

MASK Making



Skill Education Manual
Grade 6



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

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

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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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Important Notes for Teachers

Dear teachers, welcome to Mask Making for Grade VII. This course has been carefully 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 all material under the Topic, 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 the text. Simple explanations for each have been given, chapter-wise, in the Glossary on pages 39 to 41. 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. Teachers to maintain a separate folder for each student's work. They must regularly place finished, labeled masks in the folder to be safely stored in class.
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 Section (A) of each Topic, 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



States			
Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar
Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana
Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya
Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab
Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana
Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Delhi
Jammu and Kashmir	Lakshadweep	Puducherry	Ladakh

Topic 1:

WHAT ARE MASKS ?

WHY ARE THEY SO IMPORTANT ?

□ Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn what Masks are, and, why they are important to tribal people.
(b) To learn where ideas for masks could have come from and why.

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

What are Masks?

- They are anything that can be worn to partly or fully hide or protect the face of the wearer, with or without a costume.
- They can be made from materials such as paper, cloth, grass, fibres, leaves, and wood.
- They are used in cultural and religious ceremonies and festivals in dances, music, theatre and storytelling, largely among tribal groups of people.
- Please note, the masks we will be learning about here are those that have been used for many years by tribal groups in India and different countries of the world, as part of rituals and festive celebrations. They are different to the medical masks used for Health purposes today.

Why are Masks important?

- Different tribal groups have their own distinct cultures and hence, their own distinct designs and styles of masks.
- This gives them a sense of pride and belonging to, their own groups.
- Masks help them feel safe and protected from harm.
- Being simple people, unable to read and write, masks, with their different shapes, colours and designs, **enable** them to express themselves.



(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(30 minutes)

FUN WITH FACES**Making Faces**

- Students look straight ahead at Teacher.
- From the following list Teacher writes a word on a paper/card and shows students, or calls it out aloud. (*Words: HAPPY, SAD, ANGRY, CONFUSED, FRIGHTENED, CUNNING.)
- Facing front, students make a face, with expressions that match the word the Teacher has just given. They hold the **expression** for about 15 seconds, so that each one's effort can be observed.
- They break the expression and may make brief comments.
- Teacher then writes / calls out the next word, and so on.

Drawing Faces

- (Requirements: Drawing sheet, pencil, eraser, felt pens/marker.)
- Teacher writes a word on a paper/card and shows students, or, calls it out aloud, from earlier list of *words.
- This time round, students draw on paper, a simple face with expressions that match the given word.
- They hold up their completed drawing for all to see and comment.

✓ Learning Outcomes

(a) Understanding what Masks are, and their importance to tribal folk.

(b) Realizing that **facial** expressions are what we copy on to Masks.

Teacher's closing remarks / Instructions to students:

(10 Minutes)

- Ensure good attendance
- Work materials students must keep ready:

- Folder for Masks/Drawings	- 12" ruler	- Pair of paper scissors
- Drawing book	- colour pencils	- Old newspapers
- Rough note book	- Colour crayons	- Cloth rag
- Pencil, eraser, sharpener	- Colour felt pens	- Paper glue/fevicol

Topic 2:

MAN, MASKS AND MANY MOODS

▣ Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn how mask traditions of many countries can be quite similar, yet different.
 (b) To learn how to draw a simple Mask design from a given picture.

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Some countries are well known for their Mask traditions

Many countries of the world are known to have very old Mask traditions, which are still alive today, in the most beautiful range of shapes, colours and designs, especially among their tribal people. Given below are drawings of just some of them. Look carefully and note how different shapes, designs and colours were used to create them.

Similarities:

In all places, for most tribal people, who were unable to read and write like the city folk, masks helped them feel secure and enabled them express themselves. They believed that through masks, the gods and spirits came down to Earth and blessed them and protected him from harm. Hence, for centuries, masks have been an important part of most rituals, ceremonies and festivals.

Differences:

People in different places also used masks for very different reasons. Some used them for joyous occasions like celebrating good harvests; some for occasions like remembering the spirits of their ancestors, or praying for protection against sickness or bad weather. Some, to tell stories and remember noble deeds, some to keep away evil spirits.

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(30 minutes)

MASK OF MY CHOICE

- Look at the following mask drawings. Note their shapes, colours and designs.
- Select any one, and try and make a simple copy of it on your drawing sheet.
- Colour it using colour pencils/ crayons/felt pens.
- Hold it up for all to see. What do you think of drawings made by others?



- Hand over your completed drawing to your teacher, with the following caption on the reverse:
 - 1. MASK OF MY CHOICE No. ...
 - 2. Name, Class and Section
 - 3. Date: Date/Month/Year

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing how masks can be similar in some ways and different in others.
 (b) Knowing how to copy a simple Mask design from a given picture.

Teacher's closing remarks / Instructions to students:

(5 Minutes)

Topic 3:

MASKS IN INDIA

□ Learning Objectives

- (a) To learning which **places in India** have rich **Mask traditions**, and their importance.
 (b) To learn how to draw **basic shapes** to be used in **Mask designs**.

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

- Here are some states in India which have rich Mask traditions mentioned in brackets:

Assam – (Majuli, Mukhas tribal folktales)

Maharashtra – (Bohad mask dance, Koknas animal masks)

West Bengal – (Purulia Chhau, Gomira, Gambhira, Shola, Rabankata dances)

Jharkhand – (Seraikella Chhau)

Odisha – (Mayurbhanj Chhau)

Kerala – (Theriyam, Kathakali)

Sikkim - (Singhi Chham, Yak Chham)

Madhya Pradesh (Bastar masks)

Tamil Nadu – Therukoothu

Rajasthan – (Gavri Gauri)

Andhra Pradesh (Mahishasura Cheriyal)

- Look at the Map of India on Page 6. Can you **locate** the states mentioned in the above list?
- Tell the class of any one state you visited, and something interesting about it.

- **Why do we need to preserve these Mask making traditions ?**

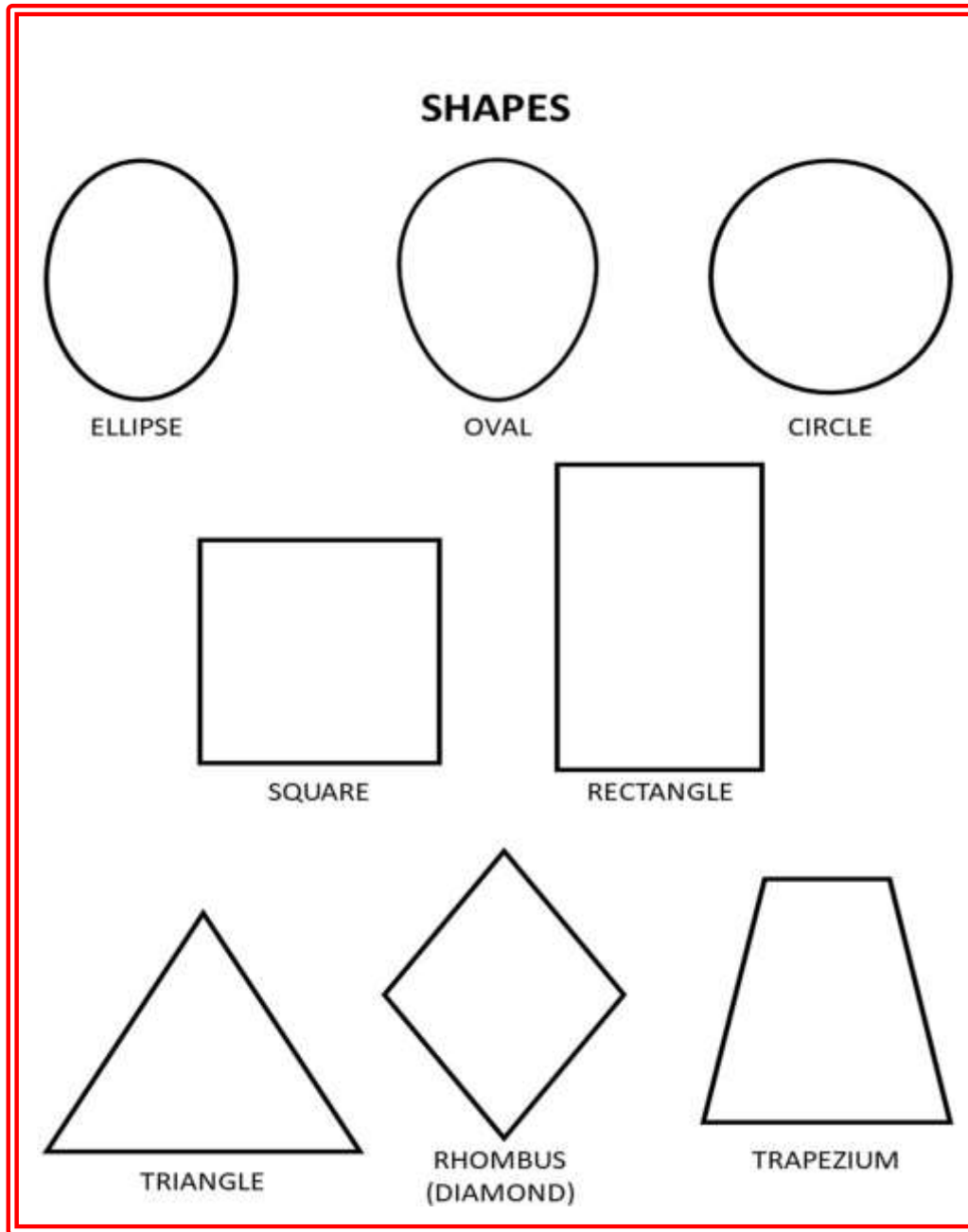
Tribal people in India consider Masks a very important part of their rituals or ceremonies for many things like - bringing a good harvest, good health, protection, and good luck. They use them in dances, songs, drama and storytelling. Have you ever seen or been part of any of these Mask events? Tell the class.

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Drawing basic shapes for your Masks :

- See Reference diagrams of an Ellipse, Oval, Circle, Square, Rectangle, Triangle, Rhombus (diamond) and Trapezium shapes, below.
- Now, using a pencil and ruler, draw the given shapes on your drawing sheet.
- Show it to all in class, then give it to your teacher to put in your folder.



✓ **Learning Outcomes**

- (a) Knowing more about Mask traditions in different parts of India, and why they exist.
- (b) Knowing how to make a **basic** shapes to be used in Mask making.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 4: SIKKIM

▣ Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn where Sikkim is located, some important features of its rich cultural traditions, and the **fabulous** Chham mask dances.
- (b) To learn how to make a simple **Woman** mask (**Oval** shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Sikkim is an Indian state located in the northeast border region, and is **thinly populated**. Its capital and largest city is Gangtok. A part of the Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim is known for its wide variety of plant and animal life, as well as Kangchenjunga, the highest mountain peak in India. Almost 35% of the state is covered by the Khangchendzonga National Park – a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Look at the Map of India on Page 6. Can you locate Sikkim? Have you ever visited this part of the country?

One of the most colourful events in Sikkim is the **Yak Chham** (**Masks include: Yak**) or the **ritualistic** masked dance, organised and performed by the monks of the Tibetan Buddhist order. Wearing elaborate masks and colourful costumes, as various characters, good and evil, the dancers perform **elaborate** movements to the sounds of **traditional** musical instruments. In that region, the Yak (a type of bull/cow with long hair covering its body), is a man's best friend, especially during the **harsh** winter. It is a **source** of food, clothing and means of transport. In the Yak Cham dance, the people express gratitude, for having the Yak in their lives.

The people of Sikkim also celebrate with the **Singhi Chham** or **Lion dance** (**Masks: Snow Lion**) and **Kagyed Chaam** (**Masks include: Antelope, Bull**) dances as they are also considered **sacred** and attract a huge number of **devotees** and tourists from all around the country and abroad. Have you personally **witnessed** any of these festivals, and seen how the masks are used? Tell the class.

YAK CHHAM



Picture Credit

<https://in.pinterest.com/pin/455989530993991713/>

SINGHI



Picture Credit

<https://www.nativeplanet.com/img/2013/10/17-1382006614-fair.jpg>

KAGYED



Picture Credit

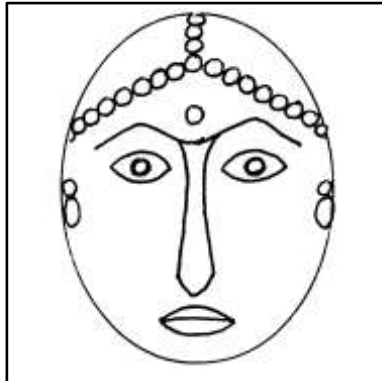
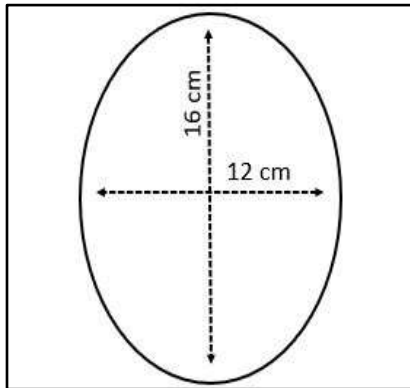
<https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/buddhist-monk-with-mask-during-festival-sikkim-gm157735224-20915816>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No.1 : WOMAN** (*Ellipse* shape)

- See drawings below.
- Make your drawing **accordingly**.
- Add colours using colour pencils /crayons/ felt pens.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- **Label:** On a paper, draw a rectangle shaped box, 6 cms x 4 cms, in which write the following details:

- 1. **Mask No.1**
- 2. **Woman**
- 3. **(Your Name, Class and Section)**
- 4. **(Date: Date/Month/Year)**

- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished, labelled mask, to your teacher, who will put it in your folder

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing the location and few important features of Sikkim, and its fascinating Mask dances.
 (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *Ellipse*-shaped, **Woman** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

- Students must ensure when class work is completed, they give their drawings to teacher, for placing safely in the Mask folder.
- A simple drawing folder may be made out of newspaper, brown paper, or chart paper.

Topic 5: KERALA

Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn the location and some special features of **Kerala**, and the kind of masks they use in their folk/tribal rituals and dances.
- (b) To learn how to make a simple **Monkey** mask (*Oval* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Kerala is a state on the West coast of South India, with the capital being Thiruvananthapuram. It is bordered by Karnataka to the north and northeast, Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Lakshadweep Sea to the west. Malayalam is the official language of the state. Look at the Map of India on Page 6. Can you locate Kerala? How different do you think, the climate of Kerala would be to Sikkim?

Kumattikali (Masks include: Elephant, Garud)

Kummattikali is the famous, colourful mask-dance of Kerala, popular during the festival of Onam when Kummattikali performers move from house to house collecting small gifts and entertaining people. The dancers wear, large, colourful masks, usually made of wood, and skirts or full body-covering of grass. The **themes** of Kummattikali are mostly taken from mythology and **folk lore**. The rhythm for the dance movements is provided by an *Onavillu*, a Keralite bow-shaped, string instrument made from wood or bamboo.



Picture Credit

<https://in.pinterest.com/pin/426505027183809229/>



Picture Credit

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:E0%B4%95%E0%B5%81%E0%B4%AE%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%AE%E0%B4%BE%E0%B4%9F%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%9F%E0%B4%BF_Kummattikali_2011_DSC_2703.JPG



Picture Credit

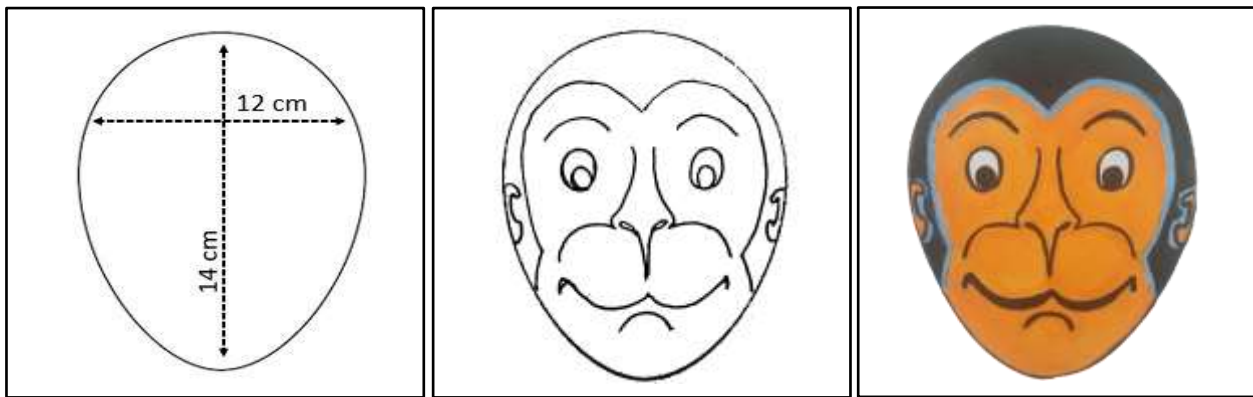
https://sp-ao.shortpixel.ai/client/to_webp,g_glossy,ret_img,w_500,h_253/https://www.miscw.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/CBP_6663-500x253.jpg

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No.2: MONKEY (Oval shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Colour your drawing neatly using colour pencils, crayons, or felt pens.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished, labelled mask, to your teacher, who will put it in your folder

✓ Learning Outcomes

(a) Knowing more about Kerala, it's **ever popular** Kumattikali dance, costumes, music and Masks.

(b) Knowing how to **methodically** make a simple *Oval* shaped **Monkey** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 6: WEST BENGAL

Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn where **West Bengal** is located in India, and what makes the **Chhau** and **Gomira dance** traditions, so popular among the people.
- (b) To learn how to make a simple **Man** mask (*Triangular* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

West Bengal is a state in the eastern region of India along the Bay of Bengal. It borders Bangladesh in the east, and Nepal and Bhutan in the north. It also borders the Indian states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim and Assam. The state capital is Kolkata. Look at the Map of India on Page 6. Can you locate West Bengal and the states around it?

Purulia Chhau (Masks: Lion, Tiger, Elephant)

Purulia is a district in West Bengal from where the famous Chhau dance began. The word Chhau means Chhaya (mask or shadow) according to ancient Sanskrit texts. The performance depicts episodes from the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Puranas through dance and music. Chhau has a strong **rural** connection. It also shows the close connection of man and nature.



Picture Credit

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/indian-art-318128-2016-04-15>



Picture Credit

<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/Lxhn4vVeWLA/mxresdefault.jpg>



Picture Credit

<https://www.deccanherald.com/content/631116/unmasking-traditions.html>

Gomira dance (Masks: gods, deities, demons, characters, animals)

Gomira dance in West Bengal is dedicated to the mother goddess, performed at the time of sowing of crops. The night before the dance, the masks are brought out and placed for Puja, conducted at midnight. Next day, the dance takes place at Gomirar Tola to the beating of dhaks (drum) and kansa (**percussion** instruments), without any songs, chants or narration.



Picture Credit

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



Picture Credit

<https://mapacademy.io/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/gomira-mask-2l.jpg>



Picture Credit

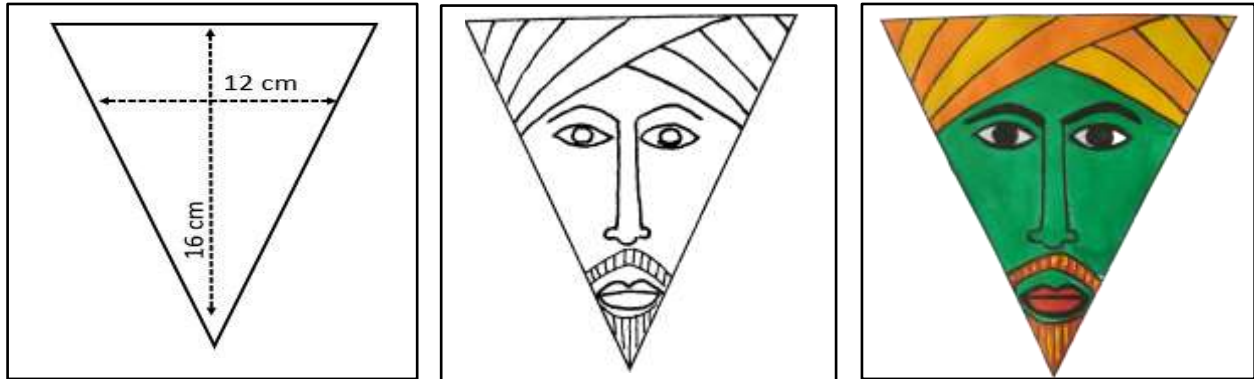
https://www.sahapedia.org/sites/default/files/styles/share_1200_630/public/Gomira_Masks_05_0.jpg?itok=zKxKUv4J

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No.3: MAN (Triangular shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Colour your drawing neatly using colour pencils, crayons, or felt pens.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished, labelled mask, to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing about the state of West Bengal, and its Chhau and Gomira dance traditions, their use of Masks, and how interestingly different they are.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *Triangular* shaped, **Man** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

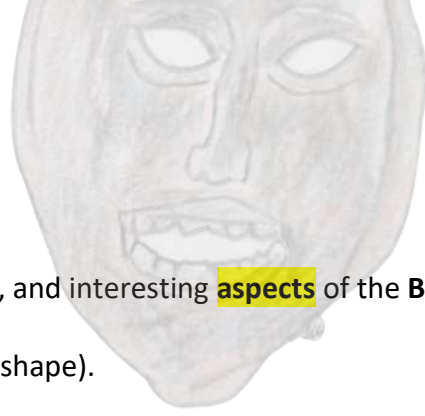
(5 minutes)



Topic 7: UTTAR PRADESH

Learning Objectives

- (a) To learn where the state of **Uttar Pradesh** is located, and interesting **aspects** of the **Banaras Ramleela** tradition.
- (b) To learn how to make a simple **TIGER** mask (*Circular* shape).



(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Uttar Pradesh is a state in northern India with Lucknow as its capital. The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the west, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi to the northwest. Hindi is the most widely spoken language. The two major rivers of the state, the Ganges and its tributary Yamuna, meet at the Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj (earlier Allahabad). Other notable rivers are Gomti and Saryu. Locate U.P. on the Map of India.

Banaras Ramleela, (*Masks: Ramayan characters*)

Ram Leela is a popular **enactment** of the mythological epic, Ramayana. Ram Leela celebration forms an **integral** part of the cultural life of the Hindi-speaking region of North India. The Ramnagar Ram Leela (at Varanasi) is enacted in the most traditional style and lasts for almost one month, drawing a huge number of devotees and tourists.

The Ram Leela is generally enacted on a single stage. But in the Ramnagar Ram leela, almost the whole town is transformed into a vast Ram Leela ground as structures **representing** Ashok Vatika, Lanka etc., are built at different locations in the town, and the audience moves along with the performers from one location to another. It is performed in the most traditional way, with characters speaking in their natural voices, with very little use of mikes and loudspeakers even when the audience number in thousands. Along with **appropriate** costumes, masks are widely used for various characters.



Picture Credit

https://www.sahapedia.org/sites/default/files/styles/share_1200_630/public/Gomira_Masks_05_0.jpg?itok=zkkUv4J



Picture Credit

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/116530709079027135/>



Picture Credit

https://resize.indiatvnews.com/en/resize/newbucket/730_-/2017/09/delhi-ram-lila-2014-luv-kush-red-fort-ramlila-img2-1506249462.jpg

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No. 4: TIGER (Circular shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished, labelled mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

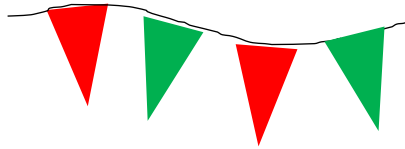
✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing basic details of Uttar Pradesh, and reasons that make the Banaras Ramleela tradition **unique**.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple, circular **Tiger** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 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 an enjoyable **MINI** 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

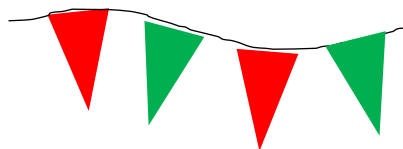
Since all of you would have made your masks the same size and with the same basic materials, a **reasonable** costing of your mask could be worked out as follows:

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

Exhibition

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

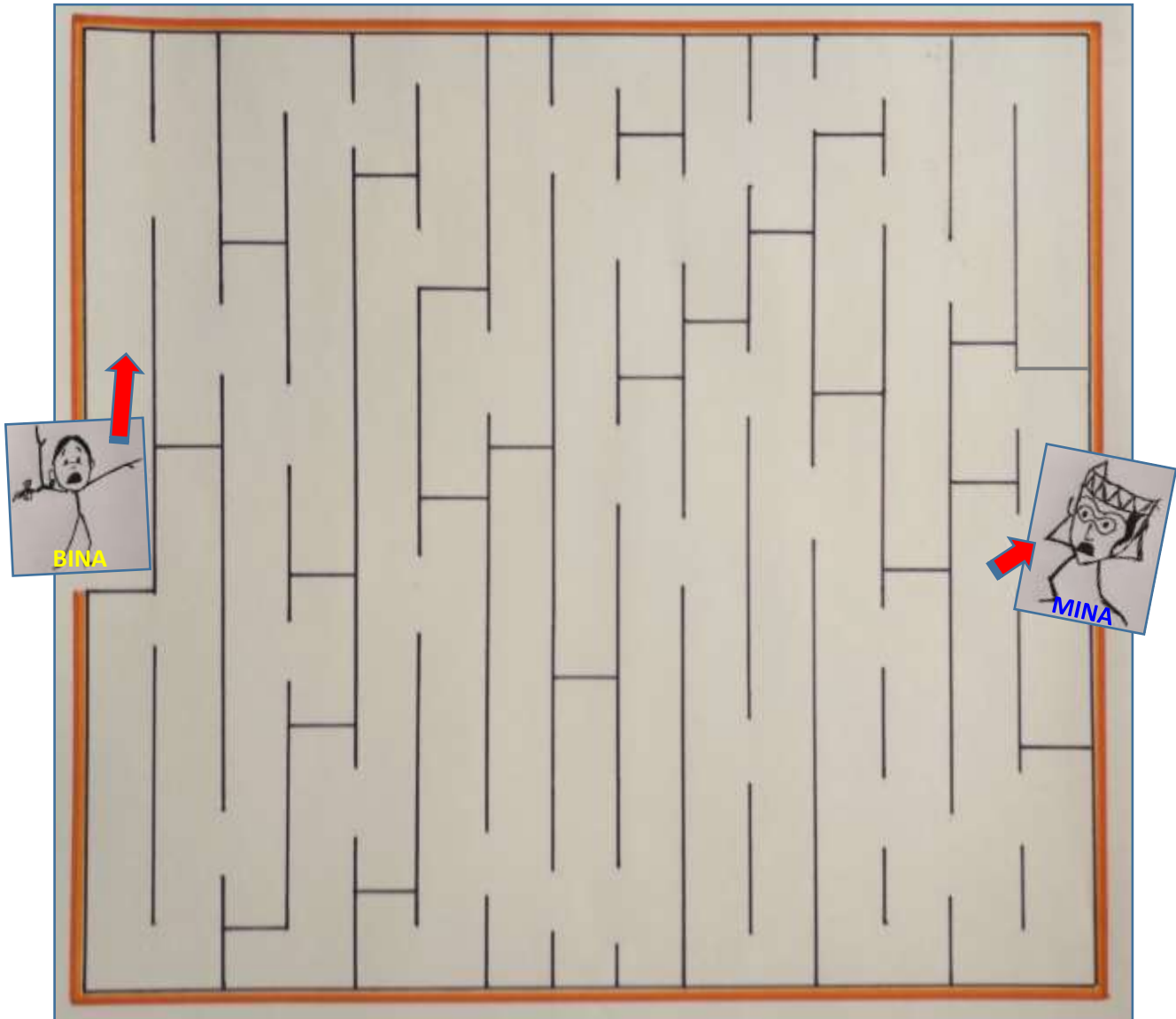
1. Decide on a date and time for the event.
2. If it is possible to hold the event in your school, your own class room would be the ideal location.
3. Organize how your masks, with prices marked, could be best displayed in the class.
4. The Lunch break could be the best time for other teachers and students to visit your class and view your mask display.
5. 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.
6. Take pictures of displays and people attending.
7. Enjoy!



PUZZLE PAGE

● **Help Bina, the girl, reach Mina, the mask.**

One afternoon, Bina and Mina 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 Bina to reach Mina through the maze before it gets dark? (Take a printout of this page, then use a pencil to trace out the path from Bina to Mina.)



● **Name the Mask**

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

RAGMOI

AKY HMHAC

TMKUILITAKA



ANSWERS:
GOMIRA
YAK CHHAM
KUMATTIKALI

Topic 9: GUJARAT

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning a few important points about the state of Gujarat, and interesting aspects of the tribal group, the Kokna.
- (b) Learning how to make a simple **Woman** mask (*Rectangular* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Gujarat is a state on the western coast of India. It is the fifth-largest Indian state by area and the ninth-largest state by **population**. It is bordered by Rajasthan to the northeast, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to the south, Maharashtra to the southeast, Madhya Pradesh to the east, and the Arabian Sea and the Pakistani province of Sindh to the west. Gujarat's capital city is Gandhinagar, and Gujarati is the official language of the state. Can you locate the underlined places on the Map of India?

Kokna (*Masks: Gods, Goddesses, Tribal Deities*)

Kokna is an Indian tribal community settled in the border areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra, and is also known as, Kokni, Kukna and Kukni. The Kokna are mostly nature worshipers who believe that rain is the supreme god. Their other deities are those they believe help them in their day-to-day activity, such as, 'Dhantari' which gives grain, 'Gavkari' which is used for farm work, and 'Kansari' which makes a living. Their masks depicting gods and tribal deities, are carved out of single pieces of soft wood, or made of clay, cow-dung, rice husk or paper, and decorated with bamboo strips and brightly coloured paper. Each dancer, who dances to the tune of tribal musical instruments, enacts steps typical of the character whose mask he wears.



Picture Credit
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/deity-kokna-tribe->



Picture Credit
https://ethnoflorence.files.wordpress.com/2021/05/img_3855-copy-2.jpg?w=618



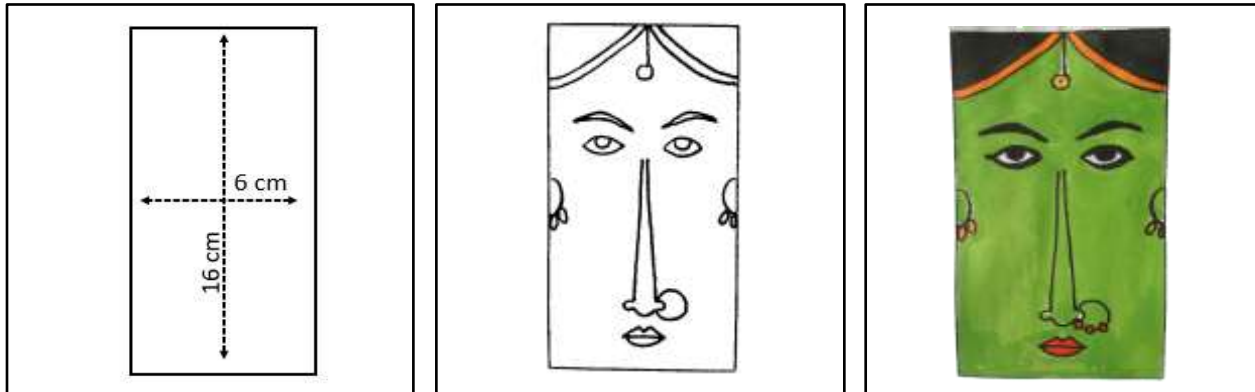
Picture Credit
<https://phillipsantiques.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/PA-00240-01.jpg>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK NO. 5: WOMAN** (*Rectangular shape*)

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished, labelled mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing the location of Gujarat and surrounding states, and what makes the Kokna tribe unique.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *rectangular* **Woman** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 10: TAMIL NADU

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about **Tamil Nadu's** basic features, and its **three interesting folk dance forms**.
 (b) Learning how to make a simple **Bull mask (Triangular shape)**.

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Tamil Nadu is a state in southern India. Its capital and largest city is Chennai (earlier Madras). Lying in the southern-most part of the Indian subcontinent. It is bordered by the Indian union territory of Puducherry and the states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, as well as an international **maritime** border with Sri Lanka, the Bay of Bengal in the east, and the Indian Ocean in the south. The official language is Tamil, one of the **longest-surviving** classical languages in the world. See the Map of India. Locate all these places.

Puliyattam - Tiger dance, is a lively folk art dance of Tamil Nadu, usually performed by 6 performers, in complete tiger costume, with body paint and masks, who move and behave like the majestic tigers, to the thunderous sounds of beating drums and local instruments.

Mayilattam – Peacock dance, is an artistic and religious form of dance performed in the Hindu temples of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in **reverence** to Lord Subrahmanya. Mayilattam performers wear full peacock costumes and masks and move on wooden **stilts** attached to their feet, which requires **extensive** training and practise.

Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam – Horse dance, is performed with a dummy horse having a space inside in which a person can fit and then control the movements of the horse.

PULIYATTAM



Picture Credit

<https://m.facebook.com/airnewsalerts/photos/do-you-knowpuliyattam-tiger-dance-is-a-very-famous-folk-dance-of-tamil-nadu-puli/530323713775697/?locale2=fa> IR

MAYILATTAM



Picture Credit

https://twitter.com/photo_concierge/status/828827900673667072

POIKKAAL KUTHIRAI AATTAM



Picture Credit

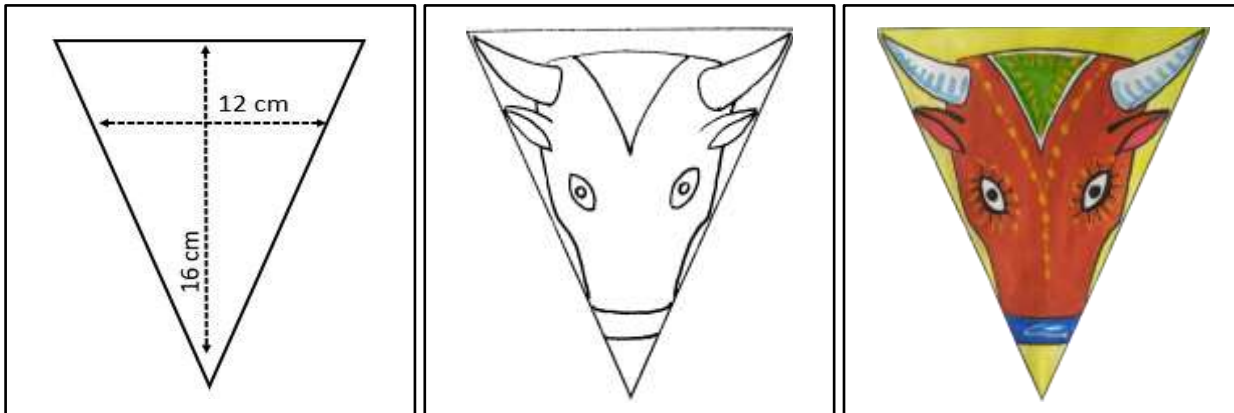
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/dakshinachitra-to-celebrate-vinayaka-chaturthi-with-folk-dance-performances/articleshow/70879566.cms>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No.6 : Animal –BULL (Triangular shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished labelled mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing basic features of Tamil Nadu, its three major folks dances, and their distinct differences.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *triangular Bull* mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 11: ASSAM

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about the location of **Assam**, its rich **resources** and culture, and **Majuli, the Mask Nursery**.
- (b) Learning how to make a simple **Man** mask (**Square** shaped).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Assam is a state in northeastern India. It is bordered by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh to the north; Nagaland and Manipur to the east; Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Bangladesh to the south; and West Bengal to the west via the Siliguri Corridor. Assamese is the official and most commonly spoken language of the state, followed by Bengali and Bodo. Assam is known for Assam tea and Assam silk. Assam is home to the one-horned Indian rhinoceros, along with the wild water buffalo, pygmy hog, tiger and various species of Asiatic birds, and provides one of the last wild **habitat** for the Asian elephant. Can you find the above underlined states on the Map of India on page 6?

Majuli, the Mask Nursery

Majuli is a river island in Assam, with the Brahmaputra flowing to the south and the Kherkutia Xuti joining the river Subansiri in the north. It is also home to Satras or **monasteries**, each serving as a caretaker to a different art form, like dance and Raas leela theatre performances and bhaonas, which make use of dramatic masks. The traditional art of making masks is passed down from father to son or from the guru or teacher at the Satra to the students. Majuli masks come alive during Dushera and Deepawali seasons, for night-long performances. Three different types of masks are made. The Mukhabhaona which covers the face, the Lotokoi which is bigger in size, extending down to the chest, and Cho Mukha which is a head and body mask.



Picture Credit

<https://twitter.com/geetimak/status/1264201037851680769>



Picture Credit

<https://www.nezine.com/info/T2RDTXVML202UHhnaTZITmZKUyszQT09/magical-masks:-in-search-of-mukha.html>



Picture Credit

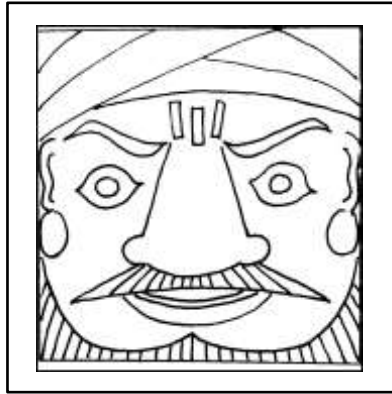
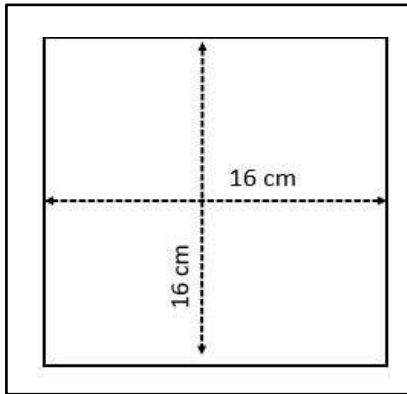
http://majulilandscape.gov.in/gallery_culture_maskmaking.php

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No.7 : MAN (Square shaped)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



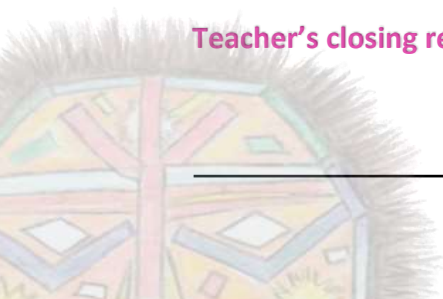
- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your finished labelled mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing about the state of Assam and things that make it unique.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *square Man* mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)



Topic 12: ODISHA

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about **Odisha**, and its spectacular **Animal Mask Dances**.
 (b) Learning how to make a simple **Elephant** mask (**Rectangular** shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 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. Can you locate Odisha and the above underlined states on the Map of India on page 6?

Bagh Nritya (Tiger dance), Pashu Nritya (Animal dance)

(Masks: tiger, goat, bull horse, lion, elephant, deer, peacock, duck)

This 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

http://www.photojournal.com/categories.php?cat_id=323



Picture Credit

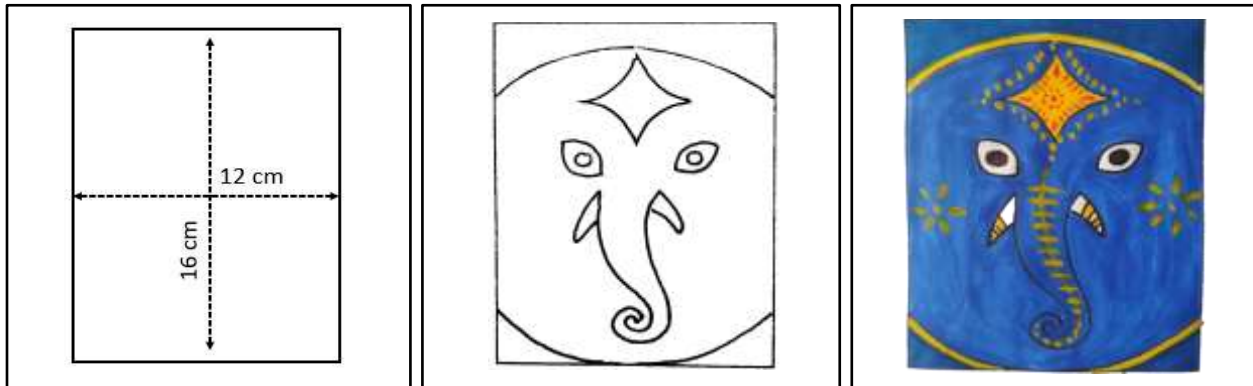
https://mobile.twitter.com/hashtag/baghan_acha?src=hash

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No. 8 : ELEPHANT (Rectangular shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your labelled, finished mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing basic features of Odisha and its **fascinating** Animal Mask Dances.
 (b) Knowing how to make a simple, *rectangular* **Elephant** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 13: HIMACHAL PRADESH

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about **Himachal Pradesh**, and the very popular **Lion, Tiger Mask Dance**.
 (b) Learning how to make a simple **Woman** mask (*Half Oval* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 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**. See where these* lie on the Map of India.

Paldli Fagli celebrations

Fagli or Phagli 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://ethnoflorence.files.wordpress.com/2022/02/rumsu_mask_himachal_pradesh.png?w=850



Picture Credit
<https://s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/townscript-production/gallery-images/948326/whatsapp-image-2019-02-02-at-7-a0e3bc8c-fb02-427d-8509-a9a069369e7b.jpeg>



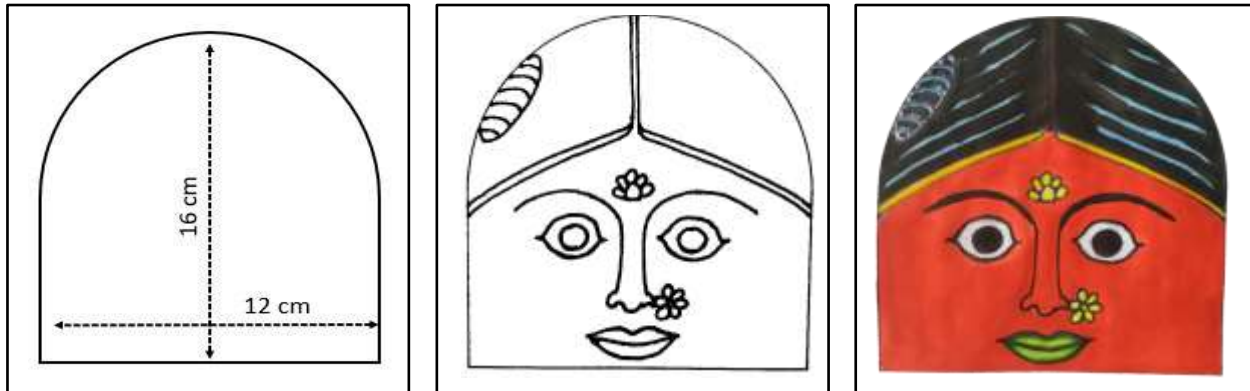
Picture Credit
<https://s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/townscript-production/images/cfaced54-104a-4f27-8e2e-1a28e467114a.jpeg>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No. 9: WOMAN (Half Ellipse shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your labelled, finished mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

(a) Knowing about Himachal Pradesh, and its interesting Lion, Tiger Mask Dance.

(b) Knowing how to make a simple, *Half Ellipse* shaped, **Woman** mask.**Teacher's closing remarks / instructions**

(5 minutes)



Topic 14: JHARKHAND

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about **Jharkhand**, and the beautiful **Seraikella Chhau** dance tradition.
- (b) Learning how to make a simple **Lion** mask (*Rhombus /diamond* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 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. Locate Jharkhand on the Map of India on page 7. How different is it from Himachal Pradesh

Seraikela Chhau (*Masks: Gods, Warriors,*).

Seraikela 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 take 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 and 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, which is possibly one of the reasons why Seraikela Chhau **compositions** do not last more than ten minutes.



Picture Credit

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Chaitra-Parba-Chhau-Festival-Orissa.jpg>



Picture Credit

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



Picture Credit

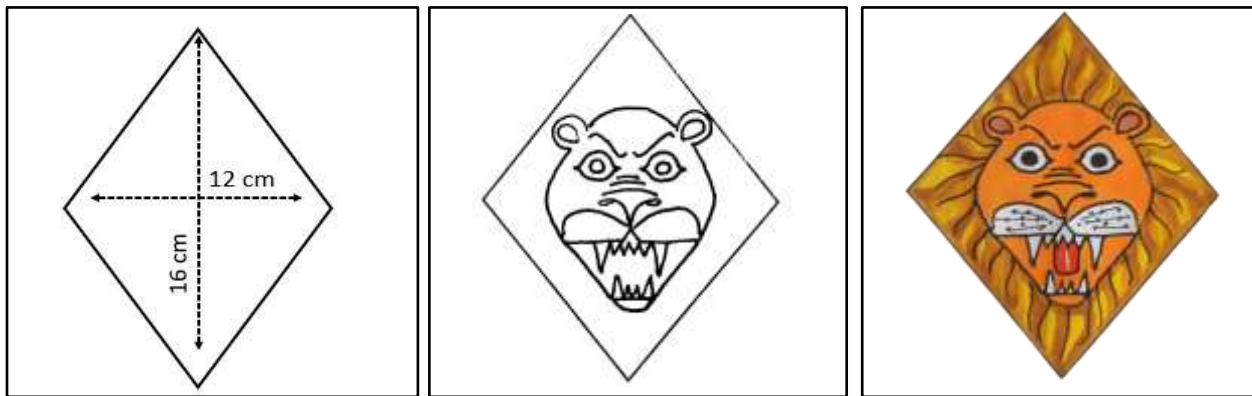
<https://images.mid-day.com/images/images/2014/aug/chau1.jpg>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No. 10: Animal – LION (Rhombus / diamond shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your labelled, finished mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing about Jharkhand and its fascinating Seraikella Chhau dance tradition.
 (b) Knowing how to make a simple, rhombus shape, **Lion** mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)



Topic 15: TELENGANA

Learning Objectives

- (a) Learning about **Telangana**, and its unique **Cheriyal dance** tradition.
- (b) Learning how to make a simple **Man** mask (*Trapezium* shape).

(A) READ, UNDERSTAND, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Telangana is a state in India situated on the south-central stretch of the Indian peninsula on the high Deccan Plateau. Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north, Chhattisgarh to the northeast, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the east and south. The terrain of Telangana region consists mostly of hills, mountain ranges, and thick dense forests. Can you locate it on the Map of India? How different would you think the climate and vegetation would be to Gujarat?

Cheriyal masks

Cheriyal (or Cheriyal) is about a 100kms away from Hyderabad in the state of Telangana. This area is known for its master craftsmen who prepare bright and colourful scrolls and masks. Cheriyal Masks represent the characters from traditional Cheriyal scrolls, such as human characters, animals like, tiger and cow, and few others, and are made with the purpose of entertaining children and decorating homes.

The unique feature of these masks is that they are made from coconut shells. Each shell is cut into two halves, the outer surface is scraped and smoothed, and a paste of tamarind seed and saw dust is used to shape the features on the mask. When dry, it is covered with a layer of khadi cloth over which a mixture of white mud and tree gum is applied. When dry, the mask is painted in bright, attractive colours.



Picture Credit

<https://in.pinterest.com/pin/ganesha-cheriyal-mask-from-telangana--438467713718047631/>



Picture Credit

<https://www.earthenwallplates.com/product-category/decor-accessories/handcrafted-masks/>



Picture Credit

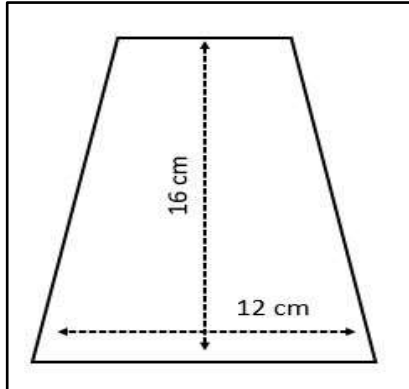
<https://www.amazon.in/Indic-Inspirations-Cheriyal-Wall-Masks/dp/B08W9DSJHP>

(B) LOOK, DRAW, MAKE

(35 minutes)

Making **MASK No. 11: MAN (Trapezium shape)**

- See drawings below, and make your drawing accordingly.
- Neatly colour your drawing as shown.



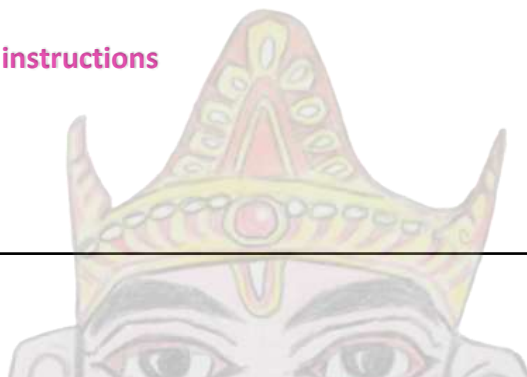
- Carefully cut out the mask shape.
- Make a label as shown on pg. 14.
- Cut out the label and paste it on the back of the Mask.
- Hand over your labelled, finished mask to your teacher, who will put it in your folder.

✓ Learning Outcomes

- (a) Knowing about Telengana and its unique Cheriyal masks.
- (b) Knowing how to make a simple **Man** mask, in a *Trapezium* shape.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)



Topic 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
Total cost of mask	₹ 100.00

Exhibition

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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- The Masked dancers of Fagli Tripoto
- Paldi fagli asks of himachal pradesh
- 10 Fascinating Cultural Masks from Around the World | Western Union
- 10 Fascinating Cultural Masks from around the World – Stefan Zechner
- Folk wonders of Ganjam | INDIAN CULTURE (Animal masks used)
- THE VANISHING FACES TRIBAL MASK OF GUJARAT, INDIA, TRIBAL CULTURE - YouTube (Tribal asks)
- Folk wonder of Ganjam - YouTube (animal masks play an important part in the cultural presentations of Ganjam district of Odisha)
- Traditional and tribal masks - Google Search
- tribal masks worn in karnataka - Search (bing.com)
- Kamat's Potpourri: The Masks of India - Masks of Madhya Pradesh



GLOSSARY

Page 7 Topic 1:

Learning Objectives – What we want to learn.

Enable – Make possible.

Pg. 8 Topic 1:

Expression – A certain look that means something.

Learning Outcomes –What we have learnt.

Facial – Of the face.

Pg. 11 Topic 3:

Locate – To find.

Preserve – To keep something safe and unchanged.

Pg. 12 Topic 3:

Basic – Most simple.

Pg. 13 Topic 4:

Fabulous – Wonderful.

Thinly populated – Having very few people.

Variety – Many kinds.

Ritualistic – To do set number of things in a certain order.

Elaborate – Having many difficult parts.

Traditional – Things which are a part of our customs and beliefs for many years.

Harsh – Severe.

Source – From where we get something.

Sacred – Holy.

Devotees – Those who are very interested in or about something or someone.

Witnessed – Seen something taking place.

Pg. 14 Topic 4:

Accordingly –As shown or instructed.

Pg.15 Topic 5:

Themes –Ideas, subjects or topics which Kummattikali dances are about.

Folk lore –Beliefs, customs, stories which people or folk, pass on from one to another for many years.

Pg.16 Topic 5:

Ever popular – Always liked by many people.

Methodically – In an orderly, step-by-step manner.

Pg. 17 Topic 6:

Rural – Of or from the countryside, not the city.

Percussion – Musical instruments that are played by striking or shaking them, for example, drums, tabla, bells.

Pg. 19 Topic 7:

Aspects – Particular parts of something.

Enactment – Acting out a role or story.

Integral – Most necessary to make something complete.

Representing – Doing something on behalf of or in place of someone else.

Appropriate – Suitable, proper.

Pg. 20 Topic 7:

Unique – Totally one of a kind.

Pg. 21 Topic 8:

Mini – Very small.

Reasonable – Fair, sensible, correct.

Pg. 22 Puzzle Page:

Unscramble – Put in the right order.

Reveal – Show.

Pg. 23 Topic 9:

Population – All people living in a particular place.

Pg. 24 Topic 9:

Dimensions – measurements, size.

Pg. 25 Topic 10:

Maritime – Connected with the sea.

Longest surviving – Alive and well for a very long time.

Reverence – Deep respect.

Stilts – A pair of upright poles with supports for the feet, to enable the user to walk raised above the ground.

Extensive – A great amount of.

Pg. 27 Topic 11:

Resources – Knowledge, things, people, who are most valuable for carrying out a task.

Habitat – Natural home or surroundings.

Monasteries – Group of holy people living together under strict rules.

Pg. 29 Topic 12:

Spectacular – Very impressive.

Paper Mache – a soft material made into a dough by mixing finely crushed paper, glue and water. Objects made from this mixture when dry, are light, hard and strong.

Pg. 30 Topic 12:

Fascinating – Something extremely attractive.

Pg. 31 Topic 13:

Autonomous – Free to act on their own.

Lunar – Of the Moon, like the Moon, by the Moon.

Awakening – To wake up and be active again.

Farewell - Leaving a place or person, saying goodbye.

Varying – different in one or many ways.

Pg. 33 Topic 14:

Compositions – The way many parts are put together to make something complete.

Pg. 37 Topic 16:

Labour – Actual hard work done by someone.

Gala – A very big and special event.





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