil point over the embossed area.
• Charcoal Pencil – They are made of Charcoal and tend to smudge easily than graphite pencil. Thus they can be used to create tones easily in Drawing

• Water Colour Pencil - They are designed for use with water colour techniques. Strokes made by these pencils can be saturated with water and can spread with brushes. Children who cannot manage brush at painting level and wish to give water colour effect can use such pencils. After colouring with them ,a layer of water can be applied which gives a smoothly effect that in water colours

Some Tips

Water-Colour Pencil Techniques

A Pinch of Salt –

![Salt Image]

Colour a background, dampen it, and then sprinkle a little salt on it. You get an effect like crystals of ice or snow. Once the paint dries you can continue to work on your drawing.

Pointillism

Draw an outline using a lead pencil. Wet the tip of the water colour pencil with a wet brush. Press it onto paper and repeat with lots of dots to colour in (fill up) your outline. If you use similar tones close to each other, an optical illusion where you will mix the colors to form one colour. You should use this technique for lighting effects also, as you can see with the star drawing.
Glossy Effect

To add a glossy shine to your finished picture paint over it with diluted water-based glue. For a high gloss effect simply add more layers of glue.

Check Your Progress-2

1. What are the kinds of pencils used for shading __________?
2. Which pencil is used for writing in our day to day life __________?
3. Charcoal pencil is used for __________?

2.2.2 PASTEL COLOUR

Pastel Colour is in the form of a stick, which consists of powdered pigment combined with a binder.

Pastels are of different types:-

DRY PASTEL - Dry pastel are of two types. Hard pastel and Soft pastel.

Hard Pastel

- Higher binder, less pigment
- Used to draw outlines
- The colour are less brilliant
- No fixative required

Soft Pastel

- Higher pigment, less binder
- The drawing can be smudged and blended
- The colours are bright
- The finished drawing requires fixative to prevent from smudging.
Oil Pastels

They have soft consistency and bright colours. They are difficult to blend, but can be blended by using piece of cloth or cotton to create tonal effect in drawings. They do not require fixative. A good quality cartridge sheet (with grains) is used or even Pastel sheet can be used as they hold colours in a proper manner.

*Pastel medium was 1st mentioned by Leonardo-da-Vinci. Medium became popular because of broad range of bright colours.*

Some fun but effective colouring methods

Crayon Techniques

**Pastel Effect**

If you press very gently when using crayons the colours can be quite delicate, almost like pastels.

**Graffito Technique**

This technique relies on two layers of different colour. First cover the sheet of paper with a light colour – it can be several neighboring areas of different colors. Now cover over the light colour with black crayon. Then take a fairly sharp object and use it to scratch a drawing in the layer of black revealing the colors underneath.

**Batik**

Draw the details first with wax crayon. Then paint over the background with watercolors or dilute colored ink. Water runs off wax, so the details remain visible.
Pastel Techniques

Different Materials

Oil-based pastel crayons can be used on a variety of surfaces, such as glass, plastic, or pottery.

2.2.3 POSTER COLOUR

A Poster colour is water paint with gum binder, which is opaque and dries fast, such as glue. They are usually sold in glass jars and also called Show- Card colour or Tempera colours. These are used for writing posters, making cards etc.

Use of Poster Colours

They are widely used in Scenery, Painting, and Commercial art purpose. Illustration, Display and in Educational work.

Teachers can guide students to keep in mind the technique to use poster colour, as little amount of colour is to be taken out in a pallet and very little water to dilute it. They remain thick and smooth. Keeping in mind the texture of the object e.g. sand is rough and sky is smooth, such a texture can be achieved by using brush in a rough manner to give rough effect and move the brush smoothly to give sky / water effect. Children should be encouraged to prepare posters on republic Day, any festival, any other social topic e.g. pollution, a forestation or global warming etc. The students should keep 0, 2, 4, no. round _sable hair brushes_ for thin lines or small areas. The 5, 6, 8, no. should be used to colour larger areas. Flat brushes should be used for writing on the poster. It also helps the child to hold the brush properly.

Remember

_A rag should be kept clean the bristles properly and one colour does not gets mixed with other colour as it spoils the colour. A water container is essential to clean the brushes regularly after applying one colour and before taking another colour._
2.2.4 PEN AND INK

The use of pen and ink is similar to that of a pencil drawing.

There are many types of pens that come in the market like felt tip markers, fountain pens etc. We can also create pens from the nature. E.g. sticks, bamboos, reeds, crow quill, nib-pens etc. Each pen forms a unique type of line on paper which needs to be explored and experimented. Children should be encouraged to do drawings, write in a calligraphy style using ink pens to create interest in drawing. E.g. they can write VandeMataram, or Jai Hind, in an interesting manner using pens of different thicknesses.

Some examples of different pens:

**Fine line Pens** - Gel Pens, Edding, Staedtler, Rotring, Berol etc.

**Marker Pens** - Aquarelle Markers, Brush Markers, Glass and Craft Markers, Graphic Markers etc.

**Felt Pens** - Aquarelle Pens, Berol Felt Pens, Crayola Felt Pens, Specialist Crafts Felt Pens etc.

**INK**:

Ink is a mixture of water, carbon, lampblack and a binder of shellac and other binding material. Ink is water soluble but difficult to remove from surface. The right choice of paper for use of ink effectively is essential.

**Inks** - Acrylic Inks, Drawing Inks, Indian Inks.

**Some fun but effective colouring methods**

*Blobs of water-proof inks put on a tub filled with water then a white sheet is carefully placed on the top of the water. When picked from one corner it shows a wonderful pattern and marble effect. Left to dried, this sheet can be used to cover gifts, boxes, books etc.*
2.2.5 RANGOLI

Rangoli is a traditional decorative folk art of India. These were made in the courtyards during Hindu festivals.

Different kind of decorations are done in different states. E.g. Mandana in Rajasthan, Alpana in Bengal etc. Rangoli designs can be simple geometrical shapes, deity impressions e.g. Swastik, Lotus or lakshmi steps or can have elaborate designs.

Rangoli material differs from state to state. Some use

1. **Dry rice or flour:** to which Haldi, natural colours are added.
2. **Flowers:** Patterns on the floor by filling flower petals like rose, marigold etc.
3. **Sand/Saw dust:** Patterns on floor filled with dried sand / raw dust.
4. **Diyas:** Patterns by arranging diyas into an interesting form e.g. in concrete circle or in swastika form then different colours of gulal or dried rice can be filled in each circle of diyas making a wonderful pattern

**Some tips**

**Material from Nature**

*Children are encouraged to think creatively by using mud, twigs, leaves, shells, pebbles to create rangoli. They can collect material from surroundings which will improve their observation and they will start finding objects from nature for creation.*

2.2.6 CLAY

Children of all ages like to play freely with clay. They make figures of different things they observe all around out of clay. Modelling clay requires little number of tools at the primary level as they can manage clay with their hands. Squeezing, pinching, patting and stroking with hands by children at primary level will improve their motor skills. Baking of the clay is not important. It is the experience to work with clay which is more important. Clay can be procured from potters in the nearby areas.

In primary classes, children can learn the art of making slabs using the palm of their hands on which they can make relief sculpture. They can also roll, cut and join these slabs to make structures like houses and buildings, roads, vehicles, etc. They can stack coils on each other to make pots. They can also pinch these pots to show designs.
Importance

1. Clay helps in building eye-hand co-ordination
2. It develops the fine motor skills
3. It enhances creativity
4. The teaching process can be made more interesting and joyful.
5. It improves concentration or builds interest in art activities
6. All the senses are used while doing this activity, so the learning process is extremely beneficial and can be retained for long

Remember

Clay is also available in the market in the form of synthetic clay in various brands and colours. It is advisable that teachers should use natural clay instead of synthetic clay

Check your Progress – 4

1. Ink is .................. soluble
2. Each pen has a unique type of ..................
3. ......, ......, ...... are the rangoli materials
4. Clay helps to develop motor skills
5. ............ and ..............are two methods of clay modelling (press and Pinch, coil)

2.2.7 MIXED MATERIALS

Many types of art work like collage, rangoli, classroom backdrops, stage presentation props or landscape can be produced from mixed material which can be low cost, non-toxic, traditional ,non-traditional .We know from cave paintings or rock paintings early human beings explored nature and found colours in flowers, leaves, grass, bark of tree, minerals etc. Similarly we experience finding

- brown from geru,
- Black from coal
- Yellow from turmeric (haldi)
- Green from leaves, grass, spinach.
From flowers we find; Red from rose, Yellow from Marigold, Blue from lapis lazuli, indigo

(We can make a fantastic Madhubani Art by using flower colours.)

At the primary level of education the above materials should be taken into consideration. e.g. while making a collage, rather than going for pastel sheets, we can go for kite paper which is less costly. Also collage can be made with cut out pictures, different types of stones and pebbles, leaves, shells, tissue paper, cloth, rope etc. This sort of experimentation with mixed materials makes the learning flexible and not always dependant on traditional artist media. This helps in making students creative, imaginative as each material possesses its unique characteristics and qualities.

Low cost mixed materials readily available are –

i. Paper – cartridge sheet, pastel, crepe paper, kite paper, glaze paper, magazine paper, tissue paper, packing paper, etc.

ii. Colour – pencil colour, wax crayon, dry pastel, water colour, poster colour, natural and dye colour, mineral colour, etc.

iii. Brush – round, hog hair, flat, sable hair.


v. Adhesive – fevicol, fevibound, glue, fevistick.

2.2.8 CRAFT MATERIAL

Within the confinement of the four walls of our house, plenty of materials are available which are discarded. From this trash we can explore and find craft materials which can produce fantastic craft pieces. Reusing waste material or trash is an amazing experience. A little bit of imagination, creativity, skill and ability to see objects not as they are, but what they can become, can be a memorable and rewarding experience. It also cuts down on the budget. Such exploration can bring unexpected results.

Craft materials available can be as follows:

1. Plastic jars and bottles
2. Empty cans
3. Empty cardboard boxes and cartons
4. Old tooth brushes
5. Different plastic caps of old bottles
6. Magazines and newspapers
7. Old cloth and torn clothes
8. Strings, threads, beads, golden ribbon(gota), sutli, bindi, cotton
9. Bangles, tiles, switches
10. Straws, pipes, ice-cream tubs and spoons
11. Bulbs, tube lights, wires, etc.
12. Coconut shells, pistachio shells, walnut shells, etc.

How to make an article from waste material

1. Gather the discarded items from your surroundings which are as interesting and different as possible.
2. Frame an idea from the discarded item chosen by you
3. Collect the required tools to execute your idea. E.g. Fevicol, scissors, cutter, cello tape, stapler, etc.
4. Now is the time to give wings to your imagination.

Have you ever visited the Rock Garden in Chandigarh made by Nek Chand? It is one of the finest examples of using the waste material and definitely amazing for giving a new dimension to waste material.

Mother nature is a bag full of materials. We can find shells, barks, twigs, leaves, pebbles, feathers, seeds, sand in nature which if explored can produce amazing art piece of work. No training on the technicalities of using these materials is required. When students are given a little supportive guidance they understand and apply innovatively to achieve the desired objective.

E.g. Children can make puppets out of old socks or old toys. They can put a stick under an old toy and manipulate it like a stick puppet. Old cartons, boxes, empty bottles etc. can be used to create flower vase and decorated with easily available materials like buttons, sequins, threads, match sticks, lids, beads, walnut shells etc. It would help if a corner in their house is created where they can store things picked from the trash so that some materials are available easily when required. During this process of exploration & experimentation he/she begins to connect with the elements of art and start creating.

Check your Progress-5

1. Mixed material can be found from.....................
2. Is it necessary to get craft material from market (Y/N)
3. The following can give which colours;
   i. ______________ from geru
   ii. ______________ from coal
   iii. ______________ from turmeric
   iv. ______________ from leaves, grass, spinach.
   v. ______________ from lapis lazuli, indigo.

2.3 EXPLORATION AND EXPERIMENTATION WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

2.3.1 DRAWING AND PAINTING

Drawing is a form of visual expression and one of the most practiced forms of Visual Art. The purpose of drawing is to leave a visible mark on a two-dimensional medium by making varied lines or shapes with varied tones.

No one knows when drawing really began. But people have made rock and cave drawings since prehistoric times. When paper became available from the 14th century onwards, drawings were done on them.

Drawing or Painting helps to externalize emotions and events which a child may not express in verbal/written form. This art form provides vent to their ideas and images on paper e.g. a small child who loves ice-cream will like to make its image on paper or images of balloon, house, parents, school, flowers, cars etc. To express what they see or love most. Sometimes they also love to narrate stories from their paintings.

Drawing

The common tools that can be used for drawing are as follows:

- Chalk
- Charcoal
- Conte
- Crayon
- Graphite
• Pastels
• Marker
• Pen and ink
• Pencil
• Inked Brushes

These are in the form of a stick with a point that transfers particles of media to the base. Most of these drawing media are either dry (e.g. graphite, charcoal, pastel, Conte) or use a fluid solvent (e.g. marker, pen and ink).

The bases for drawing can be:
1. Paper
2. Canvas
3. Metal
4. Wood
5. Plaster
6. Walls (for murals)

**PAINTING**

Painting is a method of putting pigment on a surface. The pigment can be paint, crayon or any other Material which can also be done with hands/fingers, knife, spatulas etc.

Types of Colours used In Paintings:-

1. **DIRECT COLOURS**: - Dry pastels, Crayon, Colour pencils come under this category of colours. These can be used by small children easily and so should be introduced to a child at the primary level for colouring as they do not require any strict paraphernalia.

2. **OIL COLOURS**: - They are available in tubes. These are to be diluted with turpentine oil for painting. The painting is generally done on canvas or a board. These colours are used by elder children as they require lot of paraphernalia and are little difficult to manage.

3. **WATER COLOURS/Poster colours**: - Watercolour painting is older than oil painting. Normally the only medium needed is water. Water colours are transparent, so one can paint one or more layers of colour. Painting in water colour offers an immense scope for everyone. As they can be used through colored pencils, pastels, pen and ink, anything which is compatible with water.
2.3.2 BLOCK PAINTING

Printing is an interesting method to create impression. It can be as simple as putting a thumb on a stamp pad and pressed to make a fingerprint.

VEG. PRINTS: - Vegetables like potatoes, onions, cabbage, capsicum etc can be cut, dabbed with colour or painted and pressed on paper to create a print or impression. The prints can be made to create patterns for education sake or even for fun sake.

NATURE PRINTS: - The objects found in nature can be used for printing e.g. leaves or fern, feather, a piece of wood or a tree branch.

HAND/FINGER/THUMB PRINTS: - Children love to paint their fingers, thumbs or even hands. The hands and fingers are dipped into thick paints and then pressed on paper to leave impression. These impressions can then be used to create different animals, birds, fruits, vegetables, faces etc.

Tips -
1. Thumbs can be used to create a thick figure, or even faces or features.
2. Fingers can be used to make a fence or legs/hands.
3. Hands can be used to make a butterfly or peacock etc

2.3.3 COLLAGE MAKING

‘Collage’ is a French word which means gluing or pasting. As an Art term, it refers specifically to the assembling, arranging and pasting of paper, cloth and other material to create an artistic composition. It involves the use of almost any material and is useful for creative imagination. The base can be paper, boards, ply, or canvas. Different kinds of materials like kinds of paper like magazine paper, newspaper, coloured paper, etc, old fabrics, buttons, thread, boxes, foil, etc, Feathers, shells, sand, leaves, twig, dried flowers, etc can be used in Collage to make it interesting, creative and to experiment with using of scrap by children.

The topics can be as serious as pollution, clean city, deforestation etc or even fun filled like making a kite, my house and so on.

Importance of Collage
• It helps to develop the fine motor skills of children by tearing and pasting
• The creative skill in children gets enhanced by such activities
• There are children who cannot draw efficiently, and hence feel discouraged. Collage is a great method to develop interest in art work for such kind of children.
• Group work can be enhanced while making collage
Tips -

- To show pollution children can use matchbox to show vehicles on the roads thronging smoke.
- To show a forests they can make a tree and put grass on the tree to show the leafy part of the tree.
- To show cleanliness they can show the litter in the school by pasting wrappers of toffees, chips etc.

Such method of pasting mixed material as collage can make children conscious about nature, personal hygiene, other social topics in an interesting manner and create effective posters without drawing too much. Small children who cannot use scissors can produce great pieces of art simply by tearing and pasting.

2.3.4 MASK AND PUPPET MAKING

A puppet is an inanimate object or representational figure animated or manipulated by an entertainer, who is called a puppeteer. This is a very ancient form of theatre. Puppets are of different varieties and they are made out of a wide range of materials, depending on their form and intended use. Puppetry by its nature is a flexible and inventive medium.

Children at primary level can make Mask and Puppets out of ordinary materials available in the surrounding like threads, bits of paper, straws, paper bags, newspaper, buttons, wool, broom sticks, old cloth or socks, cotton etc. Children learn to use waste material effectively, get motivated to choose locally available materials and avoid artificial or cost demanding material. Children become more observant and explore new things. Some common techniques are:-

Finger Puppet- It is the simplest way to make puppet without much paraphernalia. One can simply tie a piece of cloth on finger and create a character by painting eyes, nose, mouth etc on thumb and fingers depicting different characters. Pictures

Socks Puppet- These puppets are made of worn out socks to be worn on hands. Eyes and other features can be added by using yarn, buttons, pom-poms, ribbon, felt, feathers, craft, foam, and beads. The figures made out of glove are then brought to action to show the puppet talking.

Paper bag puppet

Use a white or Brown paper bag. Use markers to make a face on the bottom of the paper bag. The mouth will be on the bottom edge where the bag is folded. You can also use felt pens for the figure and cut out eyes, nose, etc. Cut small,
pointy ear shapes out of paper and glue them to the side of the bottom edge of the paper bag. Once your face is done, you can finish making their front body. Your Paper Bag Puppet is ready for Show.

**Glove puppet- Glove Puppet:** Glove puppets are better made with two pieces of cloth sewed together to create a hollow inside so that the fingers and a palm can slip into it.

**Mask**

This is normally worn on the face and used for disguise and entertainment both. Masks are usually worn on face for different ceremonies, storytelling etc. A paper plate, some feathers, a few sequins — make a really cool mask.

Just as puppets can be made, similarly children explore and experiment with different materials and use their imagination to create Masks out of it.

Some kinds of Masks that can be made from materials suitable for primary children can be:-

**Paper Mask**

We can use any paper for making mask. Children cut-out the line drawing according to the character and then add the features to it. Use of different colour paper for making features and different material for decoration is to be adopted.

**Making of Mask**

*Material*- Pastel sheet, cartridge sheet, fevicol, scissors

*Steps:*

1. Take 1/8th of pastel sheet
2. Cut it in the oval shape
3. Cut eyes in the leaf shape and put eye ball in it
4. Cut the nose and paste it
5. Make the expression as per choice like smiling face, sad face etc.

**Paper bag masks** are the easiest to make. Get big envelops/paper bags so that it slips into a child's head. Mark eyes, nose and mouth to make appropriate holes to see, breath and speak. Ask
children to paint with imagination. You will be astonished to see the range of characters created by them.

**Paper platemasks** are also easy to make. Get a paper plate, make holes, cut the four edges to fold and paste so as to fit in with the oval shape of the face, put an elastic on two sides of the plate, and wear it.

Paint and give character to the mask for playing.

**Paper-mache masks** are made of pulped paper or paper strips moistened with thin wheat paste. By this material one can create interesting contours to the face. When dry it is hard and durable. Paint it with colour to give character. One can make full or half masks depending on the requirement.

### 2.3.5 CLAY MODELLING

Clay is a good medium of exploring as it is soft and malleable. Hence it can be easily moulded. It is most natural for younger children to make things out of clay. Many of us have built mud or clay houses and figures in grounds, play fields in our younger times. They enjoy the tenderness of the clay that is why they love doing the activity.

Children first make Round Shapes as they love to recognize balls to play with them. Later, these balls evolve to make birds, fruits, vegetables, human faces, etc.

Some Precaution needs to be taken while working with clay:

- Using too much water which will make the clay weak and later cracks will develop in the slabs.
- Also ensure that there are no cracks in the clay which should be smoothened by rubbing but not applying.
- If the piece of work is not completed on the first day, it should be covered with wet cloth to stop it from drying. It can be worked upon on the second day.
- Children should maintain cleanliness and hygiene while working with clay. Therefore, they should tie aprons and ensure that their hands do not mess the floor or the walls.
- They should wash their hands properly after they have finished working with clay.
- The clay articles which need to be preserved should be displayed on a separate shelf.
Tips on preserving clay:

Clay of the right plasticity should be stored by wrapping tightly in plastic bags and sealing thoroughly or it will dry out. At the end of each session the children can put their clay in sandwich bags. If the clay has dried out slightly, use a plant spray to moisten it, then put it in the bags and seal tightly. They can be kept in the tightly sealed bucket until needed.

2.3.6 PAPER CUTTING AND FOLDING

Paper cutting – It is the art of cutting paper in designs. Paper cutting is an ancient form of folk art. Different cultures have adapted this art in different styles all over the world. Sanjhi is the Indian art of paper cutting.

Today, paper cuttings are chiefly used as decoration. They ornament walls, windows, doors, columns, mirrors, lamps and lanterns in homes and are also used for decoration on festivals. They have special significance at festivals and on holidays. For example at Diwali and on the New Year’s Festivals, entrances are decorated with paper cuttings which are supposed to bring good luck. Paper cuttings also used for patterns, especially for embroidery and lacquer work. There are two methods of paper cutting – using scissors and knife. Several pieces of paper—up to eight pieces—are fastened together. The motif is then cut with sharp, pointed scissors. The advantage of knife cuttings is that considerably more paper cuttings can be made in one operation than with scissor cuttings. Two dimensional and three dimensional cutouts are common which creates an illusion of depth, proportion etc.

CASE STUDY:

Children can take a square paper of any size and fold it in any geometric style horizontally or vertically.

Paper Cutting – Mosaic

Steps:
1. Cut thin strips of paper then cut them horizontally to get small square of about 1 cm.
2. Make a pattern or a design or a figure on a paper
3. Fill these with the squares of colored paper accordingly
4. The finer details we can draw with a sketch pen like stem of flower
5. The complete picture looks like a mosaic
   (Method of making Paper Mask given in 2.5)
Paper Folding

As soon as we hear the term paper folding the popular Japanese style of Origami (*ori* meaning “folding” and *gami* means “paper) comes to the mind. This form of art requires the ability to give concrete shape or structural form like a sculpture. The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of material into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques, and as such the use of cuts or glue are not considered and the only requirement is that it should hold a crease. Paper sculpture is very light and easy to handle. Old newspapers can be used for such sculpting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check your Progress-6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Drawing can be done paper and canvas also (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drawing is a method of releasing a ..........................on paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Painting can be done on canvas with ..........................colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Block prints can be done with vegetables T/F</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. ________is the printing techniques used for small children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Match the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Collage a Japanese Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mask Mandana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Puppet Slab and coil method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Paper Folding (Origami) assemblage of different materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Rangoli (Rajasthan) Finger, Glove, Stick</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Clay Paper Bag</td>
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### 2.4 MAKING OF FOLDER PRACTICAL WORK DONE

#### 2.4.1 MEANING OF FOLDER AND SIGNIFICANCE

A Presentation folder holds loose papers or documents together for organization and record. The cover is made out of a thick paper with clips inside to hold sheets.

#### 2.4.2 HOW TO MAKE FOLDER

Folder can be made from handmade papers, cardboard etc. Plastic folders are available in the Market. It is important to label the folders as per our requirements.
2.4.3 USE OF FOLDER

Folders are used to store articles of children, craft materials, photographs of art work. These are records to help the child in recollecting varied experiences and for the teacher in continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

2.5 LET US SUM UP

Visual Art is an important component of Education at the primary level. It forms the core of child learning process and is an indispensible part of the school curriculum. The expression of ideas and emotions through art work is extremely important and useful as it develops multiple intelligence and is a source of joyful learning.

Units to describe experimenting with various mediums and material like pencil, pastels, pen, ink, poster colours, clay, paper etc have been taken up in detail. Exploration and Experimentation with different Methods of Visual Arts and Crafts like Painting, collage, masks, clay modelling, paper cutting and folding have been taken up in detail. Finally making a folder for displaying all work is very important. It helps the teacher and child for

The unit ensures that if a child is given a creative environment where he/she is allowed to explore and experiment the learning would provide a holistic development. The child will learn to think independently, be aware of the immediate environment and the world around them, learn to experiment and explore possibilities etc. It is for all elders and teachers to realize whoever touches the life of a child touches the most sensitive point of a generation. And also “All genuine knowledge originate in direct experience”

2.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check your progress- 1

1. True

2. (sculpture, Photography, architecture)

3. (aesthetic)

4. (element)

5. (Red, Blue, Yellow)

6. N
Check your Progress - 2
1. (2B, 4B, 6B)
2. (HB)
3. (tones)

Check Your Progress - 3
1. Soft, Hard
2. children
3. glass, plastic, or pottery
4. Leonardo-da-Vinci
5. N
6. Tempera

Check your Progress – 4
1. (water)
2. (line)
3. (flower, sand, divas)
4. yes
5. (press and Pinch, coil)

Check your Progress-5
1. (surroundings)
2. no
3. i. (brown)
   ii. (Black)
   iii. Yellow (haldi)
   iv. (Green)
   v. (Blue)
Check your Progress -6

1. yes
2. (Mark)
3. (Oil)
4. (True)
5. (Thumb/Hand printing)
6. Match the following:
   1. Paper Folding (Origami)  a Japanese Art
   2. Rangoli (Rajasthan)  Mandana
   3. Clay  Slab and coil method
   4. Collage  assemblage of different materials
   5. Puppets  Finger, Glove, Stick
   6. Mask  Paper Bag

2.7 SUGGESTED READINGS & REFERENCES


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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Book Trust</td>
<td>Play activities for child development</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>NCERT</td>
<td>NCF 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NCERT</td>
<td>FOCUS PAPER – 1.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 2.8 UNIT-END EXERCISES

1. What is Visual Art?
   - Element of Art
   - Fundamental of Art
2. What are the objectives of visual Art?
3. Importance of visual Art for Primary Teacher?
4. What do you mean by material?
   - Natural
   - Low cost
   - Waste material
5. What is the importance of puppet in education mention the types of puppets that can be used?
6. Elaborate the Block printing techniques which method is most commonly used for a small child to do Printing?
7. What is a pencil? What are the kinds of pencils available in the market?
8. What are pastels? Name and explain the types?
9. What is rangoli? What kinds of materials can be used to make rangoli?
10. “A collage is a work of art made from assembling of different materials” Explain?
11. Mixed media is a fantastic method to explore and experiment with different medium. Is it true? If yes, explain how?

12. How clay improves the gross motor skills in children? (Importance of clay)

13. Can paper be folded to create forms, if yes, what is this art called and explain one method to? Create a model (e.g. Cap or bird)

14. What is the importance of colours in painting? (Mention the types of colours used in printing)