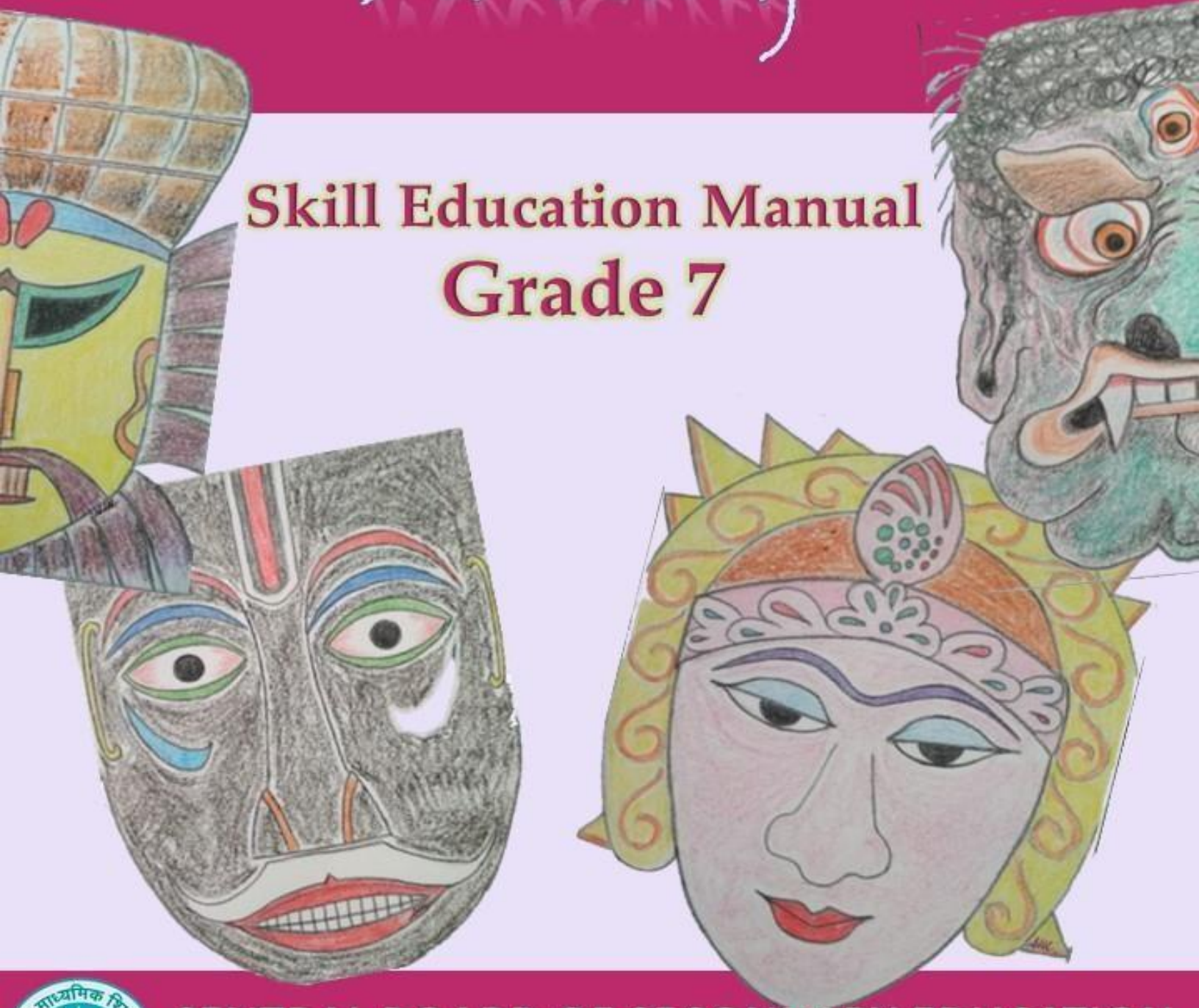


MASK Making

**Skill Education Manual
Grade 7**



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi - 110092

Acknowledgements

Advisory

Smt. Nidhi Chhibber

(IAS), Chairperson, Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Dr. Biswajit Saha

Director (Skill Education), Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Dr. Joseph Emmanuel

Director (Academics), Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Coordinator & Curator:

Shri. R. P. Singh

Joint Secretary (Skill Education), Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Smt. Niti Shanker Sharma

Deputy Secretary (Skill Education), Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

Shri. Sandeep Sethi

Coordinator, Princess Diya Kumari Foundation

Content Development Committee:

Mr. Stephen Marazzi

Layout and Design:

Mr. Stephen Marazzi

Ms. Jayalakshmi



FOREWORD

With an aim to overcome the social status hierarchy associated with Skill(Vocational) Education, the NEP 2020 has recommended integration of Skill Education Programme in mainstream education in all the educational institutions and exposing students at early ages to quality Skill Education through the middle and secondary school and smooth integration into higher education/vocation.

The world of academia has an important responsibility to meet the requirements of the practical world and prepare students with the knowledge and skills that they require to adapt to the new world order. In this direction, it is prudent to expose them to such concepts early on their educational journey.

This handbook on 'Mask Making' is a step in this direction. This Mask Making manual aims to introduce students about masks of different states through hands-on activities.

We would like to congratulate Ms. Mallika Preman (Principal, Tagore International School, East of Kailash), for her constant support to accomplish the project successfully. We would also like to thank all members of team who worked towards completion of this manual.

Due care has been taken to keep the book content simple and easy to understand. The progression of topics too is carefully designed as it transitions from the most fundamental concepts of Mask Making in a guided manner.

We sincerely hope that the handbook is well received by the students, and they can leverage the learnings provided therein. Any suggestions for the improvement of the book are welcome.

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MASK Making – for Grade 7

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Important Notes for Teachers

This course is made for you and your students to enjoy.

1. It is **assumed** that the class would be held for a total duration of 60 minutes, hence, teachers, may kindly follow the suggested timings for each section (mentioned in brackets), to help complete class work.
2. Sections '(A) READ, UNDERSTAND AND DISCUSS' and '(B) PRACTICAL WORK' are to be attempted in that order and completed in class. However, in cases where some students are unable to complete their work under Section (B), for valid reasons, (and in order to stay within the suggested time-frame), the teacher may allow them to complete it as home work.
3. Teachers are requested to kindly read each chapter thoroughly, before introducing it to the class, so they may be well-prepared to guide students and reply to their queries, particularly in the case of section (B) PRACTICAL WORK.
4. Information about various states of India, appearing under section (A), is very basic. If students are keen to know more, Teachers may encourage them to explore further on their own, while guiding their searches through websites and books which may be available to them.
5. To help students expand their vocabulary with clear understanding of the language, certain words have been highlighted in blue in the text. Simple explanations for each have been given, chapter-wise, in the Glossary on pages 34 to 36. Please help them use this aid well.
6. In order that more students are able to participate, chapter-wise masks through each term, are kept simple, mainly focused on mastering basic drawing and colouring techniques. Cutouts and finishing of basic masks shapes, without too much relief or additions, are done at the end of each term.
7. Students must be frequently reminded to correctly label every mask they make, as shown on page 15, Chapter 7, Section B, box marked "Label". If done regularly, this will greatly help in collating end-of-term details.
8. At the end of each class, under the heading, 'Teachers closing remarks / instructions to students', Teachers may lightly quiz them on material included in Sections (A) of each chapter, or, include few, simple points of their own, based on needs they observe. This is in addition to points already given in a few instances.
9. This manual is designed with the specific intent of 'learning through exploration and discovery, without the pressure of tests, in order that students enjoy the benefits of learning with maximum enjoyment. The curriculum has, for this reason, been designed with a greater emphasis on practical work done by students themselves. No marks or penalties have been envisaged for right or wrong outcomes, only the extent of students' application matters. Hence, teachers must help students stay on track with the practical work under section (B) of chapters, in order to achieve a reasonable outcome. Teachers may thus, help them with their own ideas to further simplify procedures or use alternative, locally available materials.

TEACHERS MAY USE THEIR DISCRETION ON HOW BEST TO HELP STUDENTS GET THEIR WORK DONE. REQUIREMENTS ARE KEPT SAFE, SIMPLE, WITH EASILY OBTAINABLE WORK MATERIALS, TO SUIT BOTH ONLINE OR OFFLINE CLASSES.

Map of India



TERM I**Chapter 1****Learning Objectives**

Learning how to organize drawing materials and their safe storage.

Learning how to draw a basic mask design.

DRAWING YOUR MASK**A. ORGANIZING YOUR MATERIALS**

(20 minutes)

Your Drawing Materials

You will need to organize the following materials before you start your drawing work:

- Pencil
- Eraser/rubber
- Sharpener
- 12 inch ruler/scale
- Blank A4 white paper sheets – 20 nos.
- Rough Note Book.

**Safe Storage**

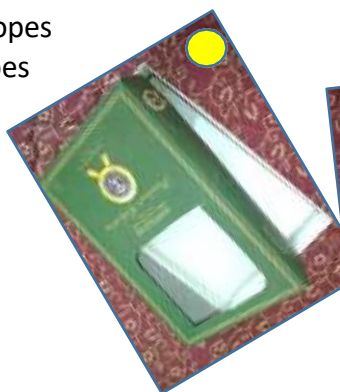
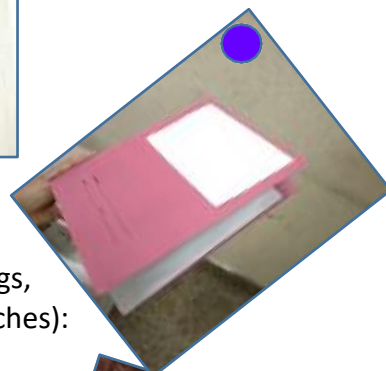
For storage of blank A4 size drawing sheets and completed drawings, you will need two folders of approximate A3 size (13inches x 18 inches):

Folder 1: for blank A4 size drawing sheets

Folder 2: for half-completed/completed drawings.

For this purpose, you may use any of the following:


- 2 old cardboard folders
- 2 used or new A3 size envelopes
- 2 self-made newspaper envelopes
- 2 discarded readymade-shirt boxes

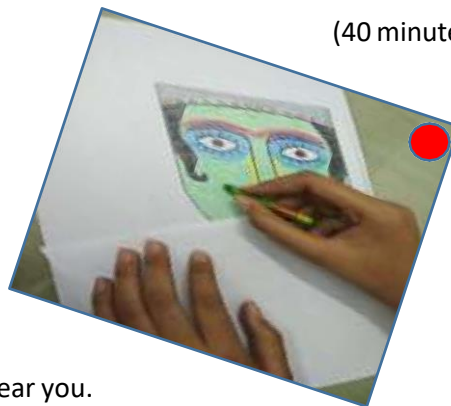


B. MAKING YOUR DRAWING

(40 minutes)

Helpful tips

1. Make sure your drawing surface (table / stool / floor on which you will place your drawing sheet) is level, clean and dry.
2. Make sure your hands are clean and dry too.
3.  Always keep a plain sheet of paper on your drawing card sheet, on which you rest your hand while drawing.
4. Make sure your pencil is sharpened, just enough (not too pointed). DO NOT DROP YOUR PENCIL as the lead inside gets damaged. Keep it safely in a pencil box or tray near you.
5. You must have enough light when drawing. So you can see everything you do without difficulty.
6. Use very light strokes when making your drawing, so that if you make a mistake, you can erase your strokes and redraw them correctly without spoiling your drawing or the drawing sheet. You can darken your strokes once the drawing is complete.




Drawing step-by-step


Follow this procedure for Section '(B) Look, Draw, Make' of Chapters 3 to 6 and 9 to 14:


Look at the picture B2 of the mask you need to draw. Note the basic shape of the mask. Is it circular?


Oval? Half ellipse? square? Rectangular? Triangular?

 Measure the length and width of your drawing sheet B1 and draw pencil lines AB, CD.

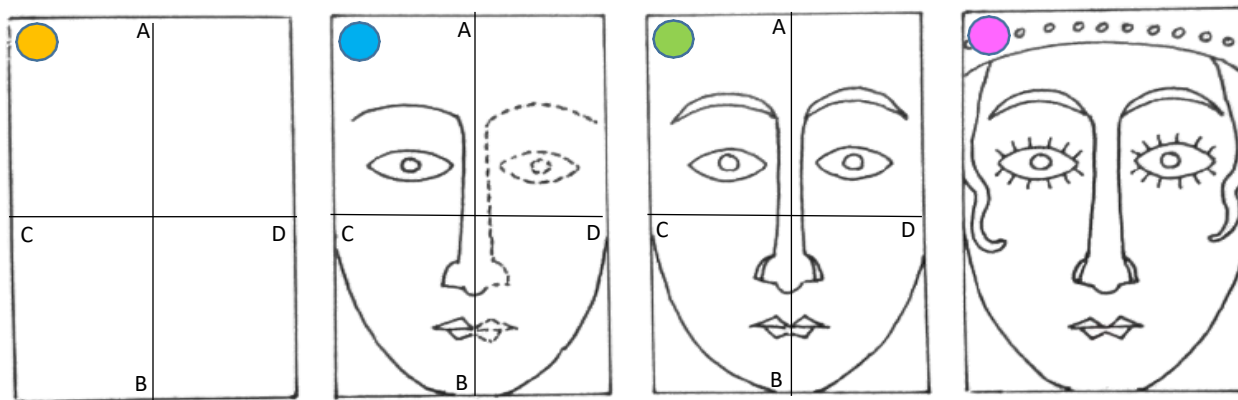
Noting the height and width of the overall shape in B2, lightly draw the shape on sheet B1, using lines AB and CD as guides.

 Since you will be drawing a face, it is assumed that the parts of the face are symmetrical (the left half is similar to the right half). So, looking at the drawing B2, and using the guide lines AB, CD to give you the correct positions, mark out on B1, the position of the eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, ears and draw them with light strokes. You may do this just by free hand, or, taking a help of a ruler to check measurements. When satisfied with your effort, you can darken the pencil strokes.

 Now, looking at B2, in the same way draw other items like the hairline/ headwear/ jewellery/decoration that make the design different and special, till your B1 drawing is complete.

 Now gently erase the guide lines AB and CD.

Follow this procedure for all your Mask drawings in this book.



Chapter 2

Learning Objectives

Learning how to organize colouring materials and their safe storage.

Learning how to colour a basic mask design.






COLOURING YOUR MASK

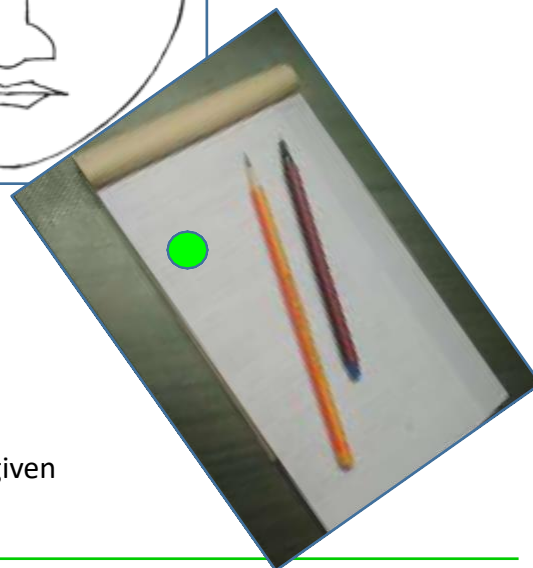
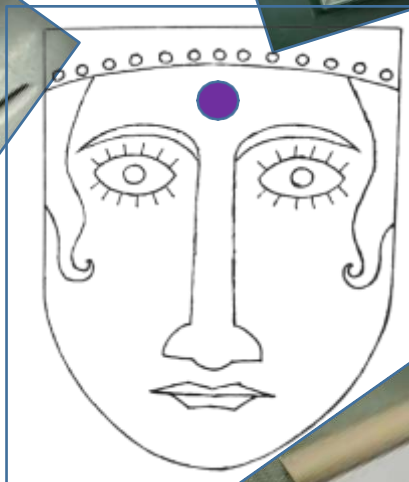
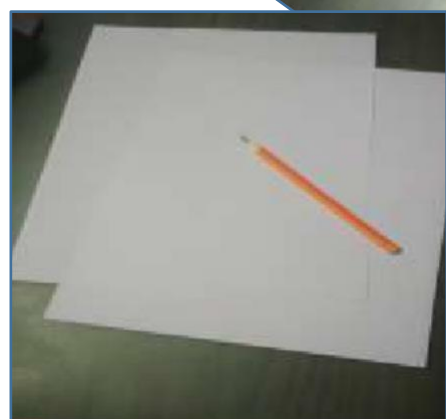
A. ORGANIZING YOUR MATERIALS

(15 minutes)

Your Colouring Materials

You will need to organize the following materials before you start your colouring work:

- Colour Pencils set 
- Crayons set 
- Sharpener
- Black felt pens for outlines 
- Completed drawing outline on A4 size white paper. 
- Rough Note Book. 



Safe Storage

- Use a discarded cardboard box to keep all your above colouring materials safe and readily available.
- For blank sheets and completed drawings, note points given in Chapter 1.

B. MAKING YOUR DRAWING

(40 minutes)

Helpful tips

You may choose to colour your drawing only with colour pencils or only crayons. However, colouring with pencils are very soft and light, and not eye-catching. Crayons certainly produce a brighter finish. You may also use both colour pencils and crayons, as has been done in the B2 drawings in this book. Both pencils and crayons don't need to dry and are also not likely to get smudged. And, on the whole, pencils and crayons are cheaper and a lot easier to use than water colours or acrylic colours, and yet, very effective.

With colour pencils and crayons, it is advisable to -

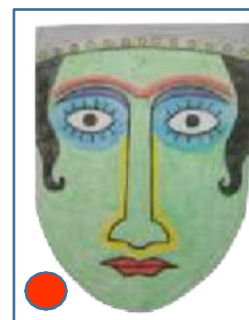
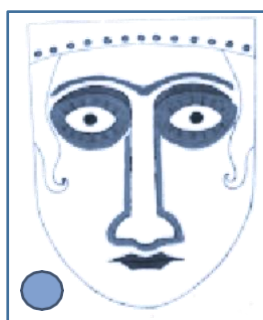
● start colouring at the centre of the drawing, moving outwards, OR, start colouring smaller areas of your drawing first, like eyes, eyebrows, mouth, nose, first,

Then, ● the larger areas like the forehead, cheeks, jaw, ears, hair, headwear etc. starting with lighter colours,

then ● going on to darker colours,

and ● with black at the very last.

YOU MAY USE BLACK FELT PENS TO OUTLINE YOUR MASK DRAWING. OUTERMOST OUTLINE SHOULD BE **THICKER** AS THIS WILL BE YOUR 'CUTTING LINE' LATER IN CHAPTER 15.



Pencils work better for stronger outlines and finer details, (eyebrows, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, jewellery, designs on headwear, etc.), while crayons are better for filling in bigger spaces or backgrounds, using broad, rough strokes (forehead, cheeks, jaws ears etc.)

Learning Outcomes

Knowing how to organize and store colouring materials.

Knowing how to colour a basic mask design.

Teacher's closing remarks//Instructions to students:

(5 Minutes)

Chapter 3

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Learning about the Butta Bommalu mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

ANDHRA PRADESH is a state in the south-eastern coastal region of India with the capital being **Amaravati**. It is bordered by **Telangana** to the northwest, **Chhattisgarh** to the north, **Odisha** to the north-east, and, to the East, the **Bay of Bengal**. Home to 49,386,799 **inhabitants**, its official language is Telugu. Andhra Pradesh has **interesting geographic features**. While two **prominent** rivers flow through the state, it has a 975 km coastline on the East, practically running **parallel** to the entire length of the state. It has a rich **diversity** of **flora** and **fauna**, **mineral reserves** and **gems**, and is also a major producer of rice, and known as the “rice bowl of India”. The state's **natural attractions** include the **beaches** of Visakhapatnam, hill stations such as the Araku Valley and Horsley Hills, and the **deltas** of Konaseema in the Godavari river, and Diviseema in the Krishna river.

Butta Bommalu, which **literally** means, ‘basket toys’, and also called ‘Dance of the Masks’, is a **fascinating** folk dance of Andhra Pradesh, performed to celebrate happiness during festivals. Very popular with children, the Butta Bommalu dance has large, colourful, toy-like, dancing figures which create an **environment** of enjoyment. The dance is simple and can be performed by anyone, with just a little practice. It is usually performed by a group of four to eight persons. The dancers do not speak or sing, but simply follow the actions of one another, as they move to the beat of the Dappu, a drum-like instrument. The basket-like structures, worn by the dancers, are made of bamboo strips, covered with brightly coloured fabric and masks, and as such are light and easy for the wearers to perform in and carry about from place to place. Butta Bommalu is popular all year round as its costumes, masks and characters are changed to suit different festivals.



Picture Credit

https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-0dW65HAWfAA/YNbZEocYhAI/AAAAAAAAATqC/V55hdXr-fc97IE_1J5U/YNbZErB_evi/AAAAAAAAATqg/1b-fYKKHDMKgbJZp42EUt4OR9pwBIn0mdgCLcB/MDOJnOevrwCLcBGAsYHQ/s259/Garudi%2BGombe%2B1.jpg



Picture Credit

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Picture Credit

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B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

A BUTTA BOMMALU mask***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic features of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Knowing about the Butta Bommalu dance and masks, popular in the state.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Butta Bomalu dance on You Tube

Chapter 4

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Himachal Pradesh

Learning about the Paldi Fagli mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

HIMACHAL PRADESH is a state in the northern part of India. Situated in the Western Himalayas, it is one of the eleven mountain states with **rugged landscape** of mountains and rivers. It shares borders with the union territories of **Jammu and Kashmir** and **Ladakh** to the north, and the states of **Punjab** to the west, **Haryana** to the southwest, **Uttarakhand** to the southeast and a very narrow border with **Uttar Pradesh** to the South. The state also shares an international border to the east with the **Tibet Autonomous Region in China**.

Paldi Fagli, which comes from the word 'Phag', or **lunar** calendar (between February and March), celebrates the **awakening** of the gods and bidding **farewell** to long winter.

It is celebrated in different parts of Kullu valley, Himachal Pradesh, with costumes and masks **varying** from village to village.

In Malana village, after fasting for a full day, three **barefoot** masked dancers in **traditional** clothes, have their bodies wrapped in branches and leaves of trees. They wear masks which have a dark background colour, with yellow dots over it, and moustaches made of fur. In other villages, masks are of different colours and some even have feathers and fur attached. They perform their dance as they move through the village, to the sound of trumpets and drums.



Picture Credit

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e7/Fagli_Festival.jpg/800px-Fagli_Festival.jpg?20200222031401

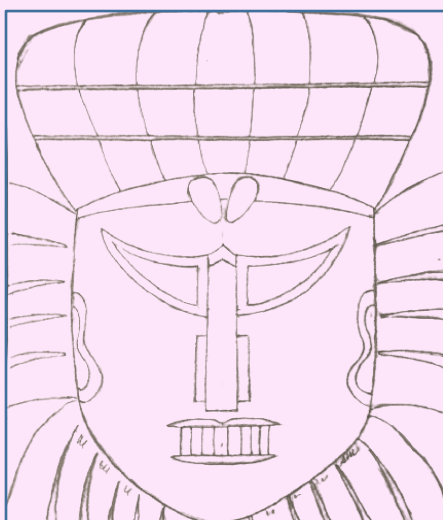
B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(30 minutes)

A FAGLI mask

B2

B1

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic features of the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Knowing about the Fagli mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Paldi Fagli of Himachal Pradesh, on You Tube

Chapter 5

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Jammu & Kashmir

Learning about the Heeran mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

JAMMU & KASHMIR, is a region **administered** by India as a union territory and **consisting** of the southern portion of the larger Kashmir region. It is home to **several** valleys such as the Kashmir Valley, Tawi Valley, Chenab Valley, Poonch Valley, Sind Valley and Lidder Valley. The Jhelum River is the **major** Himalayan river which flows through the Kashmir valley. The Tawi, Ravi and Chenab are the other important rivers flowing through the region

The Kashmir Valley is known for its **sericulture** and cold-water fisheries. Wood from Kashmir is used to make high-quality cricket bats, popularly known as Kashmir Willow. Major **agricultural** exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, pears, cherries, plums, saffron and walnuts. The traditional Kashmiri handicrafts, Carpet weaving, silks, shawls, basketry, pottery, copper and silverware, papier-mâché, walnut wood, flowers and plants, due to the suitable climate.

Heeran or Deer dance is a folk tradition of Jammu and Kashmir, carried out by the people mainly at Lohri, a popular festival in northern India. Heeran, once popular in most parts of the state, now remains **limited** to the villages of Jammu region. The Heeran dance is done at night, usually by a **troupe** of men, with the main attraction being the Heeran – a man with the Heeran mask and costume, **accompanied** by other dancers in different costumes. The troupe dances its way through the village, stopping at houses to collect gifts of sweets and dry fruits before moving on to other areas.



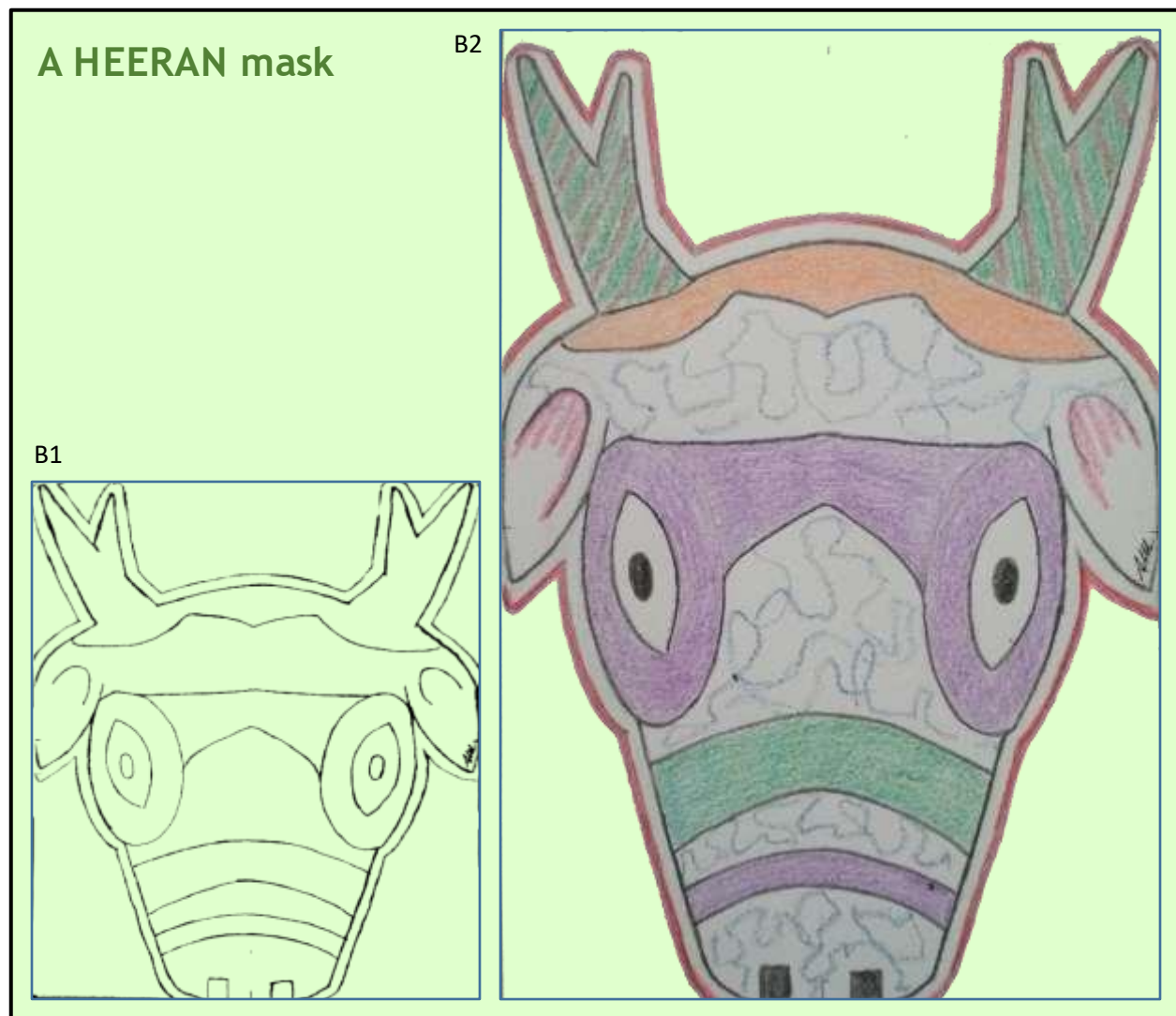
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<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/xihriLkSNFw/maxresdefault.jpg>



Picture Credit
https://i.ytimg.com/vi/nnF_2CeJ19Y/maxresdefault.jpg

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic features of Jammu & Kashmir.

Knowing about the Heeran mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Heeran dance of Jammu, on You Tube

Chapter 6

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of Jharkhand and about Seraikela Chhau and masks.
Learning how to make a Seraikela Chhau mask.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

JHARKHAND, (meaning 'the land of forests'), is a state in eastern India. The city of Ranchi is its capital. It shares borders with **Bihar** to the north, **Uttar Pradesh** to the northwest, **Chhattisgarh** to the west, **Odisha** to the south and **West Bengal** to the east. Hindi is the official language of the state. The state is known for its waterfalls, hills and holy places; Baidyanath Dham, Parasnath and Rajrappa are major religious sites. The state was formed in 2000, from the territory that had **previously** been part of Bihar.

Seraikela Chhau is a most stylized, form of Chhau dance practiced in Jharkhand. Masks are an important part of Seraikela Chhau, as the face of the performer being invisible to the audience, it takes great skill of the dancers to express emotions only through postures and movements of the body, accompanied only by the rhythmic beat of drums.

The masks are **relatively** light. They cover the **entire** face of the performer and have small holes for eyes and **nostrils** which **limits vision** of the dancers and makes breathing difficult. This is possibly one of the reasons why Seraikela Chhau **compositions** do not last more than ten minutes.



Picture Credit
<https://www.sahapedia.org/stories-behind-the-masks>



Picture Credit
<https://www.deccanchronicle.com/150227/nation-current-affairs/article/pandit-dubey-present-chhau>



Picture Credit
<https://jharkhandculture.com/sites/default/files/inline-images/s1.jpg>

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

**A SERAIKELA
CHHAU mask**

B2

B1

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic things about Jharkhand and the Serai kela Chhau dance and masks.
Knowing how to make a Seraikela Chhau mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Seraikela Chhau of Jharkhand, on You Tube.

Chapter 7

Learning Objectives

Learning how to organize pasting materials and their safe storage.

Learning how to paste a basic mask drawing.

PASTING YOUR MASK

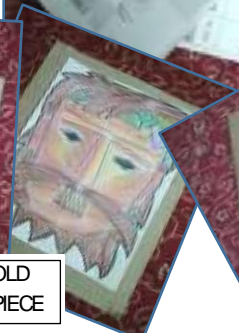
A. ORGANIZING YOUR MATERIALS

(15 minutes)

Your Pasting Materials

You will need to organize the following materials before you start your colouring work:

- Paper glue, or Fevicol.
- Clean cotton cloth rag.
- Pair of scissors.
- Your coloured Mask drawing on A4 paper.
- Cardboard sheet, or, thick Ivory sheet, or, old/unused/discarded cardboard packaging.



B. PASTING YOUR COLOURED DRAWING

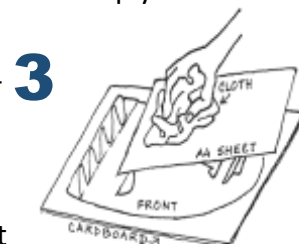
(40 minutes)

Keep your clean, cotton, cloth rag nearby always, You will constantly need it to keep your pasting in place, and also your fingers clean.



2 Spread the glue/ fevicol uniformly on the entire back of the paper, and paste it to the cardboard surface.

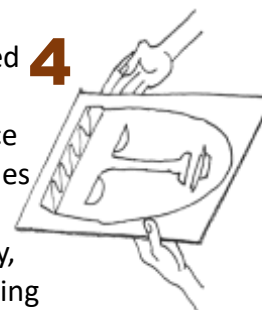
Place a loose, clean A4 sheet on the coloured side of your drawing and very gently pat the surface to ensure it is all stuck well to the cardboard.



On a clean working surface, apply paper glue, or, Fevicol, on the entire reverse of your A4 sheet on which you have completed your coloured Mask drawing.



Put your pasted drawing in a clean, dry place so that it is dries well. When completely dry, put your Drawing in your folder.



Label:

Make the following label (of approximately 6 cms x 2 cms in size) :

Your Name and class, for example:

SANJEEV SHARMA, CLASS VII A,

Mask No. and Name, for example:

Mask no.1 : Butta Bommalu mask

Date of making, for example:

20 August 2022

Paste your Label on the back of every mask you make.

Learning Objectives

Knowing how to organize and complete the pasting of a mask.

Teacher's closing remarks/Instructions to students:

(5 Minutes)

Chapter 8

MASKS FOR MINI EXHIBITION-CUM-SALE (Suggestive)

Students, this being the last class for Term 1, you may help your Teacher collect all Masks made by your class, and present them at a small, enjoyable Mask Exhibition-cum-Sale, to which you may invite your teachers, family members and friends. The amount collected through the mask sale could be used to provide much needed school books, bags, uniforms etc. to some needy children you may know of.



Completion

Check that each mask you have made is complete and correctly labelled with your Name, class and section.

Costing

Since all of you would have made your masks the same size and with the same basic materials, a reasonable costing of your mask could be worked out as follows:

Cost of materials used	Rs	25.00
Labour and time	Rs	55.00
Profit Margin	Rs	20.00
Total cost of mask	Rs.	100.00

Exhibition-cum-Sale

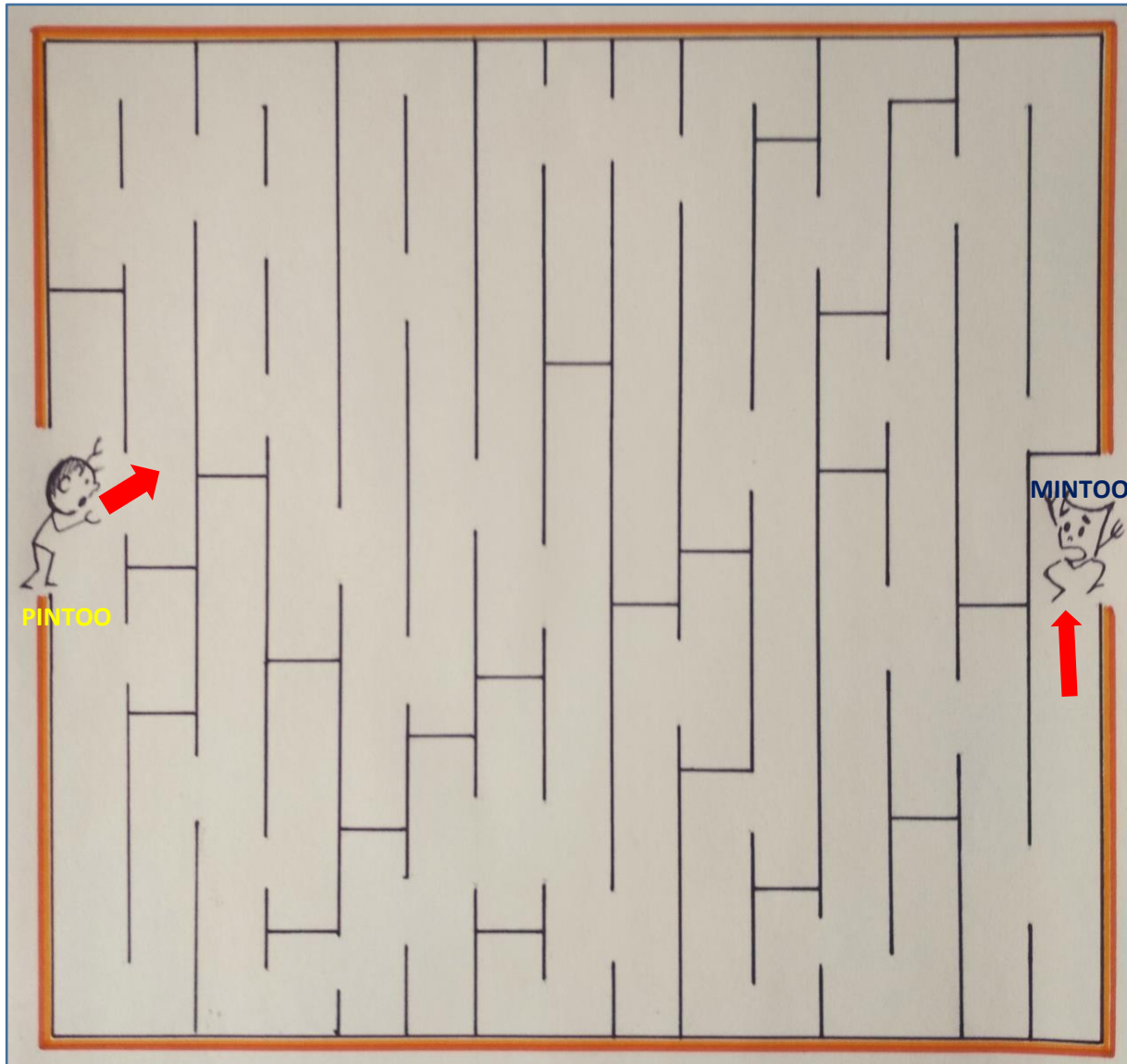
To hold a small Exhibition-cum-sale of your Masks, with your Teacher's help, you and your classmates would need to :

1. Decide on a date and time for the event.
2. As your Teacher would have pictures of your completed masks, they may be presented online in a suitable arrangement for interested people to see them and perhaps choose which masks they would like to buy.
3. If it is possible to hold the event in your school, your own class room would be the ideal location.
4. Organize how your masks, with prices marked, could be best displayed in the class.
5. The Lunch break could be the best time for other teachers and students to visit your class and view your mask display.
6. Talk to those who visit, about your plan to sell your masks to raise a small amount to help some needy children of your school.
7. Take pictures of displays and people attending.
8. Enjoy!

P U Z Z L E P A G E

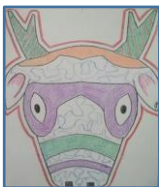
Help Pintoo, the boy, reach Mintoo, the mask.

One afternoon, Pintoo and Mintoo were travelling together from the village to a town nearby. Just for fun they both decided to try out new routes to get there. After an hour of walking separately, they both realized that they were lost. Can you help Pintoo to reach Mintoo through the maze before it gets dark? (Take a printout of this page, then use a pencil to trace out the path from Pintoo to Mintoo.)



Name the Mask

ENRHEA



DIAPLIGFLA



LIRESAKEAHUCAH



Unscramble the letters to reveal the correct names of the three Masks.

ANSWERS:
HEERAN
PALDI FAGLI
SERAIKELA CHHAU

Chapter 9

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Ladakh and about the Hemis Festival.
Learning how to make a Chham mask.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

LADKAKH is a region located in the northernmost part of India. It was established as a union territory of India on 31 October 2019, following the passage of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act. It extends from the Siachen Glacier in the north to the main Great Himalayas to the south. The largest town in **Ladakh** is Leh, followed by Kargil, each of which headquarters a district. The Leh district contains the Indus, Shyok and Nubra river valleys. The Kargil district contains the Suru, Dras and Zaskar river valleys.

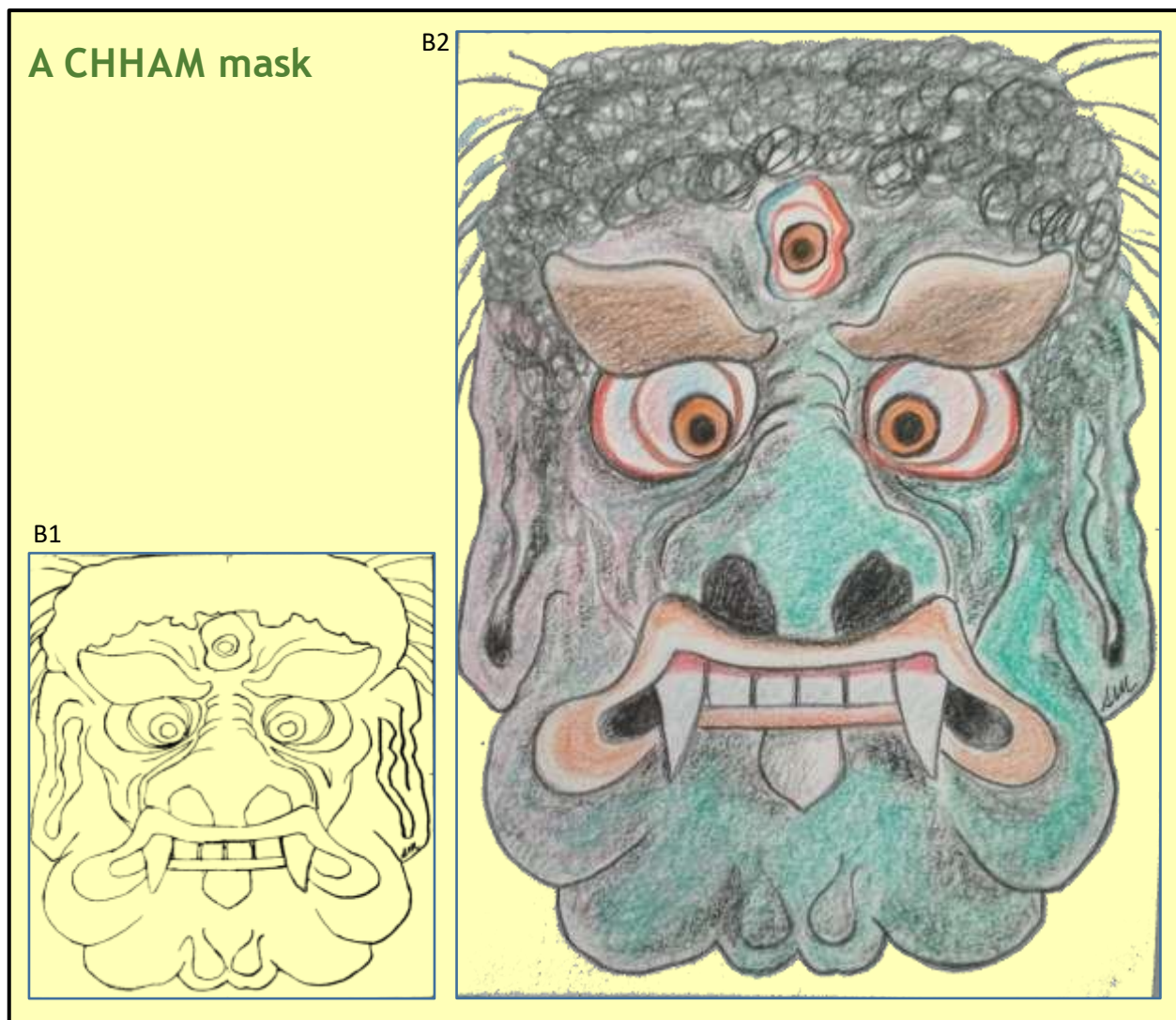
Ladakh a high-altitude desert with **extremely scarce** vegetation over most of its area. Even then, it is home to a **range** of rare animals like, The bharal or blue sheep, the Asiatic ibex, which is a very **elegant** mountain goat, The kiang, or Tibetan wild donkey, the **endangered** Tibetan antelope, known as *chiru*, snow leopards, the Eurasian lynx, the Pallas's cat, the Tibetan wolf, the brown bear, the Tibetan sand fox, and among smaller animals, marmots, hares, and several types of pika and vole.

The Hemis Festival of Ladakh is celebrated every year on the birth anniversary of Guru Padamsambhav. This festival is mainly celebrated by the Buddhist community but is eagerly watched and enjoyed by people of all religions and cultures. It is a two-day celebration at the Hemis Buddhist Monastery, which marks the victory of good over evil. Attracting huge numbers of **devotees** and **tourists** each year, the highlight of the festival is the Chham and Devil dances, where dancers in **stunning** costumes and masks perform movements that are unique, to the **impactful** sounds of traditional drums, horns and cymbals. An **impressive** fair is also held **showcasing** the best of local handicrafts and food,



B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about a few basic features of Ladhakh and about the Hemis Festival.
Knowing how to make a Chham mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

The Hemis Festival of Ladhakh.

Chapter 10

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Maharashtra.

Learning about the Bohada mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

MAHARASHTRA is a state in the western and central **peninsular** region of India. Spread over 307,713 km² **Maharashtra** is the third-largest state by area in India. It is bordered by the **Arabian Sea** to the west, the states of **Karnataka** and **Goa** to the south, **Telangana** to the southeast and **Chhattisgarh** to the east, **Gujarat** and **Madhya Pradesh** to the north, and the Indian union territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** and **Daman and Diu** to the northwest.

The Godavari and Krishna are the two major rivers in the state. Also located in Maharashtra are four UNESCO World **Heritage** Sites: Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus), and also of the Hindi-language film industry, popularly known as Bollywood, a loose combination of the names, "Bombay" and "Hollywood".

Bohada, which means 'procession', is a mask dance performed by tribal folk in a region of Maharashtra during a three day celebration every year in month of May, to show gratitude to the Village goddess (Gaon Devi) and all other gods and goddesses. Seven days before Bohada festival, tribal's grow rice in a small basket. By the third day these seedlings become 6-7 inches tall and are offered to the Gaon Devi.

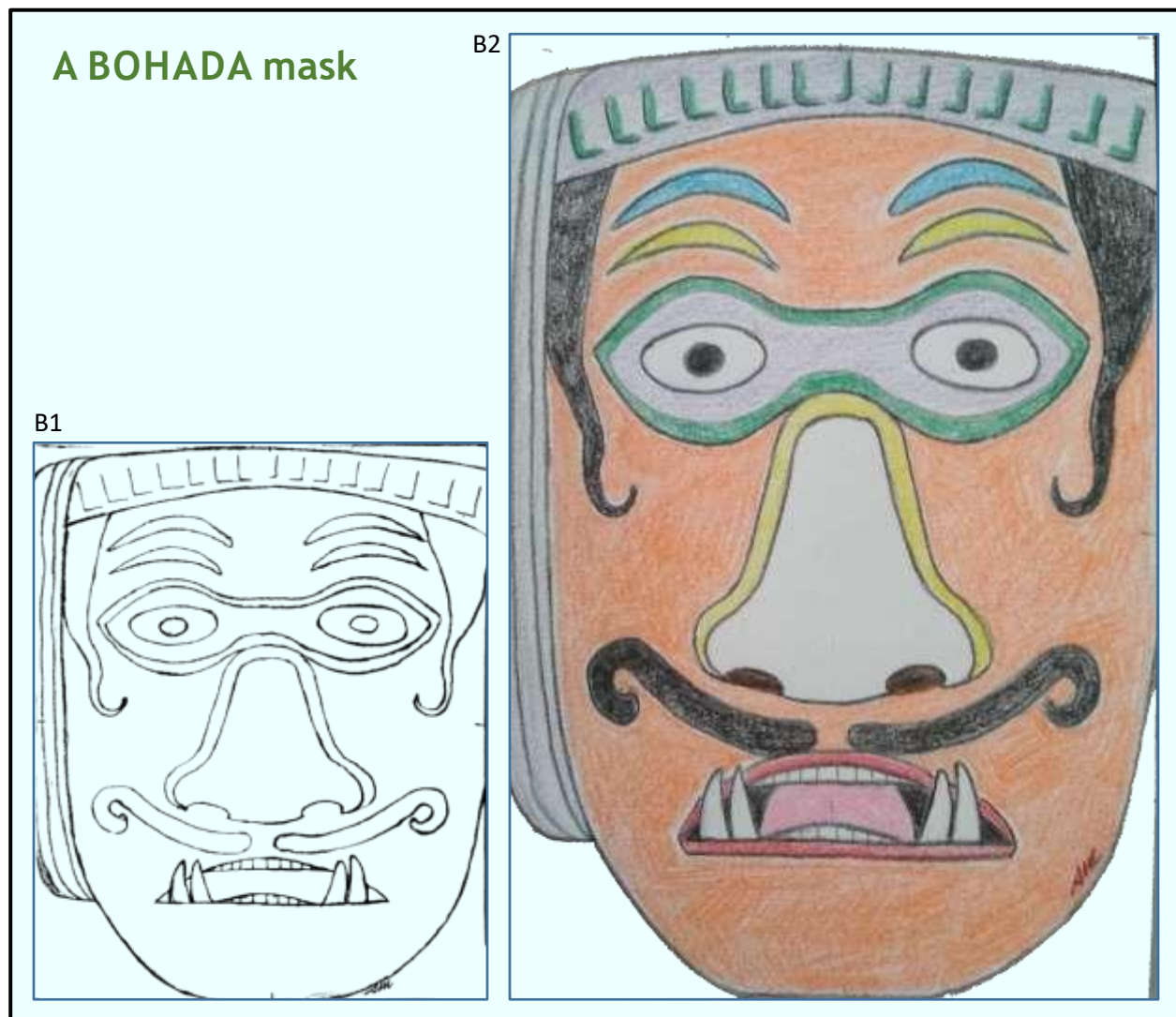
In this festival around 52 masks of various Indian gods and goddesses are **displayed**. The **owners** of the masks perform the *Bohada* dance. They wear the masks and give several performances during the festival. These mask owners are responsible for the **maintenance** and safe keeping of the masks for the next year's **festiviites**.



Picture Credit
<https://www.loksatta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Untitled-2-109.jpg>

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic features of the state of Maharashtra.

Knowing about the Bohada mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing[Bohada : the mask dance | INDIAN CULTURE](#)

Chapter 11

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Odisha and about Pashu Nritya.
Learning how to make a Pashu Nritya mask.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

ODISHA is an Indian state located in Eastern India. It has the states of **West Bengal** and **Jharkhand** to the north, **Chhattisgarh** to the west, **Andhra Pradesh** to the south, and a very small border with **Telangana** to the southwest. The region is also known as **Utkala** and is mentioned in India's national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana". The language of Odisha is Odia, which is one of India's **Classical** Languages.

Pashu Nritya, an art form presented as a **tribute** to the Goddess, is very popular during religious festivals, wedding celebrations, and even social awareness programmes like conservations of bio-diversity. Dancers dressed in larger-than-life costumes and masks of animals and birds make the performances **spectacular**.

While the heads of these creatures are made of materials like **paper mache**, cow-dung and wood, the bodies are made of cane frames, covered with thick cloth. Both the heads and bodies of the animals are then painted in bright colours and decorated with attractive designs and mirror-work. Two dancers, one in front (head and fore-legs) and one behind him (hind legs) inside each body frame, together perform as one animal or bird. Each presentation is like a short story in movements, conveying a message (for example: respect animals, birds, nature), performed to the musical sounds and beats of local musicians.



Picture Credit
<https://sambalpurii.blogspot.com/2019/06/animal-mask-dance-of-odisha.html>



Picture Credit
<https://sambalpurii.blogspot.com/2019/06/animal-mask-dance-of-odisha.html>

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

A PASHU**NRITYA mask**

B2



B1

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about a few basic features of Odisha and about Pashu Nritya.

Knowing how to make a Pashu Nritya mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Pashu Nritya of Odisha, on You Tube.

Chapter 12

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of the state of Rajasthan.

Learning about the Gavari Gauri mask and dance, popular in regions of the state.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

RAJASTHAN, which literally means, 'Land of Kings' is a state in northern India. It is the largest Indian state by area. It is on India's north-western side, where it is made up mostly of the wide and **inhospitable** Thar Desert (also known as the Great Indian Desert) and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab and Sindh. It is bordered by five other Indian states: **Punjab** to the north; **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh** to the northeast; **Madhya Pradesh** to the southeast; and **Gujarat** to the southwest. Its capital and largest city is Jaipur.

Rajasthan, is well known for the Keoladeo National Park of Bharatpur, a World Heritage Site known for its bird life, and three national tiger reserves, the Ranthambore National Park in Sawai Madhopur, Sariska Tiger Reserve in Alwar and the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve in Kota.

Gavari Gauri is the **ritual** dance drama performed by Bhil tribe in Udaipur, Rajsamand and Chittor districts of Rajasthan in honour of gods and goddesses, for forty days, seeking a healthy environment and protection of people's lives and that of their animals. During this period they do not eat any green vegetables, avoid alcohol and non-vegetarian food, and sleep on the floor. Travelling to nearby villages where their married daughters and sisters reside, during the day they perform the **Gavari**, in which they enact different mythological and social episodes to the **accompaniment** of **Madal** and **Thali** musical instruments. Here **Gavari**, who represents goddess **Parvati** is depicted as **Rai** who always stays in the centre of the ritual dance formation, while the demon Bhashmasur, referred to as Buriya, the only one who wears a mask, moves in an **anti-clockwise** direction to other performers.



Picture Credit
<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQkh9tY6zaLi4MX3dcGXT-glZHK9VONBFcyrhjNreoF7AdBxo0PEV8gnv4yH8tz1WS-s&usqp=CAU>



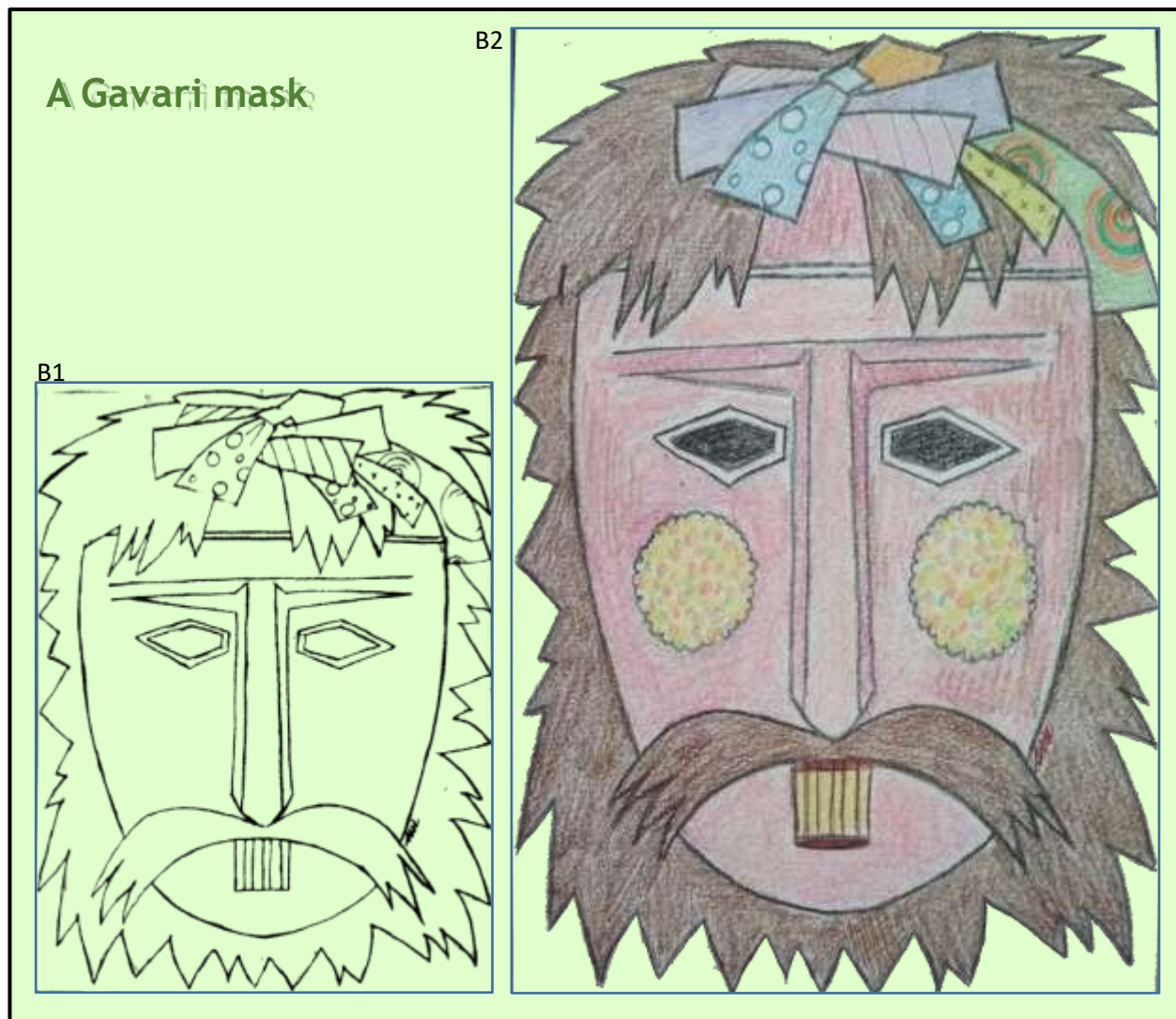
Picture Credit
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udaipur/tribal-folk-opera-gavari-hit-by-covid-artists-seek-state-patronage/articleshow/77534677.cms>



Picture Credit
<https://ethnoflorence.wordpress.com/2015/01/17/rajasthani-bhil-tribal-dance-gavari/>

B². LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about a few basic features of the state of Rajasthan, and about the Gavari dance.

Knowing how to make a Gavari mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Gavri Gauri dance on You Tube

Chapter 13

Learning Objectives

Learning about a few basic features of Uttarakhand and about Raman dance and masks.
Learning how to make a Raman mask.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

UTTARAKHAND, which literally means, 'Northern Land' is also referred to as 'Devbhumi' or 'Land of the Gods', due to its religious significance and numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage centres found throughout the state. **Uttarakhand** is known for the natural environment of the Himalayas, the Bhabar and the Terai regions. To the north lies the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, to the east, the Sudurpashchim Province of Nepal, to the south, the state of **Uttar Pradesh**, and to the West and north-west, the state of **Himachal Pradesh**.

The state is divided into two divisions, Garhwal and Kumaon, with a total of 13 districts. The winter capital of Uttarakhand is Dehradun, while Bhararisain, a town in Chamoli district, is the summer capital of Uttarakhand. The High Court of the state is located in Nainital. The natives of the state are generally called Uttarakhandi, or more specifically either Garhwali or Kumaoni by their region of origin. Rishikesh, is a major centre for yoga study, and also hosts the evening Ganga Aarti, a spiritual gathering on the sacred Ganges River. The state's forested Jim Corbett National Park shelters Bengal tigers and other native wildlife.

Raman is a religious festival of ritual music and theatre in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. The ten day festival is held in honour of the village deity, Bhumiya Devta, every year at Baisakhi marking the beginning of the Hindu Solar New Year. On the day of Baisakhi the deity is carried out in a procession to the temple, and then each day all around the village. In **response**, the people make offerings of *hariyali* (sprouted barley plants), to the deity, for their prosperity. The village festivities also include a range of music, dance and theatre presentations based on the Ramayan, and local folk lore, in which masks of different kinds form an important part of the costumes used for performances.



Picture Credit
<https://www.gosahin.com/places-to-visit/ramman-festival/>



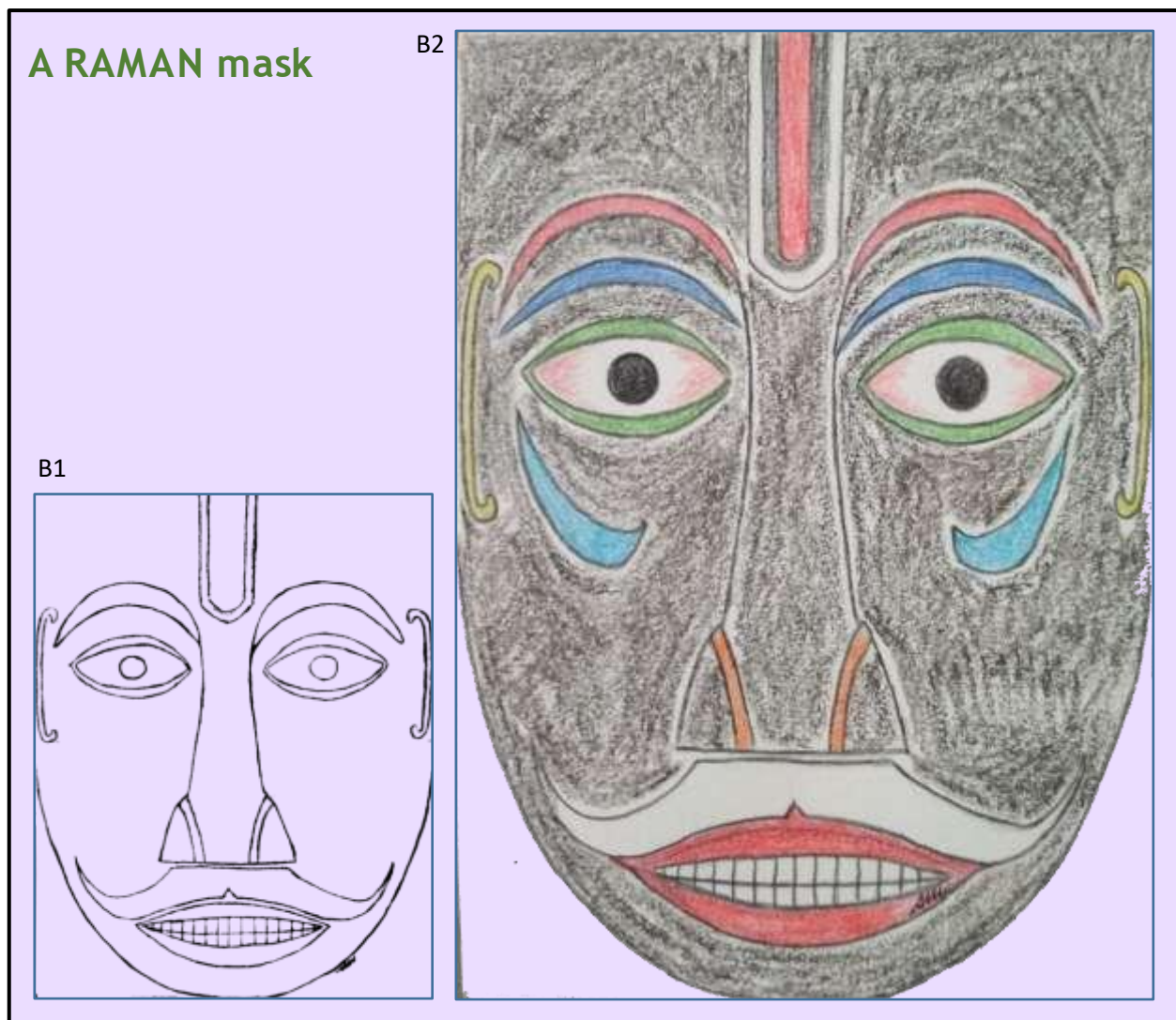
Picture Credit
<https://twitter.com/vernacularartube/status/1436936760034881537>



Picture Credit
<https://www.tripoto.com/india/trips/ramman-the-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-humanity-574f204e84a5f>

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about a few basic features of Uttarakhand and about the Raman dance and masks.
Knowing how to make a Raman mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Raman dance of Uttarakhand, on You Tube.

Chapter 14

Learning Objectives

Learning about basic features of the state of West Bengal and about Gomira dance and masks.
Learning how to make a Gomira mask.



A. READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(15 minutes)

WEST BENGAL is a state in the eastern region of India along the **Bay of Bengal**. It borders Bangladesh in the east, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, and the Indian states of **Odisha**, **Jharkhand**, **Bihar**, **Sikkim** and **Assam**. The state capital is Kolkata. Regions of West Bengal have widely different climate, from the chilly Darjeeling Himalayan hill region in the extreme north, to the warmer plains in between, and then down to hot and **humid** Ganges delta in the south, where the famous Sundarbans **mangrove forests** lie. The state has fifteen wildlife **sanctuaries**, and five national parks—Sundarbans National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Gorumara National Park, Neora Valley National Park and Singalila National Park, the high-altitude forests that is home to barking deer, red panda, chinkara, takin, serow, pangolin, minivet and kalij pheasants. The Sundarbans are noted for projects devoted to **conserving** the endangered Bengal tiger, the Gangetic dolphin, river terrapin and estuarine crocodile.

West Bengal is one of India's great artistic and **intellectual** centres. The state's official languages are Bengali and English. Durga Puja is the biggest, most popular and widely celebrated festival, and, unlike most other states of India, West Bengal is noted for its passion and patronage of football.

Gomira is a dance in West Bengal, dedicated to the Mother goddess, and performed at the time of sowing of crops. The night before the dance, the masks are brought out and placed for Puja, conducted around midnight. Next day, the dance takes place at Gomirar Tola (an open arena) to the beating of dhaks (drum) and kansa (percussion instruments).



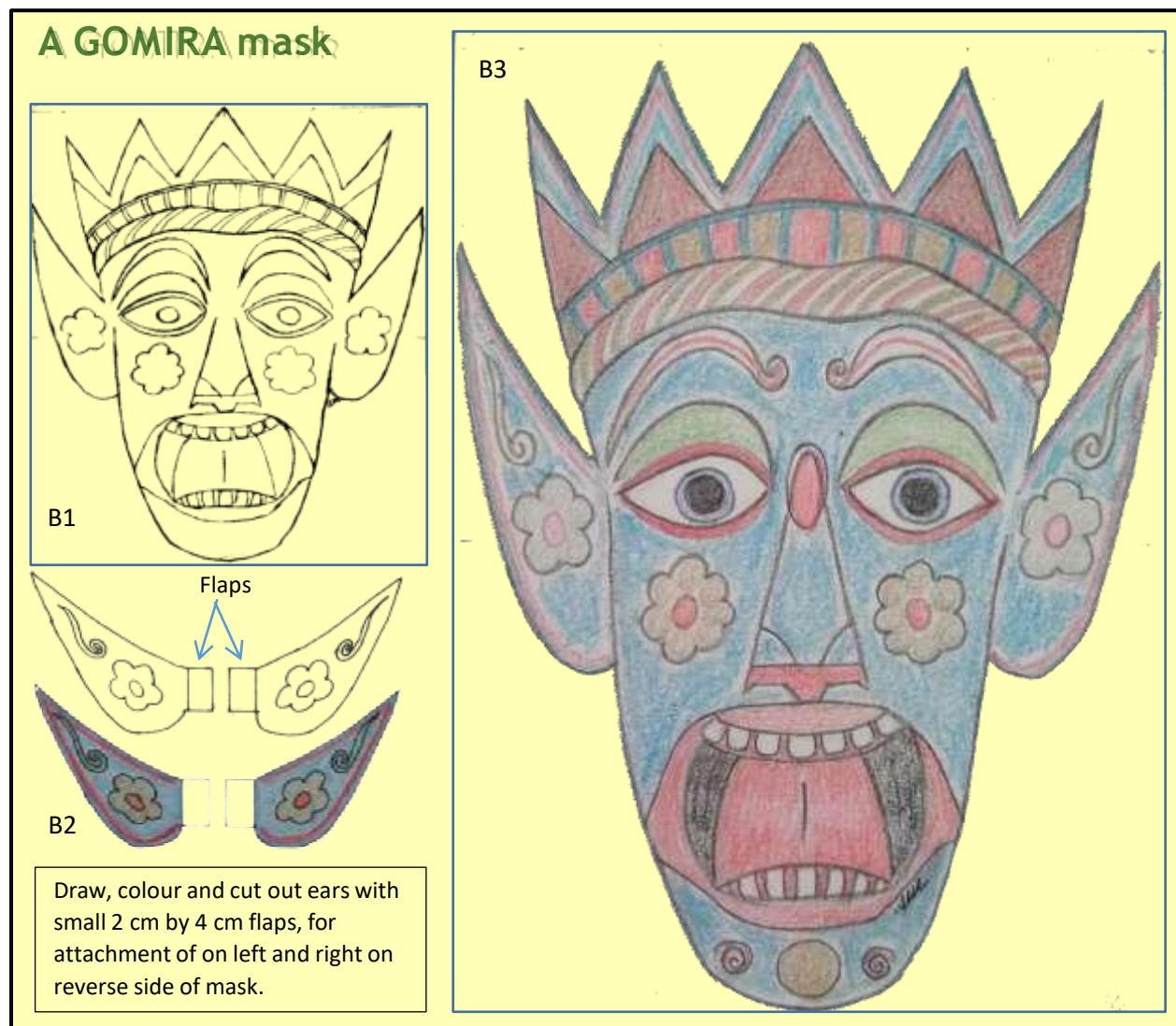
Picture Credit
<https://www.sahapedia.org/gomira-mask-dance-of-north-bengal>



Picture Credit
https://live.staticflickr.com/7838/4749211875_2_183ccb5a5c_b.jpg

B. LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(40 minutes)

***Learning Outcomes***

Knowing about basic features of West Bengal and about Gomira dance and masks.
 Knowing how to make a Gomira mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Suggested viewing

Gomira dance of West Bengal, on You Tube.

Chapter 15

Learning Objectives

Learning how to organize materials for finishing of your masks.

Learning how to do a satisfactory finishing of a masks.

IN THIS COURSE MASKS ARE NOT BEING MADE TO BE WORN, BUT INSTEAD, BEING MADE AS DECORATIVE ITEMS.

FINISHING YOUR MASK

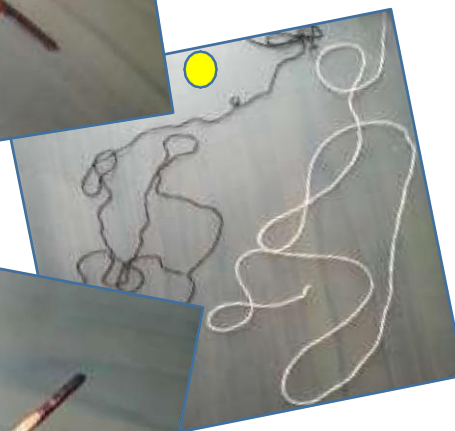
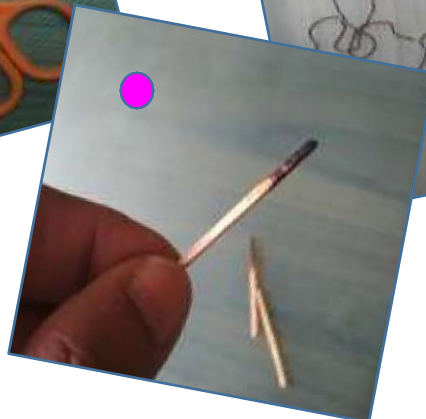
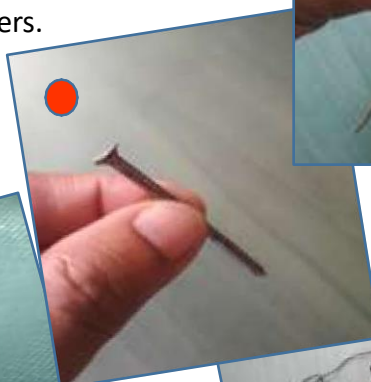
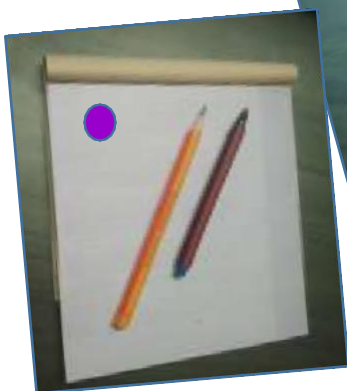
A. ORGANIZING YOUR MATERIALS

(15 minutes)

Your Finishing Materials

You will need to organize the following materials before you start your finishing work:

- All your coloured, pasted, dry mask drawings you have made according to previous chapters.
- Pair of Scissors
- Large Metal Nail
- Piece of used matchstick or piece of broom stick
- 2 feet of strings
- Note book



Taking stock

Carefully take out all your completed, flat masks drawings (now pasted on cardboard) from the folders/envelopes.

Arrange them Chapter-wise.

KEEPING STUDENTS' SAFETY IN MIND, USE OF CUTTING BLADES HAS BEEN AVOIDED. ALL CUTTING CAN BE DONE WITH SAFE PAIR OF SCISSORS. WE HAVE ALSO AVOIDED CUTTING OUT EYE HOLES AND NOSE HOLES.

B. FINISHING YOUR MASKS

(40 minutes)

Check each mask carefully and note down in your book, whatever needs to be done to each mask, like, adding or touching up colours and outlines, cutting outer shapes, fixing the strings for hanging.

Now, according to your noting, do what is required, one mask at a time.

**CUTTING OUT SHAPES****FIXING STRING FOR HANGING**

When all this is done, your masks are ready for final shaping.



Holding each mask on either side very carefully bend it as shown in the picture, so that it stays in that bent/folded shape. Now your mask is ready for display.

Fix board pins or small nails in the wall or display board. Hang each mask from these pins, by the string you fixed earlier, so that it can be seen clearly, as shown.



Learning Outcomes

Knowing how to organize and complete the satisfactory finishing of the masks.

Chapter 16

MASKS FOR YEAR-END GALA EXHIBITION-CUM-SALE

(Suggestive)

Students, by now, you must have quite a good collection of masks you and your classmates have made in the course of the year. Looking back at your mini-exhibition held at the end of Term 1, you must have learnt a few things, and now you would certainly be keen to hold a much larger event through which you may raise a reasonable sum to help provide much needed school books, bags, uniforms etc. to some needy children you may know of.

Completion

Towards that end, you would need to check that each mask you have made is complete and correctly labelled with your Name, class and section.

Costing

Since all of you would have made your masks the same size and with the same basic materials, a reasonable costing of your mask could be worked out as follows:

Cost of materials used	25.00
Labour and time	55.00
Profit Margin	20.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of mask	Rs. 100.00
	<hr/>



Exhibition-cum-Sale

To hold a Gala Exhibition-cum-sale of your Masks, with your Teacher's help, you and your classmates would need to:

1. Decide on a date and time for the event.
2. Find a suitable space where you could hold your exhibition, and reserve it.
3. Organize suitable furniture – tables, shelves, boards etc. on which your priced masks may be placed so they can be easily viewed by your guests.
4. Prepare your Guest list (special guests, parents, teachers, friends)
5. Prepare Invitations and send them out at least a week before the event.
6. Make a Duty roster – a list of Who-does-what on that day, and assign responsibilities to all in the class.
7. Prepare a simple Programme for the day which could include the Masks on display plus various items that could be that would make the event interesting and successful, like interesting information on masks, soft background music, a snack counter, etc.
8. Ensure everyone attends the event and carries out assigned tasks.
9. Take pictures of displays and people attending. Write about it and share it with family and friends.
10. Enjoy!

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Glossary

Page 6, Chapter 3 - ANDHRA PRADESH

inhabitants – Person or animals that live in or occupy a place.

interesting geographic features – certain things about the natural or man-made land or water bodies, that are such that we want to know more about them.

prominent – of greater importance.

parallel – two things running side by side, with about the same distance between them.

diversity – having a variety, many different kinds.

flora – plants of a particular region.

fauna – animals of a particular region.

mineral reserves – a large amount of elements like calcium, sodium, iron, copper etc. that our bodies need to develop and function.

gems – precious or semi-precious stones like, diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire.

natural attractions – things in Nature we find beautiful, like, mountains, waterfalls, oceans, beaches, lakes etc.

beaches - the part of the earth's surface filled with pebbles and sand, where the land meets the sea or oceans.

deltas - triangular areas of low, flat land where a river splits into several branches before entering the sea.

literally – taking words in their most basic sense, as they are written.

fascinating – that which holds our attention completely.

environment – the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives and does its work.

Pg. 8, Chap. 4 – HIMACHAL PRADESH

rugged landscape – land which has lots of uneven rocks.

lunar – something which is concerned or connected with the moon.

awakening – waking up from sleep.

farewell – wishing goodbye.

varying – different.

barefoot – wearing nothing on the feet.

traditional – things which are part of our customs and beliefs for many years.



Pg. 10, Chap. 5 – JAMMU & KASHMIR

administered – managed, governed

consisting of – made up of

several – many

major – large, important

sericulture – the rearing of silkworm and production of silk.

agriculture – the practice of farming – cultivation of soil for growing of crops, and rearing of animals to provide food, wool and other products.

limited – not more than.

troupe – performing group.

accompanied – along with.

Pg. 12, Chap.6 – JHARKHAND

previously – before.

relatively – in comparison to.

entire – complete, full.

nostrils – the two holes in the nose through which we breathe.

limits vision – allows them to see very little.

compositions – complete pieces of dance or musical presentations.

Pg. 18, Chap. 9 – LADAKH

extremely scarce – very little.

range – many, different kinds.

elegant – graceful, pleasing to watch.

endangered – in danger of getting hurt or killed.

devotees – followers or believers.

tourists – those who travel to see and enjoy places.

stunning – very impressive, attractive.

impactful – having a strong effect, impression.

impressive – of a high standard which makes people admire it.

showcasing – presenting, showing others.



Pg. 20, Chap. 10 - MAHARASHTRA

peninsular – large mass or long strip of land projecting out into a sea or lake.

heritage – things like buildings and objects, which are passed on from one generation to another, and are extremely valuable because of their age and history.

displayed – put out, presented for all to see.

owners – those to whom the masks belong.

maintenance – keeping them in good and usable condition.

festivities – activities celebrating various festivals.

Pg. 22, Chap. 11 – ODISHA

Classical – in music, art, dance, architecture, languages, those practices which are well established and accepted as having the highest standards and quality.

tribute – action or gift that shows gratitude, respect or admiration.

spectacular – very impressive.

paper mache – a very soft dough made by mixing crushed paper, glue and water. Objects made from this mixture, when dry, are light in weight, but otherwise, hard and strong.

Pg. 24, Chap. 12 – RAJASTHAN

Inhospitable – unpleasant, impossible to live in.

ritual – a set of actions to be done in a certain order.

accompaniment – together with.

anti-clockwise – in the opposite direction to the way in which the hands of a clock move round.

Pg. 26, Chap.13 – UTTARAKHAND

response – in return, reply, reaction.

Pg. 28, Chap.14 – WEST BENGAL

humid – when there is a lot of moisture, water vapour in the air.

mangrove forests – a large number of trees that grow in muddy water, in the coastal regions, which have dense, tangled roots that grow above the water level.

sanctuaries – places of safety.

conserving – protecting from wasteful overuse, harm and destruction.

intellectual – having strong mental powers of reasoning and understanding.





TAGORE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI-110065