ARTS AND CRAFTS
For Class Eight

NATIONAL CURRICULUM & TEXTBOOK BOARD
DHAKA
ARTS AND CRAFTS

For Class Eight
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[For Class VIII]

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Preface

Education is the key to development. A progressively improved education system largely determines the pace and the quality of national development. To reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people and the socio-economic and cultural reality in the context of the post independent Bangladesh, new textbooks were introduced in the beginning of the 1980s following the recommendations of the National Curriculum and Textbook Committee.

In 1994, in accordance with the need for change and development, the textbooks of lower secondary, secondary and higher secondary were revised and modified. The textbooks from classes VI to IX were written in 1995. In 2000, almost all the textbooks were rationally evaluated and necessary revision were made. In 2008, the Ministry of Education formed a Task Force for Education. According to the advice and guidance of the Task Force, the cover, spelling and information in the textbooks were updated and corrected.

To make assessment more meaningful and in accordance with the need of the curriculum, Creative Questions and Multiple Choice Questions are given at the end of each chapter. It is hoped that this will reduce the dependency of students on rote memorisation. The students will be able to apply the knowledge they have gained to judge, analyse and evaluate real life situation.

The social life in all areas revolves around art. To build a progressive nation and healthy society, artists play a vital role together with doctors, engineers, agriculturists, educationists and politicians. Like the developed countries Arts and Crafts have been given an important position in education in developing countries. Practical lessons have been given in the texts so that learners can learn to apply their knowledge in practical fields. It is hoped that the textbook has rightly reflected the need of the curriculum and the learning outcomes.

This book of Arts and Crafts for class VIII is the English Version of the original textbook entitled ‘Charu O Karukala’ written in Bangla.

We know that curriculum development is a continuous process on which textbooks are written. Any logical and formative suggestions for improvement will be considered with care. On the event of the golden jubilee of the Independence of Bangladesh in 2021, we want to be a part of the ceaseless effort to build a prosperous Bangladesh.

In spite of sincere efforts in translation, editing and printing some inadvertent errors and omissions may be found in the book. However, our efforts to make it more refined and impeccable will continue. Any constructive suggestion towards its further improvement will be gratefully considered.

I thank those who have assisted us with their intellect and efforts in the writing, editing and rational evaluation of this book. We hope that the book will be useful for the students for whom it is written.

(Prof. Md. Mostafa Kamaluddin)
Chairman
National Curriculum and Textbook Board
Dhaka.
Preface and Directive for the Teachers

This Textbook on Arts and Crafts has been written according to the Curriculum and Syllabus. Arts and Crafts are paintings. Crafts is hand wrought. For this reason the teacher has to make conscious effort to co-operate and make the students understand the rules and the lessons according to the descriptions given in the book. The teacher should be careful about the collection of materials and how these are to be used by the students. It has to be mentioned that the students should draw paintings and make the crafts themselves. The teacher should never interfere with their works. He/she only will observe the dimensions and maturity of the students' works and advise them. The teacher may point out the easy rules and common perceptible objects of a painting by doing it in mother page and demonstrate separately how to do a craft, if necessary. As arts is a hand-wrought subject, the role of an art-teacher is so important. This will encourage the students to be self-reliant and grow self confidence.

Every year there should be an exhibition of the students' arts and crafts in all schools and the best work of art should be encouraged with awards and prizes. The students eagerness to improve these craftsmanship in paintings and handicrafts if they get the opportunity to participate in the national and international handicrafts exhibitions & art-competitions.

One should attend art-exhibitions and visit different museums if he/she goes for air excursion to a big city.

The students should be encouraged to visit the art-colleges and other art institutions to observe the various methods and the media of arts and crafts. The students have to gather the knowledge that there are many other methods, tools and media besides the text of the book.
Examination and Distribution of Marks:

**Full Marks - 50**

1. **Theoretical - 20 marks**
   A. Descriptive - 10 marks
      Two questions out of four to be answered $5 + 5 = 10$
   B. Objective (multiple choice) - 10 marks
      Ten questions to be tick marked $10 \times 1 = 10$
      There will be questions from every chapter

2. **Practical - 30 marks**
   A. Fine arts (painting) - 15 marks
      (a) Class work - 5 marks
         25 paintings must be done throughout the year as class work
      (b) Examination - 10 marks.
         One painting in examination.
         Time limit for one painting in examination - 4 hours or as needed.
   
   B. Handicraft /Cottage /Crafts - 15 marks
      (a) Class work - 5 marks
         Two subjects must be learnt throughout the year.
      (b) Examination - 10 marks
         Students will learn about any two objects from the handicrafts /cottage/crafts portion, but will attempt only one in the examination.

         Time limit - 5 hours or as necessary.
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CHAPTER-ONE

The Necessity of Drawing Pictures

The drawings of pictures and other arts help men to enrich themselves and make their lives beautiful. So, if children are taught from childhood to be eager to draw pictures, they will be able to judge what is elegant and what is not, besides this studying other subjects students will be able to make their tasks beautiful. Let's see how a student can improve his talent by practising to draw and paint pictures and how lots of qualities may be widened in a person through practising the drawing pictures and other fine arts.

What a child does, when he/she draws a picture? What he thinks? What is the size of his drawing-paper? Suppose, the measurement of the paper is 37×25 c.m. The child wants to draw a picture of a village. A few houses, trees, the bank of rivers, the boats tied by the river side, women working in the ghat (landing-stair), cows grazing in the field, birds flying and many other things like these may be drawn. He tries to include and express beautifully so many things of such a big village scene in a small piece of white paper. Through, this, decorating things beautifully and concentrated feelings discipline is practised in the child's mind. Then he thinks about the colours, how and where to apply a particular colour on the subject so that the picture looks nice. Then he uses colours to make the picture as beautiful as possible. Through choice of colours and making beautiful pictures the child can realise which is elegant and what is not, develops the recognition of beauty in him. Through drawing many pictures they develop habits to do the artistic and beautiful things. He becomes self-confident to produce beautiful piece of art as he grows up. He becomes habituated to look keenly at nature, surroundings, men, animals etc. when he thinks about the subjects of paintings. In this way the child gains a lot of knowledge about many things. This child, when he grows up becomes capable of taking any responsibility. Suppose, he becomes a director of an institution in which two hundred men work. It will be easy for him to develop the institution, dividing these two hundred people into systematic groups because he can visualise the institute like a picture. By developing a habit of painting and
drawing pictures’ a person can be a good citizen, because in developed countries drawings paintings is a compulsory subject like any other subjects.

Let us think in a different way. If any one wants to take arts and paintings as a profession, that is, if one who wants to be an artist after growing up, then practising arts from childhood may be very helpful.

The artists are a very important and necessary part in all the spheres of activities of social life in Bangladesh.

The artists taking up arts as profession in various spheres of activities they are:-

The professional craftsmen in the village, such as:

blacksmith, potters, weavers, goldsmiths, spinner and craftsmen of bamboos and canes. The girls and women do embroidered quilts, shital pati (mat) zainamaz, durries, fans etc, by weaving and doing embroidery works. The arts which are being practised by the general people from generation to generation, from era to era, have been named as 'Folk-arts', `Arts' and 'Crafts'. The eagerness of the modern people has been growing rapidly in the field of folk-arts, arts and crafts for day to day living. For this reason, all kinds of craftsmanship and fine arts is needed to be practised, to be skilled and perfected.

Artists are doing responsible jobs in various spheres of modern life. The artists are needed for publishing books and news papers. Importance of drawing is many fold in education, specially in engineering, medical science, sculpture, different-science education, history, geography etc. Artists are needed for every television programme. It is not possible to do any drama or cinema without a fine-artist and set decorator.

In various industrial designing, that is:- to make the designs of the shapes and perfect forms of air-bus, aeroplane, ship, car, bus, train, television, radio, household metal utensils, key, lock, electric-light, fan, bottle, pots, jar etc. Even pen, pencil, knife and different furniture, an artist or craftsman is very much needed. The fine artist and craftsman make designs for the boxes of books, various covers of things. The painters work for the advertisements, posters and signboards too. The fame of the fine artists of Bangladesh has spread over
the world for the designing of dresses, sarees, panzabis and paintings also. As a doctor, an engineer, a skilled administrator, conscious politician and a lawyer is needed for the society, a painter is equally needed to make a society nice, dignified and complete.

**Painting is the language of All Men**
There are many countries and many nations all over the world. All of them have different languages. A man learns two or three more languages according to his need. But a few linguists can learn eight to ten languages.

The paintings were the medium of exchanging ideas and thoughts of men from the primitive age. The primitive men expressed their ideas, views and thoughts by drawing pictures and various signs. The letters of different languages have come from these pictures and signs. You will be able to know gradually about all these by reading books. A true story about how pictures can be the language of all men is narrated here. A famous writer's house is in Dhaka city. A homely gathering has assembled there and made a complete gathering by the presence of writers, artists, singer and other intellectuals. The discussions ranged from politics, economics, literatures, cultures and many other subjects.

The event took place a long ago, perhaps in the year of 1963 or 1964. Dr. Mohammad Shahid-ullah, Dr. Md. Enamul Haque, Munir Chowdhury, Professor Mansur-uddin and more other like them were among them. There were long discussion of the various languages all over the world. At one stage one of them said that, he could read, write and speak in five languages, then the discussion started discussed as to, how many languages everyone knows, Dr. Md. Shahid ullah knew many languages. He was specialized at least in eighteen languages.

Some of them knew three, some four, some five and some two languages. The atmosphere was vibrant with all these discussions. One of them was listening attentively sitting quietly in a corner. After a long time he said, ‘Listen' I have
been listening to all your conversations. Some of you know two, some three, some four or five languages. Dr. Shahidullah is the exception. He is an expert in many languages. But I know a little bit of my mother tongue and English.

Besides this I do not know any other language. But I know a language which may be called the language of the world or the language of all men. Because the people of every corner speaking any language will understand this language easily. None of you know this language.

All of them in the meeting looked at this person sitting in a corner. Listening to him, all became speechless. All tried to recover the meanings of his words. After some time they could realize the real significance of his words and became highly delighted with joy. They answered, "Yes, right you are of course you can, you have that quality".

The person who was speaking like this was Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin. He painted pictures. And it is true that everyone can understand pictures. To understand pictures of one country is not at all difficult for the people of another country, though they may speak in a different language. We could easily learn about the primitive men, their life style, societies etc.. We could know about the gradual changes and evaluation of mankind of the world from the arts which were done in different ages of different countries. We could also learn about the societies and cultures of the very early periods.

"The painting is the language of the world or everyone's language", this name was given by Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin. He gave a description of an experience about this name in that gathering.

He went on a travel to Europe at that time. Travelling a few countries of Europe via Paris, he reached Spain. He could manage by speaking a little English in other countries but in Paris he met with a strange incident. The French-people are so conscious about their language that they do not speak any other language except their mother tongue, though they know English and other foreign languages. In Spain it is the same. The Spanish do not want to speak in any other language except their own language. Even if they learn any other they are tactful enough not to disclose it. Only if they face any unavoidable circumstances on feeling sorry for somebody, only then some of them come
forword to speak in a foreign language, otherwise not. Of course, it is not so easy to find a person, who knows any other language.

While in Paris Zainul Abedin had learnt a few words of French for convenience while travelling, such as Excuse Moi (excuse me), silvous plait (kindly), pargle vous Franchais (Do you know French), pargle vous Englais (Do you know English?), merci beaucoup (many thanks), and monsicur etc.. But these few words are not enough for travelling extensively.

The artist faced a difficult situation when he arrived in Spain. He knew nothing about Spanish. Though he knew a few French words, these are absolute here. Asking, pargle vous Englais, he roamed here and there but a person knowing English could not be found. Entering a restaurant the artist would follow the activities of the people from distance. He would not sit in a crowd, when the space was vacant he would choose a lonely table. He tried to make the waiter understand by making signs, what he wanted to eat. He often became tired to trying to make them understand but he failed to make them understand, what he would like to eat. So, there was no way but to depend on the waiter's mercy. He could not get the food of his taste.

Something happened at noon one day. The artist was hungry. He sat at an empty table in the varanda of a restaurant. He looked around for a hotel boy, but couldn't find out. A gentle man was eating a fried-prawn with a bread at a little-distance. Seeing the decorated prawn in his dish, the artist wanted to eat it. He had almost forgotten about the last time he had tasted prawn ask in his home country. Seeing prawns that day, he had an ardent desire to eat it, after a long time. For this reason he began to search for the waiter (hotel boy). But there is no trace of him. He could have given the order for food easily showing the gentle man's dish, if the waiter could be found. Finally, what he had apprehended, actually happened. The gentle man went away in front of him after eating , so he could not give the order by pointing at his plate of prawn.

The waiter (hotel boy) came back after fifteen minutes. He was very busy. Inside there was a big crowd of people. The waiter asked him in his own language what the artist wanted to eat. To be answered in a hurry as he had no -time.
The artist Zainul Abedin tried to make the waiter understand his wish by pointing at the empty table, where the gentle man was eating the fried-prawn. He tried his best to make him understand about the fried-prawn. The waiter rattled in French morning a in number of food, but a single word was not understood. Zainul Abedin gave up the hope of eating the much desired fried prawn. But the waiter was obstinate. He was not willing to disappoint the customer. He told the artist to follow him inside by gesture. In the restaurant it was very crowded. The waiter took him inside the kitchen, passing many people.

The kitchen was very neat and clean. Most of the workers were girls. It seemed that the waiter told them about the artist. All of them looked at the artist with
smiling faces and pity. They began to display the legs of this and that to ask the artist what kind of food he wanted. The artist was answering politely no monsicur no monsicur. It continued for a long time. He felt ashamed. But the girls were not at all annoyed. The more he refused, with more hospitality they were showing him all the food which were being cooked, one by one from the kitchen of the restaurant. Suddenly, one of them showed a leg of a prawn, then the artist had a smile on his face. The girls were dying with laughter. For this ordinary thing he had done so much! He fell so ashamed, he thought he should not have done so. All, of the restaurant were smiling. The waiter was serving

Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin drew the pictured to make the waiter understand what food he wanted to eat and also drew that he would not drink the wine
and smiling too. The girls of that kitchen will have something to laugh about for a long time thinking about this brown man's activities. He was eating the prawn unmindfully and was thinking. But it was nobody's fault, so what could I do? I cannot speak their language, and can't make them understand!

Suddenly he had an idea. He decided that, he would come to the same restaurant in the evening for dinner. That waiter appeared with a suppressed smile as soon as he entered the restaurant at night. Zainul Abedin did not feel depressed at all. He took out the pencil from his pocket and opened an exercise book. Then began his tasks. He drew a pan to boil eggs and one fry-pan on the other side on a white paper. Then drawing a big cow, a back-thigh of the cow he put an arrow sign towards the boiling pan. That meant, he wanted to eat the cooked meat of that thigh. Then an egg of a hen, cauliflower, potato and all necessary foods which he wanted to eat was drawn one by one. The waiter was very much amazed. There was a big crowd in short time. Many people gathered in the whole restaurant. They were noticing the artist's new and amazing process of giving an order for food. The artist lifted his head and looked around after a long time. Answering the question in their eyes he disclosed his identification that he was an artist. Everyone was delighted and wanted to help him. One of them said 'Excuse me' in English, then came near him eagerly and asked, "May I sit? May I help you?" The waiter rushed to the kitchen to bring food, which were drawn in the sketch-book. All foods were served in a short time.

The gentle man, who knew English invited him to his residence. He wanted to introduce the artist to his other friends. Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin never again felt inconvenient to travel in foreign countries, after that. Because, he used to keep the sketch-book and pencils with him.

Exercise

Theoretical

A. Put 'tick (✓) marks to the correct answers.

1. What is beautiful and what is not can be judged through drawing a picture.
2. Sense of discipline and taste for beauty grows in people's mind by drawing picture from childhood.
3. The studies have been ruined by drawing pictures from childhood.
4. It is possible to know a lot about people, animals, nature, environment and many other subjects by drawing picture from childhood.
5. Drawing picture, makes a man not brave but timid.
6. By drawing pictures studying about other subjects can be improved.
7. There will be no disadvantages without artists in human society.
8. The artists are very necessary in different media as television programmes, dramas, cinemas etc.
9. Drawing pictures and other craftsmanship is a luxury for our poor society.
10. Designs of garments, crafts of leathers and gunnies has become a famous in foreign countries.

B. Written
1. Write in short about the necessity of drawing pictures in the human society.
2. What qualities grow in a child by drawing pictures? Explain.
3. In which spheres of human society are the artists contributing? Give a description.
4. How could Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin prove that 'Drawing picture' is the language of all men? Write briefly in your own language.
5. Suppose you are in a restaurant in China, you want to eat something. They don't know your language. Draw a picture about what you want to eat to make the hotel people understand like Shilpachariya.
Aesthetic Arts, Crafts and Folk Arts

Aesthetic Arts

The pictures, which children draw can be named 'Childrens' Arts. Elders draw pictures with various medias. These are called 'Arts'. Statues or forms which are done with wood, cement and stone are called 'Sculptures'. The planning of designs of houses, different buildings, institutions, monuments etc. is called architecture. Making all planning of designs and to give shapes of buildings markets, cities, settlement of a township, a human colony, zoos, parks, stadiums, even all planning, are called architectural arts.

Fine arts, sculptures and other arts are called 'Arts' in a word. The artist thinks about a lot, when he does the art-works. He keeps in mind about his society, family and the people around him. The artist expresses tile mood of his emotion, happiness, sorrow and grief in his creations of 'Arts'. It will bring happiness to people who will be able to identify their thoughts and life style with the pictures, their minds will be moved with its beauty, such thoughts inspire the artist's mind when there is some mysterious, appeal in the artist's creation, then those creations are called the ‘Aesthetic Arts’. ‘Aesthetic' came from the word “delightful”. Delightful means the ‘Paradise' (The garden of Eden).

Men's need are two kinds. First one is-mental-need which means the feeling sense of beauty. Another is physical-need that means need of daily life. Fine Arts fulfill the mental need and Crafts help to fulfill the need of daily life.

Crafts

People use arts in many ways to make their lives beautiful and to live in peace and happiness. Even when the poor villagers, farmers, workers build huts with bamboos, straw and hay (plant of fiber), they try to build them as neat and beautiful as possible.
They try to make different designs around the window-blind, they make
different designs with bamboos and canes and also make designs on doors and
windows. The reason for doing all these are inherent liking for artistic thing in
every man's mind. Every one wants to live nicely. The houses of the owner of
an agricultural farm, Zemindars or rich people of a village are kept neatly. There
are various artistic designs of flowers, birds, creepers and herbs on the wooden
doors, windows, the bedsteads, chairs, tables, different furnitures, railing of
varandas and stairs are built will various craftsmanship and decorations. Those
furnitures may be made of wood, irons even canes and bamboos. The owner of
a huge property, who has big palace, spends a lot to the arts in various aspects to
lead his life nicely and luxuriously.

People need thousands of things for their daily use and family lives. The people
put various arts-forms in these articles. Such as clay-vessels, pitchers, flagons,
plates, glasses, chillum-holders, betel-leafs pots made of brass and bell-metal.
Heavy knives axes, spades, sickles, pans, mill stones/nut-crackers made of iron
etc.. These are made artistically and beautifully designed in sculptures and some
times are decorated with creepers and herbs, flowers, birds etc. These utensils
which are done artistically are called 'Crafts'. There are many other medias of
the famous crafts of Bangladesh. Such as:

![A few crafts of bamboo, clay and iron](image)
The furniture, chairs, tables, wicker, stools, various types (small & big) of baskets, trays, vessels, lids, wicker baskets for catching fish, small harpoons of catching fish, tortoise, crocodile etc. made of bamboos and canes, shikas, mats, bags, durries, zainamaj curtain, carpets etc.. Ornaments of silver and gold are the famous crafts of Bangladesh too. The vehicles-boats, palanquins (palki) rickshaws are famous as beautiful products of craftsmanship of Bangladesh in many countries of the world. There are efficient work of arts in making boats of different shapes and forms and also carved designs are done on the boat's wooden parts.

There are inscriptions on palanquins (palki) of the same kind. The boats are introduced in various names for their appearances. Such as 'Gaina'; 'Panshi', 'Bazra', 'Cosha', 'Sharang', 'Shampan', 'Dip', 'Fishermen-boats' etc.. Three wheeled richshaw is an art as its appearance and shape-like that, the rickshaw is decorated with the designs of flowers, leaves, birds which are done by sewing and pasting plastics and clothes. Painted pictures are stacked behind the rickshaw. Even the rickshaw is an attractive crafts. The handloom-sarees, various types of clothes weaven by the ancient people of Bangladesh, bed-sheets, shawls, blankets-baskets made of bamboos and canes, top of the pillars, their ornaments, glass bangles, ear-shall-buttons, dolls, bone combs are mentionable crafts of Bangladesh.

**Folk Arts**

There are similarity and connection between folk arts and crafts. When the potter makes clay vesseles, pitchers then these are crafts and cottage-crafts. When, the pictures are drawn with colours on these clay vessels, then they become 'Shokher Haris', and are called Folk arts. On clay elephants of all sizes horses and dolls of men are coloured with red, yellow, blue, pink, black and many different colour very attractively. Putting these elephants and horses on a wooden deck, when four wheels are fixed under these they may be used as toys.
The embroidery quilt is a famous folk art of Bangladesh. The women and girls sew these quilts for day in various coloured designs with needle and thread in their leisure time. Many stories and episodes are woven in these pictures. The married women express the story of sorrow and happiness of their own lives with needle and thread in the pictures on their quilts. It takes one year, sometimes two years to sew a nice quilt. One can't help being astonished to see it's artistic skill.
The village girls do various weaving works with coloured thread jute-fibres, jute-ropes, Such as carpets (durries) Jainamaz, towels etc.. These weaving things and jute-shikas, shital-pati (a soothing and coolmat to lie upon) mats, fans made of thin-flat canes are our folk-arts and crafts.

'Pot' is a kind of picture. There are a few artists who are God gifted avid can draw good pictures. They never learn to draw pictures in any art-schools or institutions. They paint pictures for their own pleasure or they may have inherited this ability traditionally from their grandfather, father or uncle who might have been doing this art of paintings and is carried on by the younger generation. 'Pots' are basically stories or episodes expressed in pictures which are drawn on a long piece of cloth. They are cut into separate pictures, the story starts from one piece and maintaining, the continuation story goes on. The owner of the 'Pot' explains the story of the picture. The listeners enjoy the story expressed through the pictures. One example of this kind of a famous picture story of 'Pot' is 'Gazi's pot'. This art of 'Pot' is one of our mentionable folk-arts.

The other folk arts of Bangladesh are dolls of sponge-woods, sea shelf-dolls. Lakshmi-shora, allpana (arts of painting on the floor, and embroidered threaded-hand-fans etc..)

Exercise

Theoretical

A. Put tick (✓) marks to the correct answers:
1. Painting is an aesthetic-art.
2. The main materials for sculpture are-clay, cement, stone.
3. The sculptures can be done very well with wood.
4. The 'work of architecture is to make planning frames and designs of different buildings and structural edifices.
5. The sculparist's work is making planning and designs of zoos, parks, stadium etc.
6. The meaning of the word "aesthetic" is 'Paradise' (A Garden of Eden).
7. The carved work on wood-bedstead as art of art is craft.
8. The proofs of crafts are: brass-pitchers, chillums, plates of bell-metals.
9. The mentionable proofs of crafts are: boats, palki, rickshaw.
10. Embroidered quilt is a modern art, drawn with various colours and brushes.
11. There are different pictures and designs woven with needle and thread in the embroidered quilts.
12. 'Shakher Had', coloured wooden elephants with wheels, 'Gazi's pot' are the crafts of Bangladesh.

B. Written
1. Write what you know about aesthetic art.
2. Give a brief and simple description about crafts.
3. Write what you know about the main folk-arts of Bangladesh.
4. Give a description of wooden bedstead and a door done by artistry which you have seen.
5. Write five names of special boats of Bangladesh. Describe by drawing any one of the boats.
6. Describe the beautiful decorative objects on a rickshaw.
7. Give a detailed description of any one of the folk-arts.
Ancient Arts and Culture of Bangladesh

Which is the most ancient picture of the region named Bangladesh? What is sculpture? Where can sculptures and other works of arts be seen? The simple answer to these questions are that, all of the specimens of old artistic work will be found in the collections of the Dhaka-national museum, the ancient museum of Rajshahi, the Mahastangar of Bogra, Mainamati of Comilla and Paharpur-museum of Rajshahi. The most of the areas of Bangladesh are silted, due to its geographical surrounding, soils are soft and full of marshland, surrounded with many small and big rivers and canals. Storms and natural disasters are a common factor. Most of the people of this region were ordinary poor farmers and workers. There was a practice of paintings and other arts among kings, emperors and rulers. Their buildings and palaces only were built with lasting materials like bricks and stone-arches. The houses of common people were built with hams, hays, bamboos and straws.

The kings of the Maurya Dynasty ruled this country for some time before the birth of Christ. The emperor Ashoka was a powerful king of this race. The emperors of Gupta-race ruled for several hundred years from four-hundred B.C. The names of famous emperors of Gupta-race are Shamudra Gupta, Kumar Gupta, Bainya Gupta and others. After this, the emperors of pal-race ruled for a few hundred of years. Some of the powerful emperors of this race, which can be found are Gopal, Dharmapal, Devpal, Mohipal, Rampal and others. Then came the emperors of the Barmans and the Royal family of Sens. The whole land of Bengal was divided into two divisions at that time. The Puranabardhan or the Gauda-Kingdom was the south and south-west region. The (plain surface) Shamatat was name of north-east parts.

Baktiar Khilzi snatched away the region called Bengal from the emperors Lackhman Sen in 1204 B.C. and began to rule. He was a Turk. Then came of the Muslim-emperors reign for a few hundred of years upto the Moghal emperor Akbar. The name of this period is Sultani-regime. The mentionable emperors of that regime were Fakruddin Mubarrak Shah. Shams-Uddin Ilias Shah, Sekandar Shah, Giash-Uddin Azam Shah, Jalal-Uddin Mahmod Shah, Ala-Uddin Hossain Shah, Giash-Uddin, Deen Mehmud Shah and others. After this Bengal was ruled by the Moghal, sometimes by certain independent kings
Triratna and Kutil mura of Maynamati of Comillah

Budja Bihar of Paharpur of Rajshahi
or princes. After that, the English rule was firmly established by dethroning and killing the last independent Nawab Siraj-Udowllah, India was ruled by the English for two hundred years. After that, in 1947, it became independent as two separate states called Pakistan and India (Bharat). Pakistan had two parts East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan was freed from West Pakistan, after a war with the armies of West Pakistan in 1971 and established the present Bangladesh.

Bangla was ruled by several kings and rulers for the last few thousand years, sometimes as the whole of it was ruled by them and sometimes it was divided into several divisions. There was continuous rivalry, hostilities and waifares between one another. Plundering, arson (putting fire), destroying the conquered area was a normal matter. For the reason, some areas would become devoid of habitation (empty). When it was empty for long period it was gradually covered by soil, also often by earthquakes and rainstorms. It caused vast areas to get concealed under the earth.

Three wreckages of ancient towns and civilisation like this were discovered, by digging the piles of earth and other areas of Bangladesh. These are the Pahairpur of Rajshahi, Mainamati of Comilla and Mahastangar of Bagura. Lying covered by the earth most of the things of there ancient civilisation were ruined. Some iron's and copper's hand-weapons; vessals, statues, broken
terracottas, slab-paintings, stone-slab-pictures, stone inscriptions or engraving writings (firmers) decrees, arches, pillars devastated buildings and frames of buildings, the ornaments and coins of that time have been found. These are evidences of ancient arts and architectures of ancient Bengal. We can understand. the ancient-architectural examples from the remains of ruined buildings, arches,, pillars, foundation of walls and frames. The delicate painting and other pieces of art could not be salvaged after being buried for so long and after earthquakes and calamities. Only the objects made of eroded iron, copper, gold-silver, stone and some terracottas could be found. It has been mentioned before that, after collecting and cleaning these things they have been preserved in different museums.

The statues, made of touch stones or black stones are valuable among the ancient arts of Bangladesh for their artistic speciality. These statues can be seen in the Dhaka national museum and Barendra museum (North Bengal). Terracotta, stone-engraving slabs and slab-writings are the famous ancient pieces of arts. Whatever has been found after digging the earth, have been kept in different museums. Those valuable traditional slabs are being engraved beautifully in many old buildings, walls of mosques and temples. Examples of famous slabled-pictures are the small "Shona-mosque" of Rajshahi, Bagha mosque, Kushunda mosque, the temple of Puthia-Rajbari, Shat-Gambuz mosque in Tangail, the Kantanagar temple of Dinajpur and many others. These mosques and temples are the evidences of valuable ancient sculpture. There are some more evidences of the. ancient sculpture as Boracatra and Chotocatra of Dhaka, Lalbagh-fort, Binat Bibi's mosque, Khan Md. Mridha's mosque, Dhakeshari-temples, Tara-mosque, Ahahsan-Manzil, Satgambuz mosque, Hazagonj fort of Narayanganj Sonakanda fort, Jarbanga temple of Pabna, Mathurapur-shrine, Mathurapur Deol of Faridpur, Egaro Shindoor Sadi mosque, Shah Mohammed mosque, Shahjalal-Mazar of Sylhet, Shahparan's mazar Jayantipur Megalith-pather, Satero-Ratne-temple of Comilla, Baiajid Bostami's mazar of Chittagong and the other buildings and places like these.
Exercise

Theoretical
A. Written
1. Describe briefly the ancient artistry of Bangladesh.
2. Why are the statues made of touchstones, terracotta's slabs, written stone slabs still existing as the ancient art? Where are they preserved now?
3. Three places of ancient townships were dug up. What are they? Give a description of any one of those.
4. Write briefly about the touchstones' sculpture which are preserved in the museum of Dhaka.
5. Give a description of any terracottas-slabs which you have seen in the museum or in any other places.
6. Have you visited any one of the following places? If you have, then give a description of that place:
   Mainamoti’, Mahasthanagar, Paharpur, Shatgambuz-mosque, Kantamandir (temple), Bagha mosque, the temple of Puthia's at Rajbari, Tara-mosque.
Medias and Equipment for Drawings

Media
There are many materials used for drawings, papers, boards, canvases, colours, brushes etc. There are so many kinds of papers, canvases, colours that can't be counted. A few of materials are described below:

Paper
The papers used for drawing can be thin, thick, rough surfaced, smooth, shining and of various colours. We can use simple writing papers for pencil or pen-sketches or rough sketches. But to draw a perfect or beautiful painting, a special kind of paper has to be used. The papers easily available in Bangladesh for painting called 'Cartridge paper'.

The cartridge papers are also available in different types as thin or thick, pictures can be drawn with pencil, pen-ink, water colour and pastel on this paper. The cartridge papers are most suitable for practicing drawings over and over again. Pictures can be drawn with pencil, pen-ink, brush-ink and pencil on, slightly thick milk-white offset paper. Water colour or pastel colours are not very ideal for using on this paper. Pictures look better on, thick-rough surfaced cartridge papers and in special 'hand-made' papers with water colours. Which are used to draw with water colours and pastel colours are sometimes found abroad. But, usually light or deep coloured papers are better for drawing with pastel colours. Thick papers, named box-board, mount-board, can be found in our country, which are white smooth on one side and rough the other pictures can be drawn well with pastel on the opposite light-grey and rough- surfaced side. Some-special thick coloured papers are made for drawing with pastel colours. The box-board mentioned above, are mostly used to make packets for different things. The box-boards are suitable, to mount pictures that is to frame a picture beautifully, keeping spaces as margins around it. 'Art-board paper is the same as a box-board. The surface of art-boards are smooth on both sides pictures can be drawn on it, with pen-ink and brush ink only. Art paper is not so good for paintings, but it is suitable for printing pictures specially coloured pictures. Pictures may be drawn on brown coloured paste board papers. But the artists always choose the papers in which lie feels comfortable to draw. Pictures as we all know, are drawn as line sketches or with colours, pictures can also be drawn by cutting paper into pieces and
Pasting on other papers too. Various thin, thick coloured papers and news papers, written coloured pictures are used for this kind of pictures. These pictures are called 'Colladge'.

**Pencil**

We use H.B. pencil to write or to draw lines. To draw pictures 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B graded pencils are used. The numbers are written on these pencils. HB pencil doesn’t make dark impression on paper. The leads of 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B and 6B range from light to dark colour according to the number. If the artist wishes, he can draw a complete picture with any one of these pencils. It is possible to draw a picture with all these pencils e.g. 2B, 4B and 6B or with any one of these.

**Pen-Ink and Brush-Ink**

A picture can be drawn with the usual pen with which we write. But there are many kinds of pens to draw thin and thick lines. It is possible to draw pictures with pens named 'felt-pen or signature pen. Many of the artists use these pens for sketching. Felt-pens and signature-pens are of various colours. Many of the artists draw pictures with ink-pen dipping nib-pens into the ink-pots. The ink used is normally black. There is a special kind of ink for drawing pictures, which is called black-ink or 'Chinese ink' from very ancient time. The ancient artists of China used to give great importance to black ink and since then it is still the same. The black-ink is called 'Chinese ink', because it was so widely used by them. This is also called Indian-ink. The artists both Zainul Abedin and Qamrul Hassan of our country drew many of their paintings in black-ink. Zainul Abedin's pictures on the subject Famine 1943' were drawn.
A Bird drawn by Qamrul Hassan with pen and brush.

A Portrait of Rabindranath Tagore with ink and pen by himself.

with black ink. He himself used to make pens with 'khag' (bamboo branch) to draw pictures. The khags are available in plenty in villages. Many of the artists make pens with thin bamboo twig and use to draw pictures with them, Tagore the world famous poet drew most of his pictures with black ink and pen.

The Famine - 50, drawn by Zainul Abedin with ink and brush.
His drawing of pictures, began while doing rough rewritings and correcting his poems. But he used mostly black, green and red-ink.

Picture can be drawn by dipping brushes in ink. But the types of brushes used for drawings makes a great difference in the appearance, far differences between the pictures drawn by bush-ink and pen-ink, of the pictures and it happens, due to the brushes.

**Brush**
The drawing of pictures can not be imagined without brushes. Different brushes are used for different kinds of papers and canvases. The soft, fur-brushes are used for ink and water colours. The soft fur-brushes are used for oil-colour and the other sticky colours. The fur brushes are collected from the fur of different animals. There is one kind of mongoose, named 'sable' whose fur is very valuable. The best brushes for water colour are made of the sable-hair: The word "Sable hair" is written on brushes which are made of them. The water colour brushes are made from camels' fur. Brushes are also made of synthetic hair, now-a-days. Different kinds of brushes are made ranging from thin to thick. The number of a very thin brush is 00 (double zero) than 0 (zero) this continues from 1 upto 20/25 numbers according to their type and thickness.

**There are some more materials for drawing pictures, such as** - Board-clips, easel etc. Fixing paper on a board with clips, is very convenient for drawing pictures. The easel is a stand to keep a board upright. This easel is usually made of wood. But an easel is not absolutely essential. Many people
hold the board in one hand and draw pictures sitting on the floor. Usually it depends on the artist how he will draw pictures and what materials he will choose for drawing.

**Recognition of Different Colours**
Can pictures be drawn without colours? Can we say that pencils, charcoals and ink are colours? Yes, pencils, charcoals, ink, all are colours. These are used as colours. But here by colour we mean coloured pictures, which can be of different colours of red, blue, green, etc. The colours are found in different types. The water colours are found in tubes, decorated in cells in a box, small cakes, and as powder. The poster colours are found in the glass-pots. Pictures can be drawn with poster colours just like water colours. Though, there is difference in quality between water and poster colours, with both the colours' paintings are drawn by mixing it with water. The water colour is comparatively light and transparent.

The colour does not disappear completely, if it is coated by another colour both the colours can be identified. But one colour can be covered completely by another in case of poster colours. The water is to be mixed carefully. There is
more freedom and easy while drawing with the poster colours. For your age group it is easier to draw pictures with poster colours (as like the water colours). If pictures can be drawn with powder colours by mixing it with water and it looks just like water colours. But the pictures will be good and permanent by mixing Arabic gum or Aika gum with it.

The pastel colours are made of two qualities chalk-pastel and oil-pastel or crayon pestel.

The thin small sticks are kept in a box. You will find these chalk-pastels and wax pastels in the shops of colours which are made at home and abroad. The liquid transparent fixetive spray can be sprayed on the pictures of chalk-pastel to make them permanent. Otherwise the colours may become dusty and be faded if the pictures are handled. On the other hand it is very convenient to draw pictures with oil pastels.

**Subjects Matter of Pictures**
The subjects of paintings can be found in our surroundings. If we look around, we can find so many subjects matters in our life-style, environment and nature. People are aware of the surroundings they live in. It is easier for a person living in a village to draw the houses of the village. There are trees, fields-rivers-boats, harvesting, fishing of the fishermen, harvesting and thrashing of paddy, reaping paddy-crop, to transplanting paddy-weeds, husking paddy, the bank of river and pond, gypsies' boats, snake-charmers, village, sports, boat-race, wedding, Eid-festivals, Puja, fair, opera, song-competition, Waz-mahfeel, baaul fakir etc. are the examples which may be taken as the subjects of paintings.

The life-style of city people is very different from the village-people. Roads, buildings, narrow-streets, slum areas. parks, bazars, games, festivals, functions etc. of a city may be the subjects of the paintings.

There are many kinds of animals in zoos of city. The movement of birds and animals, their amusing activities like sleeping, playings and gestures may the subjects of pictures.

Fowls, cows, goats, dogs, cats etc. are kept as pet, almost in every house of village. The wild birds are kept as pet for amusement too. Many of the artists take these as subjects of their.

There are many famous pictures of renowned artists based on birds and animals.
Shilpachariya Zainul Abedin drew many paintings based on crows and cows and Qumrul Hasan did countless drawings based on cows, elephants, horses, foxes, snakes, owls and birds. Many of the artists drew many famous pictures on fish, bird, horse, pond, etc.

The portraits of beloved persons may be the subjects of the paintings.

Tile artist should have a clear conceptions on which subjects he wants to draw. One who has never been in the village and has never seen rivers and boats, how can he/she draw a picture of a village? So if any one wants to draw a picture of a village, he/she should observe minutely the houses, boats, boatmen, rivers, trees etc. of village life. The conceptions should be clear about the environment and nature. The same personal experience and awareness is necessary to draw the pictures of cities or ports. The subjects should be known and observed well, then should be expressed by the artists imaginations and thoughts and drawn expressively and attractively in the picture, in every aspect.

**A Few Common Rules of Paintings**

Painting and drawing is a creative work done for one's own choice and pleasure. The artist tries to draw simply, whatever he or she thinks, according to his or her convenience and comfort. No rule should be imposed for children's paintings. It is enough, if they can fill the pictures with colours and lines as they think and wish. There is no use trying to teach children how to draw and other rules of paintings because if that is done the outcome is not spontaneous.

Children should have the freedom to draw freely as they have learnt from childhood. The pictures drawn by children will never be the same as there drawn by elders. There is another characteristic and form in the child-art. The cow, fish, tree, people, everything has a child-like characteristic, which is drawn by a child. As the children grew up, the expansion and style of paintings changes too.

You have been introduced to the simple rules of drawing pictures in class six and seven. There will not be much change in class eight. But you will have to practise more, the rules and artistic skills are to be learnt through chief rules you have to learn forms, drawings, distance, proportion, light and shade, arrangement of subjects and using colours.
Shapes and Form to be decided before drawing a picture.
Main drawing to be done deciding the shapes of objects if it is circle, triangle and square.
**Drawing with Form and Shape**

Observe keenly, the houses, trees, boats, vehicles, horses, people, birds and animals, which are in our surroundings. How do they look? What are the actual forms? As the children are growing, they wish to draw accurately the actual forms and shapes of the above mentioned things. For that reasons, a few rules must be followed. There should be a habit of practising drawings again and again. All things of nature are of three basic shapes of round, square or triangular shape. You have to think in which of these three forms or shapes you want to fit your things that you want to draw, then gradually the drawing can be perfected to give it a good finishing. Later, three shapes may be changed into various forms. Then the question of size arises. Because, age an important to draw anything. There are three main sizes. Such as small, medium and large. Different similarities and dissimilarities of forms and shapes can be seen in the pictures. (Sometimes form and shape may be same, sometimes same form pictures, but different shape or vice versa, sometimes different form and same shape, or different form and different shape can be seen in the subjects chosen to draw a picture.)

Examples of same pictures are shown here. Look at the pictures well and when ever you wish to draw something, observe them and try to understand if they are fat, thin, round, square or triangle.

**Distance and Proportion**

Front behind proximity, far or distance side by side etc. all these positions are important for a painting, suppose, there is a picture with rivers, trees and plants, people and boats in it. What will the size of the boat in proportions to the man be? If there is a tree nearby, what will should the relative size of the tree be? All these are to be considered to draw a picture properly. The comparison in size or proportion of small and big thing is to be shown properly. Suppose there are three boats and many people, the proportional distance may be shown. It has to be clean while drawing a picture how big or small the people in front one or behind will be, how big or small will the boats and trees will be proportionately. Then only the distance can be made perceptible in a painting. So, it is, very much important in paintings. The paintings may be very beautiful, they will not become realistic is the proportion is not clearly marked.

The main purpose of the proportion is to show the comparison of how big or small a thing is to another.
A drawing should be done deciding distance and portion of a subject. The boats, houses, and people have been drawn smaller to show the distance and proportion in the above picture. Light and shade is shown in the below-picture.
Light-Shade

The light and shade have an important role in the paintings except straight line drawings and designs. Nearness, distance, surrounding, around-below etc. can be shown in a painting through light and shade. Otherwise the painting do not look lively. For that reason, light and shade should be shown properly in a painting. If the reflection of the light and shade can be shown properly in the pictures, then green colours of leaves of the same tree will not lose their brightness, though they are in the sun or in the shade.

Light and shade is as important as day and night due to sunshine. It is natural to be shaded and dark against the sun-shine. There are different effects on the things which are in the nature and in our surroundings and these appearances change also for the cause of light and shade. Such as there is one kind of light and shade in the morning and another at noon. The shade of the bright sun is bright too. The ray of the sun is soft in the afternoon and the shade is soft also. The sun sets in the evening, that's why it is dark. The light and shade can be divided in three groups for drawing pictures conveniently.

So it is evident that, a few common rules, should be maintained to draw a beautiful picture. But the main thing is that the subject must be studied and noticed minutely. While drawing a picture, one should be easy and courageous. Colour as you like, keep away hesitation and fear. Drawing a picture will be an amusing game and joyous work for you. Then you will see your pictures are becoming better day by day, as you are drawing more and more.

Arrangement of Subjects in Paintings

Suppose, the subject of a painting is a village home. Three houses, trees, yard, family-members, hens and ducks may be there. These things are to be arranged. How and where to put them, so that the picture looks beautiful. Arranging these things nicely is called the arrangement of the subjects. Not only to draw the village home, hut or every village scene, animal, bird, a man, a face of a man, a flower- all pictures should be arranged in such a way in the drawing sheet, that it will look orderly and beautiful. A subject may be arranged in four or five ways select the best one, draw that one and put colours and light-shade.
Paint and Coloured Picture
Primary Colours

Yellow
Red
Blue

Secondary Colours

Yellow + Red = Orange
Yellow + Blue = Green
Red + Blue = Violet

River and boats, Drawn with pastel colour by Alma Ferdousi Liea, age-13
The Picture of Boat Race drawn with water color by Sadia Mahabuba, Age-13
The school picture drawn by Afia Raisa with water colour, Age-13
"Huskling Paddy with Husking Pedal" drawn with water colour by Nishita Ramana, Age 13
"Victory day" drawn by Aritri Priya Saha with water colour, Age-13
The above picture has been drawn by Ragiib with poster colour. Age-11
"My Bangla in rainy season" drawn with pastel colour by Prottoy Saha, Age-12
The picture "For language movement" drawn with water colour by Rabia Mahmod, Age 13
Use of Colours

This is not always possible to learn to use colours properly by reading books. Because drawing pictures can be mastered only through direct practice and training. By colouring and drawing pictures again and again, one can be master of art by using of various colours. Certainly the students will learn how to colour properly in different ways from the art-teachers. The teachers should teach how to use water, poster, pastel colours and signature pen. The teacher should teach the rules of these doing himself in every media separately. Collecting the proper papers for every media and drawing, he will make the students understand about these.

By now you have certainly acquired knowledge about the primary and secondary colours. But it is mentioned here again to remind you.

Primary colours :  
Yellow + Red = Blue

Secondary colours :  
Yellow + Red = Orange
Yellow ± Blue = Green
Blue + Red = Violet/Purple.

The other necessary colours can be prepared by mixing primary colours with secondary colours. But it is not possible to get milk white, white and black colours mixing with other colours. It is possible to prepare a deep black colour.

Water-Colour

Pictures are painted with some colours, which are mixed with water. These colours are called water colours. The water colours can be found in a box and square tablets. The loose tablets can be found too. But there are water colours in tubes like tooth paste. It is very much convenient to use these colours. There is another kind of colour, named poster-colours, nearly the water colour paste. This can be found in a bottle made of glass. The poster colour can be used with the water to paint a picture. Though it is similar to water colour, but its quality is a bit different the water colour is transparent and thin. It cannot be covered, putting one colour on the another. Both colours can be seen due to its transparency and make another colour. One poster colour can be covered completely with another poster colour. The poster colour is thicker and heavier than the water colour. Usually, the water colour and the poster colour are used on papers. Slightly rough surfaced thicker paper is suitable to paint a picture.
with water colour. The picture may be drawn on thick cartridge papers, which is available in our country. Who even can offer to may collect the hand made or other superior quality papers

**Pastel Colour**

Wax-crayon, oil-pastel and chalk-pastel are sticks of colours. The painting is done by rubbing these coloured sticks on the papers. There is no need of mixing water, oil or gum. But the liquid fixative mixture-spray is used for the chalk paste to make it permanent. Because it is very soft and after finishing the painting, if it is moved, the colours may be wiped out or fall away from the paper the liquid spray is used for paintings which are drawn with the charcoals, to make them permanent and these remain in good condition for a long time. This liquid fixative can be found in a bottle, in the shop, where the colours are sold.

**Oil-colour**

Usually the oil colour is found in a tube as the paste. The painting is done by mixing linseed oil and tarpeen with this colour. The painting is done on the thick canvas, hard-board and a plank of wood. The paper is made specially for the oil colour painting. There is no need of painting with oil colour in class eight even in the following two or three years. It is better to paint with oil colours after acquiring experiences of painting a few painting with water colours and pastel colours.

It may be mentioned that, by practicing drawing and other arts again and again it is possible to learn if thoroughly. For that many of the paintings, have to be practised. One or two paintings will not be sufficient to be expert in paintings properly. Handicrafts should also be practiced again and again. The teacher should make the students understand well. The teachers and guardians also should work hard to encourage and amuse the children while making arts and crafts.
Designs

The word "Design" is not only used in drawings, but also used in novels and story-writings. In case of drawing a picture, English word "Design" is used. The perfect drawings, the mode of light and shade, infront behind proportions etc. to be done correctly in need to follow all these in a design or a design like pictures. The design is a simple and easy picture. The picture design is done curtailing many things of a realistic picture and making it easy.

We use designs, for our various needs in different ways. The designs are involved every where in our life style. Coloured and different coloured designs are scattered around, in sarees, frocks, panzabees, curtains and children's dresses. The primitive men's dresses are full of variety of designs. There is no derth of designs on the houses, furniture. It seems that, everywhere there is necessity of designs e.g. on vessels, plates, pots, cakes, even on food. We use designs in books, newspapers advertisements, invitation cards, addresses of honour, birth-day and in wedding and on various occasions in different ways. Our folk art attracts our minds for their nice designs and bright colours. The embroidered quilts sital paties (mat) Jainamaz, hand fans, dolls, shakherharies, alpanas (white paint
with liquid rice-paste) are done with nice designs. The rickshaw in which we go here and there have beautiful colourful designs. It is known for its showy designs. The uses of designs in life style is the expressing of amusement, emotion cheerfulness of minds.

**Exercise**

**Theoretical**

**A. Put tick (✓) marks to the correct answers**

1. The paper that can be found easily in Bangladesh is — cartridge paper/Kent paper/hand made paper.
2. The suitable paper for water-colour painting is — art paper/hand made paper/paste board.
3. The soft lead-pencil marks on papers as deep-black — HB/2B/6B/3B.
4. Rabindranath Tagore drew many pictures with — pencil/oil colour/pen ink.
5. The good brush for water colour is made of — camel-hair/sabel-hair/jute-fibres.
6. The collage picture is called — pictures drawn with pastels/picture done with different colored—papers-cutting and pasting with gum/picture, drawn with brush.
7. Many pictures were drawn based on the subject crow — Zainul Abedin/Rabindranath Tagore/Qamrul Hasan.
8. The oil painting is done — mixing the water/mixing linseed oil/mixing sand.

**B. Written**

1. Write what you know about the 'Papers' for paintings.
2. Write about the material pencils and pen-ink which are used to draw pictures.
3. Write what you know about the water colours and pastel colours.
4. Give a description of the material 'Brushes' which are used to draw pictures.
5. Give an acquaintance of colours which are used for paintings.
7. Write what do you mean by the form, shape and drawing, in drawing a picture.
8. Give a brief description on the distance, proportion and light-shade in a painting.
9. What is a design? Write what you know about how many ways the designs are used.

C. Practical

1. Draw a picture with pencils on any subject as you like,
   (Offset or Cartridge paper: Measurement-30x25 c.m.) Time 3 hours,
2. Draw a picture of a cock or a duck or any familiar bird with ink and brush.
   (any ink), time 3 hours.
3. Do three quick-sketches on trees, houses or anything you like of the nature.
   (Time-half an hour for each sketch, with pencil. Pen felt-pen or any other media) (paper-cartridge or offset, measurement – 30 x 22 cm.)
4. Draw a picture on anyone of the following subjects with water colour or pastel colours.
   (Paper-thick cartridge paper or hand-made paper), (time-two days measurement of the picture any size as you like.)
5. Draw a picture with oil pastel colour.
   (1) Grand father or mother (2) Any bird. (3) Any animal which you have seen in the zoo. (4) Shahid-Minar (Martyrs minaret) (5) bunch of flowers (6) A scene of a city or a village. (paper-any paper which is suitable for pastel colour, the measurement of the paper is 35x25 c.m. or 50x30 c.m. time five hours or as much as required.)
6. Draw a picture with both water colour mid pastel colour on a subject (The measurement of the papers as you like. Time 4 hours necessary time)
7. Draw a design with circles, triangle and squares putting them in different way and use lines if necessary
   (The measurement 20 x 20 c.m. Time-one day.)
8. Draw a designed picture with flowers, creps and herbs and lines. (The measurement 20 x 20 c.m. Time-one day. The designed picture will he black and white.)
Crafts with Clay

You have always seen things made of clay. You are using them in your daily-life also. The clay-vessels, pitchers, lids, bowls, flagans, plates, eathen-barrels etc. are being used for various needs from since ages. Man learnt to make earthen-pots and various necessary things from the very beginning of the civilization. Naturally the shapes and forms of those earthen things were of very primitive type. Since then man have used their natural talents, skills, sense of beauty and artistic skills, which they have been inheriting from their fore fathers, and have brought the clay-crafts to its present near perfect form. The beautiful articles, made of China-clay, which we use now-a-days are made of pure clay. These are made of perfect and pure white-clay, where there is nothing else but-unadulterated basic materials. You will come to know more about the clay later. The use of a wheel which was invented by men's skill from primitive up to this period is the most important tool used for making clay-things. The potters' wheels made so much progress and helped in making clay-pots, given a little thought can easily be realised, you have learnt to make pots in coil-system. It takes you, almost the whole day to make a pot. But the potters can make a few hundred pots in that time. If you go to a potter's house, you will see how they make pots one by one in a moment.

But has the coil-system become unnecessary and worthless ? Not at all ! There are many small and big things to be made with coil-system. Which cannot be made by wheels. So the importance to the coil system still exists. If you can bring this system under your control you will be able to make more beautiful things that the clay-pots. The clay-pots, which, you have made meanwhile, may be smooth inside only and outside will remain grooved. You may think that, the things, which are made by coil system have to be kept grooved outside always. No, there is no rule like this you can keep both the sides smooth. But, for this, the clay-coil should be kept a bit father than a pencil and the clay will be softer. Now, try to make a pot with coil smooth inside and outside.
Material and Utensil

Because the pots will be made with clay, so clay is the chief material. Other than that only a few simple and a few utensils will be needed to which you have already been introduced. One or two names of utensils are added. The list of the necessary utensils are given below:

1. A smooth wooden roller or a bamboo-twig,
3. A modeling tool, made of a thing slip of wood.
4. A modeling tool, made of a wood--stick or a bamboo-stick, bending with slight-thick wire on its top head.
5. A pointed knife, (it may be made with a broken-saw of a cutting iron).
6. A ruler.
7. The small and big pieces of a cutting iron-saw.
8. One piece of sponge or foam.
9. One piece of thick rag.

To collect these utensils will not be hard at all for you. A few of them are to be made. You will be able to make them, looking at the pictures.

A Plain Pot to be Made with Coil

You know, how to make coils with clay. Draw the picture of the pot which you intend to make on a paper before beginning. The picture is to be drawn as large or small as you want to make your pot. Then, it will be convenient to compare the measurement and the form with the design, during-making the pot.
Now, what kind of pot you want to make? Make a flower-vase. But not like a simple tube. The form of the vase on tile upper-part will be fatter than the lower part. After a certain height, the part for the neck of the vase will be thinner. The apenedpant mouth will be a bit bigger than the neck. The form of the flower vase will be tallish. If a garland is drawn on the neck, it will look beautiful. Draw a picture-design, according to the description, then begin to make it.

Make one c.m. thick clay-chapati (like shape) with the roller and cut it according to the measurement of the design for the tower part. Then make a clay-coil and fix it to the lower part. Don't forget to put a little water to make it a bit wet, before fixing the coil. Fix the coil pressing slightly from out side, putting the middle finger of your left hand and move the clay of the coil a bit down inside slowly with the top of the four finger of the right hand and join the coil with the bottom. Be careful so that the round shape of the coil remains full-round. Then putting the middle finger of your left hand inside the coil, move the clay of the coil a bit down, out side slowly the top of your four finger of the right hand and join with the bottom. The coil has then been joined inside and outside. Looking at the picture make the second coil and join it as the first one. Putting coils on one after another according to the design, make the flower vase. Make inside and outside of the vase smooth by pulling and rubbing with a wooden modeling tool after putting a few coils. Be careful about that, every coil will be according to the measurement of the design. Every coil will be different in measurement, none of them will be of the same measurement. The diameter of every coil is being bigger bit by bit from the lower portion to upper portion. And being smaller in the middle of the neck and again a little bit bigger. (Look at the picture). At the time of joining every coil, put a little water to make it slightly wet.
The method of making a flower vase

After forming the shape of the flower-vase, it is to be smooth, then to be decorated. You can make it smooth easily, outside of the vase with the broken piece of the saw. Make, the outside of the vase plain at first with rough-side of the saw by scratching it.

Then make it very smooth by the right side of the saw. Rub lightly the surface of the vase with a slight-wet sponge or foam. Now, the vase has become more smooth. At last, make an ornamental design like the garland on the neck of

Various types of designs and structures of earthen pots that can be made of clay.
the vase with a pointed knife. It is to be remembered that, if the vase can not be completed in one day, it should be kept wrapping with a slight wet-rag.

Now have a look at your flower vase turning it about. You will find that, it may not be the same as your design it may be a bit different, if it is curved some where, there is no harm. At least you have learnt to make a vase, that's all! Isn't it amusing? At the beginning it may happen that you want be able to make a perfect vase. Don't be disappointed. Everything will be all right after practising a few times. But you will have to work with patience. You will be able to make any small or big things with the coil-system. At first you need to bring the process under control. A few examples of pictures and designs are given. Try to make pots, after studying the examples. Don't forget to draw pictures following the examples according to your own measurements.

**Picture on the Clay-Slab**

Once, our country was very famous for teracottas. The evidences of the ancient period which still can be seen, almost all of them are teracottas. The evidences of the art pieces of hundred years ago have been found in Paharpur and Moinamati just as in the Mahastangar of Bogura, Shat -Gambuz of Bagerhat, Kushumba mosque of Naogaon, Kantazi temple of Kantanagar in Dinajpur are of three hundred years in the past. They are all teracottas. Very few other evidences of pictures or arts of the past except these. So you can understand what important part of our tradition these terracotta-pictures are! Let us try to make a terracotta picture.

The materials and utensils are needed the same as before, which you have used to make a coil-system pot. The new things are only two thin scales made of wood. The picture should be drawn on the paper, before making the picture in clay-slab. Draw the picture as big as you want to make the slab-picture. First you have to decide what kind of picture you want to draw? A village man with a basket of vegetables on his head, wearing a lungi, will be nice. Make a border keeping some spaces around the picture like a frame. Copy the picture with the border with carbon paper and cut out through the border on all four sides. Now take five or six. c.m. diameter soft clod of clay, make it flat by pressing it a little by hand, keeping it on the floor or a low wooden seat. Then make 1 c.m. thick clay-slab like a chapati by rolling, this flat clay-clod with a wooden roller
or a bamboo-tube. While rolling the clay, put that 1 c.m. thick ruler on two sides, then 1 c.m. thickness of the clay-slab, everywhere, will be the same. After making the clay-slab, put your carbon-copy-picture on the clay-slab. Cut out the surplus clay with a knife, keeping a ruler on the border of the paper. Then, move the pointed pencil lightly on the lines of the picture. So that the picture has come on the clay-slab. Take off the paper of the picture after finishing it. Look, the picture has become printed nicely on the clay-slab. Hope you have remembered while making clay vase how you have done different dolls, elephants, horses, pressing the lump of clay by hand. Now you have to apply the same experiences to make the pictures on the slabs. Look at the picture which you have drawn at first, and make the parts of the body and put them on the slab according to the picture and join them. Don't forget to put the

![A few example of making the clay slab-picture](image)

basket. After making one part, join it and then make another part and join. Make the lower part a little bit flat so that, it may be fixed nicely on the slab, the upper part will be the same as the form of the body. Make it a slight muddy scratching with the bamboo-knife and putting little bit water before
fixing the parts so that they may fix properly. Press a bit putting the pails on the slab to fix them properly and to blow out the air. Notice that, some extra mud will squeeze out. Make the mud plain with the pointed bamboo knife. Complete your work putting clay on the slab like this. Look how nicely the picture of a man with the basket of vegetable have become printed on the slab! The picture is not complete yet. Have a good look at the picture. You might have add a little more clay on cut of any extra bit if needed. Make a 2 c.m. wide and 1 c.m. high border with clay like frame after completing the picture. Then make both the picture and the frame plain scratching little by little with a bamboo-knife. Then draw face, eyes and lungi etc. by engraving it with a knife. A few scratches to be done on the basket to show the weaving. You have done the picture in the clay-slab. Now it is needed to be hung, isn't it? Make two thin small circles, and make a small hole in the middle so that the thread or string can pass through these holes.

Make two holes and encircle it with thread. Then join these two firmly on the back-top sides of the picture. Notice that, the holes are not closed then you will be able to hang the picture on the wall with a string, or put it on a stand in a suitable place. The picture will look very beautiful, as you like wherever you keep it.

You have learnt a few pots and slab-pictures with clay, these are needed to be burnt and dried. You know that, the clay-things are to be dried, keeping them in the shadow. This will take time, but if this is done there is no possibility for it to get bent or cracked. How will you understand if it has dried well? Take the dried thing in your hand and scratch it with your nails, if the scratched place looks white, then you can understand that the clay-thing has dried well, otherwise it will have to be dried more. It may get cracked if you hold the dried thing in wet hand, so be careful. You can get your thing burnt, if there is any potter's house nearby. Otherwise you can burnt them yourselves with wood-brans or rice-brans. You have learnt, how to burn in this process in class seven. Certainly you still remember that if you forget, read it again from the book of class seven again.
Exercise

Theoretical
A. Put tick (√) marks to the correct answers
1: The things of China are made of clay.
2. The china-clay is white because, there are many adulterations,
3. The clay-pots could not be made before inventing the potter's wheel.
4. All kinds of pots can be made only by the potter's wheel.
5. The coil-system became useless, after inventing the potter's wheel.

B. Essay-Type
1. which do you think is the important one among all the invented artistic skills and tools ? Why ? Illustrate it.
2. Is there any necessity to make a pot in coil-system after the uses of potter's wheel ? If there is, then why ? Write it in details.
3. How will you make a pot with clay-coils, in which outside and inside will be plain? Describe.
4. Describe briefly what you know about the terracotta. Will you be able to make a picture in a clay-slab? How will you make it?

C. Practical
1. Draw a picture of a pot as you like and then make the pot according to your picture.
2. Make a 20 c.m. long and 15 c.m. wide clay-slab and a picture on that as you like.

Crafts with Jute

Jute grows everywhere in Bangladesh. Different cottage crafts and handi-crafts have been made since the beginning in villages of our country and still are being made. The shikas are found in almost every house. Shikas are used to keep the house-hold things decoratively and properly. The city-people also are using shikas and other jute-crafts, now-a-days. The uses of jute-crafts have increased much more than before. The crafts made of jute and multi-purpose creativities grew spreading practices of handicrafts.
Countless-crafts are being made with jute now a days. You will be able to make these yourselves if you practise regularly. Not only that, if you practise you will be able to invent many new handicrafts. Now, let us make mats of different forms and designs also bags and shikas, which can be made easily. You will easily learn to make these and you will get a lot of pleasure and fun while doings.

Materials
You will not need any new materials here. Things which you have already used in class six and seven are the ones you can use again such as: jute gunny, colour, needle, thread, comb, scissors, small basin or big bowl etc. you will have no trouble collecting these.

Table Mats of Jute
you have learnt a few different table-mats to make in class six and seven. All those were mainly round or egg shaped mats. Now, what you are going to make, will be rectangular mats. At first, make some braids with jute. Take some of the braids and colour then as you like. The braids must be 5-6 m.m. wide and 2½ m.m. thick two needles are to be threaded one with jute colour and another with coloured braids colour. Keep the scissors near by. The preparation of making things has been done. Now begin your work.
Do you remember what you are making? A square-shaped mat is to be made. That means a rectangular-mat, which will have the same length in four sides. Sew one end of the braid and cut to the level so that the fibre become even on the sides. Sew the braid, folding it 5-6 c.m. in lengthwise. After finishing, sewing the first one, then fold it again in back-side and sew. Fold and sew in this process continuously. Notice, the thing has become slowly into a rectangular-mat. Notice that, every fold must be perfectly equal and all ends of folding must remain in a straight line. When the folding braids become upto rectangular size, means length and width will be the same then don't fold the braid any more. Then turn the braids for two times around the square-mat. After turning, sew well and cut-off the extra braid. Now fold the coloured braid twice and sew these and cut-off the extra braid. Fold it again with the white braid around it. In every caruer it has to be sewn inevitably. It should to be noticed that all the four corners should be equal and the length of all the sides of the mat should be equal. You may use the coloured braids around the four side of the mat. The square mat may be of any measurement as you like. It will look beautiful if white and coloured waves can be woven side by side.

You will be able to make an oblong-mat in this process also. You have prepared a square-mat for the rectangular-mat at first. For oblong-mat, you will have to sew an oblong-mat at first, surely, you will be able to make square and oblong-mats, looking at the picture. You will be able to make any mat with your skill.

**Bags with Jute and Gunny**

Beautiful bags are being made now a days. A few are done with designs and a few are being made weaving with simple jute. The students use bags to
carry their books and other things on their shoulders. It is not impossible to make nice bags by weaving with jute, though it is a bit hard-work. If you can make one of these yourselves, it will be nice, won't be? If you try a bit you can make a beautiful bag.

The different kinds of gunny can be found in the market. A quality and compact-woven gunny will be good for bags. Take a piece of gunny of 70 c.m. long and 35 c.m. wide. The gunny is rough, so if a lining is put inside the bag will be comfortable to use. The cloth for lining will be the same size of the gunny. Put the cloth spreading it on the jute cloth holding four corners. Then sew leaving together 1 c.m. on two parts of the gunny with the cloth together leaving a margin 1 c.m. on the sides. Turn over the gunny and cloth after sewing so that the edges of cloth and gunny remain inside. Then fold the gunny with the cloth. The cloth will remain outside and the edges will remain equal. Sew well from two heads upto the fold equally. Three parts have been closed, after sewing, one part is open. This open part is the face of the bag. Now turn over the bag and sew, keep the cloth inside. The main part of the bag has been made. Now it is to be hung on the shoulder. Isn't it? Just think easily it can be hung! It will look nice if it can be hung with the braid of jute. Won't it? Yes, do if and see the result.

Make a 1 c.m. wide and 7 meter long braid with jute, cut out 1½ meter from 7 meter and leave 3 c.m. from both of the ends, then sew it with jute coloured thread and bend it tightly. Then make the jute plain opening the two ends of the braids and combing it. Then cut into two parts equally of 5½ meter remaining braids, that means, each piece will be 2¾ meter long.

You will have three pieces of braids in your hand now. Haven't you? Make a mark in the middle by folding each piece of braid. Now spread two long braids in between the small braid such a way, so that they will be combined together with another. Sew these three braids side by side with jute-coloured thread. You have made a 3 c.m. belt. Join this to the main part of the
bag. Are you thinking how to join the belt with the main part of the bag? It is not hard at all, very easy! Look at the picture and you will understand. Take the bag and belt in your hand. Keeping the middle of the belt on the middle of the bags, front sew two edges of two braids with two sides of the bags. Both the sides of braids are to be sewn from the top to the lower corner of the bag. The braids are to be sewn on both of the sides of the bag. The surplus braid is to be bent firmly with the thread to the lower corner, and then open the braids. Now comb the opened fibres and make them straight and smooth (Look at the picture). If it is needed, then cut the having portion of fibres, to make them equal. Now, hang the bag across your shoulder and see how you feel. It is fun. Isn't it? The bag has become very simple. It will look nice with a design. Make a very simple design on it. Take 5-6 m.m. wide braid for the design. Make a border design around four sides of the bag with white and coloured jute-braids by sewing. Make any design in the middle of the border with white and coloured jute-braids as you like. Looking at the picture you will have ideas about designs you can make designs in one side or both of the sides of the bag. Hope, you will be able to make bags of different sizes and forms with your skills, as the one you have made.

Jute-Shika

The shikas are being used in different ways in the villages of our country since ancient times. Most of the village women make such beautiful and different designed shikas, that it is difficult to believe our own eyes and one has to be astonished at their taste and sense of beauty. They have become experts due to long practice. Naturally they had started to make very simple shikas in the beginning, through gradual experience, they have gained creative-shikas. You have to begin with a simple shika too. Then through continuous practices and skills you will also be able to make a high quality shika.

Let us make a simple shika now. Make a bunch of 2.c.m. diameter jute smooth fibre by combing. Bind it just in the middle (10c.m.low) twisting for 2-3 times with thread or jute -fibre. Now divide the upper portion from the bending part of the bunch into three parts and make a 20 c.m. long braid. Bend the braid in the middle and join two ends together, twisting with colored thread upto 1 c.m you can see that the braid has become like a ring. This ring will be used for hanging.

Take 1 c.m. diameter radius of jute fibre and make it smooth by combing. Make a 2 c.m. diameter ball binding and twisting the two ends of the
bunch. Then bind it firmly with thread, so that the form of the ball remains round. Put this ball inside the first bunch under the ring, spreading the fibre evenly and smoothly around the ball. Then bind the bunch under the ball upto 1 c.m. with thread, twisting it, so that it looks like a ball.

To make it convenient for work keep the braid-ring hanging on a pillar house or a window-bar or any other thing like these. Now divide the bunch of jute into eight or ten portions as you like, but always it should be in even number. Initially it is easier to divide it into right portion for learners. Remember that, if it is necessary, join new jute fibre, you can make the braid as long as you like by joining more jute fibre. Making 30 c.m. long braids bind each firmly with coloured thread upto 5-6 m.m. Then divide the jute fibre of each braid into two. Make braids of 7 c.m. height each and take two braids from both sides and them thin together firmly with coloured thread upto 5-6 m.m. Bind then all taking two braids like this, then you will find that there are eight bunches of jute fibre. Dividing each bunch again into two pieces make 7 c.m. long braids and taking two braids from both sides, bind together firmly with coloured thread just like before. Look again there are eight bunches of jute fibre. Repeat this three or four times. Then make braids of 7 c.m length with each bunch of these eight bunches. Now taking these eight braids, bind firmly all the eight bunches of the jute fibre together with coloured thread upto 1 c.m.

The binding should be very strong because it will take the pressure of the things which will be stored in the shika. Put a 2 c.m. diameter jute-ball inside
the bunch of jute hanging below spreading it evenly around the ball and bind the bunch again with coloured thread upto 5-6 m.m. Then cut out the jute fibre of the bunch at the bottom evenly keeping 5-6 c.m. long and puff the jute- fibre of the lower part. Look, what a beautiful shika you have made. This shika is very easy to make. Isn't it? You will be able to make beautiful shikas from your experiences and skills, which you have gained after making this shika.

Exercise

Theoretical

A. Essay-Type
1. Describe briefly, how you will make two coloured braids of jute and a square mat.
2. Describe, how you will make a rectangle-mat,
3. Write briefly, the process of making a shika with jute.

B. Practical
1. Make a 20 c.m. long and 20 c. m. wide square mat with two coloured-jute braid choose colours of your liking.
2. Make a 30 c. m. long and 20 c.m. wide rectangle-mat using more than one coloured jute.
3. Make a bag with jute and gunny as you like. Put white lining inside it.
4. Make a shika of any measurement as you like, with jute.

Crafts with Cotton and Cloth

You have made a few things with cotton and cloth. Surely you were happy to make birds and pictures of cotton brush and cloth. Any beautiful object is delightful to look at. Getting beautiful things can be more delightful. But making beautiful things by oneself is most interesting. Isn't it? Now I shall teach you a few more new process of making crafts. Decorative pieces for house, dolls, toys etc.. If you try a little to use your skill, you will surely be able to make these.

Materials
To make these things, you will need cotton bandage different coloured fine clothes, ordinary cotton, printed cloth, paste-board, thick white cloth or brown
paper, sickly gum made of flour aika or any other strong gum, needle, thread scissors etc.

**Decorative things for Decorting Homes**

You can make dolls, animals, birds etc. easily with cotton and cloth to decorate houses. These will look very beautiful, if they are hung on the wall. These may not look real from all sides it will be seen only from the front side, but even it will look very beautiful. You have made picutures with cotton by drawing the picture on the paper at first and then putting the cotton pieces on the cloth with gum. This will be almost the same process. Dolls, animals or birds whatever you want to make in this process should be very simple and easy but beautiful. Draw on the paper what you want to make. Print the picture on a hard paste-board or a thick white or brown paper, using a carbon paper on it. Cut out the picture on the paste board and paper along the outer margin of the picture. Take care that, the picture on the paste board and the paper should exactly be the same of size. Choose a piece of cloth according to the size of your design which you are going to make e.g. yellow, pink, light brown etc. for dolls light grey for elephant, similarly matching colours for birds will be suitable. After you have selected the cloth, keep your paste-board picture on the cloth and cut the cloth leaving a merging of 2 c.m. extra cloth on all sides. Then put gum on the paste board and paste the bandage-cotton oil the gum. Putting the cotton press it slightly then that the cotton may stick to the paste-board picture. When it dries slightly then cut the surplus cotton evenly, which may be around the paste-board. Then put gum around the cloth on the back side and put it on the cotton paste-board right way and stick in it, (look at the picture). Notice that the cloth does not stick together on the cotton. A doll, an elephant or a bird, any of them which you wanted to make has been made. Now draw eyes, face, hair, ornaments, dresses etc. whatever is necessary. You can use coloured-clothes, beads, silver or golden thread coloured thread etc. for the decoration of the animals and birds. Now the crafts is to be hung. Isn't it? Fix a piece of ribon, on the back of the paste-board firmly, folding it in the middle with two ends to be pasted two boards. Then the white or brown paper which was cut before with the picture on the back side of the paste-board. The work has been finished. Look what does your crafts look like?

Different stages of making a doll and a few designs of crafts are given in the pictures. Notice the pictures you can make any craft of your choice following the process of the pictures.
How a doll can be made with cotton looking at the above pictures it can be understood
Dolls with Cotton and Cloth

Let us make a doll with cotton and cloth. A small doll girl is very simple and easy to make. Since you are making it for the first time with cotton and cloth, so you will have to start with a simple one. After making a few you will be able to make fine and perfect dolls of different shapes. The different stages of making a doll have been shown in the pictures. Look at the picture minutely. A picture of a baby-form has been drawn around it, a margin has been drawn with dots. It means that the cloth has to be cut on the deleted line for making the doll.

Let us begin to make the doll now. Draw a picture of a baby according to the design of your liking. The height should not be less than 19-20 c.m. have a margin of 1 c.m. surplus around it. Take a pink or light brown piece of cloth and fold it in the middle. The cloth should be taken according to your design, so that, after folding the cloth, the design may fit on the cloth. Draw your design on the folded cloth with a carbon paper. Then cut out the designed folded-cloth. Now sew with machine or hand on the line of the drawing, keeping one side open just like a pillow cover to fill with cotton. After finishing sewing, turn over the inside out of the cloth, look the cover of the doll has been made. Then fill it with cotton by a stick with a pencil pushing it in doll's head, hands and legs slowly. Then fill the whole body tightly. After filling it with cotton stitch the open side by sewing neatly. Now, look, the main form of the doll is made. Then putting hair, by drawing eyes and nose and putting dress, the doll will be completed. The hair is to be put with shining thread. Put the hair spreading on the head as has been shown in the picture. Put
stickly glue before spreading thread on around the head of the doll. After spreading thread fix them by sewing with needle and black thread around the head with back stitches, leaving the forehead. Then put a little glue on the forehead and turn over the hair of black thread which are hanging in front and fix them on the glue by pressing. It will look beautiful if some hair can be put on the forehead, but it should be cut short. Then cut the hair evenly with a scissors evenly. Look, how beautiful the hair of the doll looks.

Elephant dolls are made of with cotton successively

Draw the eyes, nose etc, with oil colour. The doll is made, it is time to dress it up now. Make a long dress with any material you like. If the dress is upto its feet it will look nice. You can put lace at the edges of sleeves and dress will look very beautiful.

**The Elephant with Cotton and Cloth**

You can make various kinds of animals, birds etc. almost in the same process as the dolls, which you have made with cotton and cloth. You can innovate and think about new things by using your intelligence. The man has two legs so you need four pieces of cloths to make two legs of the doll. An Elephant has four legs, so eight parts of cloths will be needed for four legs. Four of same size for front legs and the same four parts for back legs will be needed. Another two-fold cloths of the same size will be needed to be put into the main
two folded cloths below the belly to the legs. One part of the two fold cloths, and another part of two fold cloths will be for two legs of one side and if there is surplus cloth under the belly, there will be open space between the four legs. The ears tail have to be made separately. A thick paper is to be put inside two parts of cloths, and then to be sewed nicely, so that, the ears may remain straight, cut two parts of cloths, according to the size of the tail and sew, then turn it inside out with a thin stick and make the tail.

Try to make an elephant, looking at the picture. If you try hard and with a little patience you will be able to make it. The pictures of an elephant show the different stages and how to make it. A picture of a bird has given too, but how to make it is not given. Let me see if you can make it with your intelligence.

**Exercise**

**Theoretical**

A. Essay Type

1. How will you make a thing to hang on the wall to decorate a house, with cotton and cloth like doll? Write briefly.
2. Describe an easy process of making a doll with cotton and cloth.
3. Describe an easy procedure of making an elephant with cotton and cloth.

B. Practical

1. Make a thing to decorate the house with cotton, paste-board and cloth like the form of the doll of your liking.
2. Make a thing, to decorate a house with cotton, cloth and paste-board as the form of a cat which will look beautiful after hanging on the wall.
3. Make a doll with cotton and cloth of your liking.
4. Make an elephant with cotton and cloth of your liking.
Wood-Crafts

Various kinds of crafts are being made with wood in our country from ancient time. Just like the relics ancient craft in terracottas, we can find the same in wooden-statues, decorated pillars doors, furniture and other usable things. There are many evidences like these in our national museum and other local historical museums. We can see many kinds of wooden toys as wooden dolls, elephants horses etc.. If we go to any fair. You had the same wooden toys once. You would feel very happy to play with these. Won't you feel happy if you could make a toy or any other beautiful thing like this yourself? Of course you will. Then why don't you try to make some?

Very soft wood will be suitable for beginners to make dolls, birds and animals: You will be able to cut the soft wood easily as you like. The most soft and available wood are Kadam and Shimul (silk-cotton plant) are found in our country. You will have to use ply-wood for a few works. The ply-wood is a thin plank of wood, which is made with one thin sheet to another thin sheet of wood.

**Material**
Obviously the main material is wood used for making wooden crafts. Then, the materials making those crafts are Shimul or Kadam wood or any soft wood, ply-wood, pely-glue or Aika rough surface paper, as piece of broken-glass, Chinese laiker or enamel colour etc.

**Utensil**
A hammer, various kinds of chisels, a sharp and hard knife, a hand-saw, a back-saw, a frat-saw, a ruler, brushes etc (Look at the picture).

A frat is one kind of very thin saw in a frame to make a design in the plank of wood.

A few utensils to make wooden things
A Wooden-Doll

Let us make a very easy wooden-doll. A woman with a basket, take 3 c.m thick, 3 c.m. wide and 15 c.m. long piece of soft wood for this doll. It was said before that Kadam or Shimul-Wood is suitable for this.

Make the four edges of the wood blunt by rubbing it with a chisel. Then cut the wood until it becomes even and as round as a ruler. After making it round the piece of wood will be 3 c.m. diameter and 15 c.m. long. Make a mark around the piece of wood so that the wood becomes two pieces of 7½c.m. each. The mark is in the middle, so there is 7½ c.m. on both the sides. Then mark the wood around with a spaces of 3 ½ c.m. from the middle to the upward, then from this mark, make another mark around it with 2½ c.m. distance. Now you can find there are four parts of wood (Look at the picture). In the first part is 7½c.m. and in the fourth part is 7½ c.m. Cut around all marking of the wood a little bit deep with a hace-saw. The depth of every cutting will be the same around the wood. Look at the picture very well and cut all the notches (curves) with sharp chisel according to the design of the picture. You may use a sharp knife to make the notches (curves) if necessary. Having notched the wood, almost a form has been made like a doll, as a woman is with a basket. Isn't it ? Rub the doll and make it smooth, at first with broken piece of glass, then with a glue (Sherish) paper by rubbing. Then wipe the doll with a rag, so that there remains no dust on it. Here it may be mentioned that a doll can be made in five or six minutes with a carpenter's turning machine. If you can learn how to use this machine, in future, you will be able to make many things like this.

Now the doll has to be coloured. Which colour will you put in the doll ? Light yellow colour is for the face and body, red is for saree and design the saree with white while, black and white colour is for the border of the saree. What next ? Then the hair, eyes and nose with black colour lips with red and the basket with brown colour will you make it ? Yes, your choice is very nice. Do you like this now? You may make more dolls later and may use different colour for the dresses such as green saree, blue saree, purple saree or so many colours may be. Put light yellow colour on the whole body of the doll and leave it to dry, before putting on other colours. After that put colours for face, eyes, nose, hair, saree, etc. Use thin and thick brushes to colour. Draw the basket, hair,
A shape of a doll is given in a piece of wood

face, body and saree with the thick brush, then draw nose, eyes, lips, design on border of the saree and the basket with the thin brush. If you want to make every thing with thin brush, the colour is thick then add tarpin to make it thin but don't make very thin. After colouring look what a beautiful doll you have made!

A Wooden -Bird
Now let us make an easy and simple bird. Three pieces of soft wood will be needed for the bird. For the head with the beak 2 c.m. wide and 3 c.m. long, for the body 3 c.m. thick and 3 c.m. wide and 5 c.m. long. Long, for the tail very thin (less than ½c.m.) 3 c.m. wide and 5 c.m. long pieces of wood are needed. This is enough for the bird but it is better to procure a longer piece of wood so that it will be convenient to hold and then cut it according to the above measurement, so that quite a few birds can be made at one time.

Take a 2 c.m. thick and 2 c.m. a long soft piece of wood and make a round roller with a chisel. Cut one side evenly with a chisel after making it round. On one side leave 3 c.m. and mark it with a pencil and then make a deep cut on the pencil mark on the ruler with a hack-saw. The depth must be even around all sides, but be careful, so that the roller does not become two separate pieces. Look at the picture with attention

Make the head with the beak with that 3 c.m. of ruler pushing a chisel slowly according to the design of the picture. The portion of the head and beak has
been made. Now cut off this part from the round roller and make the beak pointed slowly cutting it with a chisel.

Now make a round roller with 3 c.m. thick and 3 c.m. wide long piece of wood with a chisel in the same process and cut on the edge evenly. Then, taking 5c.m. measurement make a deep notch around it with a hack-saw. Make the body of the bird in the same process of the head, pushing the chisel. Both of the things are the same, only difference is, one is big and the other is small. Dolls can be made with carpenter's turning-machine. In the same process birds can also be made. Before you can learn how to use of turning machine, you will have to make these by cutting it with your hands. After making the body make the tail of the bird with the thin piece of wood looking at the picture.

The head with its beak, body and the tail of the bird has been made. Now if you join these three parts, the bird will be made. Make a notch at the back-end of the body as shown in the picture with a hack -say, to fix the tail. Scrap the back-end of beak to fit it into the notch tightly and neatly. Scrap and make the lower portion of the head and a back portion of the body even following the instructions of the picture to fix one with the other nicely. Make all parts smooth with glue paper before fixing them.

Now it is the time to join the parts. Pely-gum is the most suitable glue for this. If it is not available then use aika-gum. You have to be very fast if you use pely -gum because, it dries very quickly. There is no need to hurry, if the work is done with aika-gum. At first fix the tail with the body, put gum into the notch and in the tail where it has to be fixed, then insert the tail into the notch, and press it strongly and fix it.

Put glue on the even portions of the head and the body, then put the head on the body pressing them. After joining three parts, keep it for three days to dry be careful and see that it is not moved.

The bird has been made. Now it has to be arranged so that the bird can be kept in a sitting position. The easiest arrangement is to fix it on a piece of wood with a screw. Take a 4 c. m. long and 4. c. m. wide and ½c. m. thick piece of wood and make all sides smooth with a glue paper. There is no need to make it smooth under the piece of wood, but make a hollow space in the middle of the wood underneath with a corner of the chisel, so that after fixing the bird with a screw it does not look uneven. Make a hole under the bird's belly with a drill,
then it will be easier to fix. Now fix the bird on the piece of square wood with a screw. Your bird has been made. Next it is to be coloured. Put colour of your liking on the body. Put red or orange colour on the beak. Draw eyes and wings with black colour. You may draw the lines for tail and feathers also. Do you remember which kind of colour you had procured before on the bird put? They are Chinese lacquer or enamel paint even without colour it will took very beautiful, if you put transparent varnish so that the wood colour can be seen.

**A Wooden Horse**

Like the doll and bird, a wooden horse have easily be made. Take a 2 c.m. thick, 10 c.m. wide and 16 c.m long piece of soft wood. Make it smooth on both the sides by rubbing with a glue-paper. Take a paper of the same size of
the wood and draw a picture of a horse on the paper, just like the picture. Copy the picture of the horse on the wood with a carbon paper. Then cut off the horse with a hack saw. The step by step procedure of making the horse is shown in the picture. Look at all the pictures attentively and curve all parts of the horse with straight and curved chisels by cutting them slowly, along the margin of the pictures. Make curve around the form of the horse and the back-sides. Then make into $\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. the part of the mane of the horse, into $\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. by cutting it thinly leaving two ears. Cutting the tail make it 1 c.m. thin. The forehead will be thicker than the part of the face. Make the neck a little bit thin and rounds under the face. Make a little notch in the middle-lower front to show two legs.

Do the same for the back, two legs. Make two ears separate cutting in the middle above the prehea upto the mane. When ever you cut the wood to make its shape, cut both the sides. Then your horse will look the same from both the sides. Fix your horse with this nails from the feet on a 1 c.m. thick 5 c.m. wide and 1 c.m. long wood. Now your horse will not fall if it is moved any where.

Make the horse smooth with a glue paper and colour it as you like with Chinese lacquer or enamel paint.

A Wooden Design
The designed things made of wood can be used in various ways e.g. by drawing designs on wood or by cutting them. You will be able to make various kinds of things, if once you can learn the technique of cutting designs. You will be able to make things to decorate houses as well as make beautifully designed furnitures panel of doors and the other useful things.
You will have to draw the picture of the design on a paper before cutting the design. Draw a design as big as you want the design to be. Begin your work with a coarse design, at first, you will be able to make fine designs after obtaining the skill of work. The design will have to be made by cutting off unnecessary parts of wood. The unnecessary parts can be filled with pencil or pen, so that the unnecessary part of the design can be seen easily and will not be cut due to carelessness. There will be no possibility of making a mistake.

Take a ½ c.m. piece of wood or a three to four layered good ply-wood to cut the design. Make both the sides smooth with a glue-paper. Copy picture from the paper-design on the wood with a carbon-paper. Mark cut filling unnecessary parts of design with a pencil or a pen. Make a small hole near to the edge of every unnecessary part inserting a frat-saw. Now is the time to cut the design.

Learn, how to use the frat-saw from your drawing-teacher. A frat-saw is a framed way fine and sharp saw to cut our a design of a thin wood. This framed saw can be opened from the frame and again it can be framed and can be fully stretched out. It can be slacked too. All these can be done by moving two nuts of the ears. Let us begin to cut the design. Make the front head of the frat-saw loose inserting into one of the hole, fix it again in the frame. Stretch it as much as you can by moving the nut. The saw may break if it is stretched very much. On the other hand if it is loose it, may be broken ,while cutting the design. So do the work very carefully. Now cut off the unnecessary parts with the frat-saw. Take out the frat-saw, making it loose, after cutting off one part inset it into another hole and fix it again. Cut off every unnecessary part as the first one. Now cut off the edges of the design with the frat-saw and take out the whole design. Your design had been completed. Then make one rough side of the design smooth with a glue paper. Put transparent varnish on the smooth
side of the design keeping its original wood-colour. The design may be used for the decoration of your house or it may be used to increase the beauty of furniture.

**Exercise**

**Theoretical**

A. Put a tick (✓) mark to the correct answer

1. This is a suitable wood to make a doll in the primary stage — the sal and gajari/the garjan and lohacut/the Shimul and kadam.
2. The name of a saw, which is used to cut a design in very thin sheet of wood is — back-saw hand-saw/frat-saw.
3. A drill is used generally — to cut a tree/ to split (saw) wood/ to make a hole.
4. The suitable glue to join wood is — flour-gum/poison- (mace) gum/pely-gum.
5. The suitable paint to colour the wooden things is — water colour poster colour/enamel paint.

B. Essay Type

1. How will you make a very simple doll with wood? Describe that briefly.
2. Will you be able to make a bird with wood easily? If you can then how will you make it?
3. How will you make a wooden horse as you like? Describe briefly.
4. What kind of wood is needed to make a design by cutting? What is a ply wood? How will you make a design by cutting wood? Describe briefly.

C. Practical

1. Make a doll of your liking in a very easy process.
2. Make a very easy and simple bird with wood.
3. Make a horse with wood (the measurement as you like).
4. Draw a design on a paper of your liking. Make the design out of wood.
Paper-Work and Binding Books

We are using paper for the necessity of our everyday life in so many ways that it can not be described in words. If it is said that the paper is the source and means of civilization, it won't be very wrong. Papers are used from educational purposes to grocery packets (containers) and for every moment of our daily life. You have learnt the skills of a few crafts with paper in class six and seven. This time, let us learn a few necessary things which are made with papers. These will be needed for yourselves as well as can be used to earn money. Though the work is not as much interesting as making. Toys that can help to make some money. Certainly you are eager to know what these works are? Let us begin with a very easy one. At first it will begin with a grocer container then an envelope. After making these, we can learn to bind books, and make exercise books and album. No work is insignificant, so don't look down on knowing about the container and envelope.

You know different kinds of paper is used to make different objects all works can not be done with all papers. The old news papers, different standard brown papers printed designed with the names of the shops of high quality white papers are used according to the standard of containers. The manila-papers, different standard brown papers, white papers, off-set papers and many other papers are used for envelopes according to the uses. The hard-board-papers. board-papers, paste-board papers are used for binding books. The gray coloured hard-board papers, paste-board papers, designed-marl België-papers are used for making albums. The paper that you will use is not the important thing. What is to be made and in which process in the main thing. Then let us begin the task.

Material
The necessary papers and boards to make the object, the rexine cloth foam needle, gum etc. two broad rules made of wood and still scissors, knife, a cutter a utensil to make a hole a punching machine will be needed.

Paper- Container (Packet)
The paper container can be make of different sizes and forms. Now let us make an ordinary one. You will be able to make different sizes and forms with your skill later, after learning to make this paper-container. You must take paper of
necessary measurement, so that no paper is wasted. The paper will be ¾ part wide and ¼ part long. Such as: If the length is 25 c.m. then width will be 19.75 c.m; then width will be 19.75c.m. and if length is 50 c.m. then, the width will be 39.50 c.m. The container will look nice if this proportional measurement is taken. You can take other measurement also. About the papers that are needed has been said before. Take the paper of your liking from those and cut according to the measurement.

Put thick-gum made of flour upto 1 c.m. on one side of the paper in lengthwise. Then put this on another side and join it. Fix the joint keeping it in the middle by pressing (Look at the picture). Then fold it keeping the joints in the middle. Now hold it by pressing keeping your left hand's finger and make the joints straight. Then fold both of the layer together in 1/3 of the folded paper. The process is shown in the picture gradually. Look at the picture and set a square piece of paper on the triangle part of the folded paper. Then put gum on the extra papers of the triangle part and fix it well by folding and pressing pull a part the two sides of the packet after the glue dries, you will find that your paper.

The method of making paper tube
Arts & Crafts

container has been made. If a square paper is put under the container will be equal around it. If a rectangular piece of paper is put under the container then it will be a rectangular one, and if a long paper is put then the form of the container will be flat-type. The shape of foldings under containers have to be according to the differences of papers. Certainly, you will be able to make various forms of paper-containers following the pictures.

Envelope
The various kinds of envelopes are needed for different occasions. The papers are also different according to the necessity. The envelopes are made of various kinds of papers as hard, thick, thin, white, coloured, smooth, rough etc. Various standard of envelopes can be found in the market for invitations and greeting cards. So envelopes are needed to send cards of various standards. Various kinds of envelopes are needed for the office works. It depends on you which kind or standard of envelope you want to make. Here, the processes has been shown only.

To make an envelope is very easy. An envelope can be made by cutting a paper according to its measurement and joining with gum of measurement more than double paper will be needed for as

An envelop can be made with paper according to the method given in the picture.
big an envelope as you want to make. 1 c.m. for every joint and 2 c.m. 3 c.m. for the cover of the envelope will be needed. All envelopes are to be made by joining diagonally before. The use of this kind of envelope is out dated now a days. Because, there is trouble and waste of paper to make this kind of envelope. Yet, the process is shown here to be learnt. The picture of three different processes have been given here step by step. Looking at the pictures you will be able to make three kinds of envelopes of any measurement. If you make the forma with hard-board for every one; then you will be able to make many envelopes of same size together in a very short time.

Exercise

Theoretical

A. Essay Type

1. What kinds of papers, materials and utensils are needed to make container and envelope and binding books and making albumbs? Describe.
2. What kind of paper-container will you make? Describe with drawings.
3. Describe three processes of making envelope in pictures.

B. Practical

1. Make three containers with papers, one will be equal on four sides one two sides big and two sides small, another flat type.
2. Make three envelopes in three processes and three measurements (The measurement will be 19. c.m. wide and 24 c.m. long after making them).
Chapter - Three

Embroidery

Embroidery is a special skill of arts and crafts. Meanwhile you may have made many beautiful pictures with needle and thread. Your mother, elder sister, grandmother may have made a few embroideries. The embroidered quilt is considered to be a village women's special craft. This craft has been done since ancient times. The various pictures of miles of tales of village people's imaginations, happinesses and sorrow can be revealed in these embroidered quilt and fans.

Flowers, creepers and herbs can be seen embroidered on Jainamaz through embroidery. Various paintings are being done through embroidery now-a-days. Farming these pictures are kept as decorations in houses. These add to the beauty of a house. These crafts of our country are being exported all over the world. Through this, huge foreign currency is being earned. Besides these, a person should know how to embroider for their own necessity. So you can easily realize how important the learning of embroideries.

You have learnt a few works about the needle and thread before this. You will be able to learn a few new stitches with the experiences which you have earned already in previous classes. You will be able to make your dresses and making other vocational things, you will be able to earn by becoming experts on stitching, looking at the pictures.

The field of creating arts and crafts with needle and thread is very wide. Here, a few preliminary things are discussed. Hope you will be able to apply these in your life-work

Equipments

1. Different types and sized of needles.
2. White and coloured thread yarn.
3. Pencil and chalk pencil (To mark the fabrics.)
4. Necessary cloth and jute fabrics.
5. Scissors (big and small).
6. Measuring tape
7. A small box (to keep tools/ materials).
8. Papers (for drawing, designs and carbon papers).
The Names of Stitches
1. Cross stitch.
2. Star stitch
5. Satin stitch.

Cross stitch and two designs for cross stitch
**Cross Stitch**

This stitch is like a cross or multiplication sign, generally, the net or selula clothes are used for this stitch. The surface of the selula-cloth is marked with squares. This stitch can be done nicely on the jute fabric too. The design which is drawn on the group paper can be shown in just the same way on the fabric or jute with the cross stitches by counting the squares. The women of different areas of Rajshahi District and Chapai Nababgonj make the embroidered quilts with this stitches.

![A design and a design is done on a jute bag with cross stitches](image)

**Star Stitch**

Star stitch is a double cross stitch. You will be able to sew stitches looking at the diagram which is given. Generally this stitch is done on the checked fabrics. The designs look beautiful on the tray-clothes, table-clothes and the babies dresses. Except these, if you use this stitches for painting tapestry you can bring the diversity of the paintings.

**Button Stitch**

After cuttings the button hole of the dresses threads come out, that’s why thus stitch is needed to bind the edges of the button hole. The special stitch by which this work is done is called the button hole stitch. This stitch is not used for only button hole but it is also used for the arts and crafts which is done with needles and thread. This stitch is placed closely one after one.
Now let us begin a button hole stitch. Make running stitches around a line or on the edges of the design. Then make button hole stitch from right to left by putting the needle in from top to left by putting the needle in from top to bottom passing the thread under the needle and then drawing the needle, thus forming a loop. Continue in the same way, you will find the loops are placed together one after one in a line. You will be able to make nice designs on your dresses table-clothes, bed-sheets. Kamiz dupatta etc. with this stitches. Different small coloured pieces and putting it on another to make designs and sew the edges of these designs with the button hole stitches like the applique work. To create the tapestry you can use this stitch
Blanket Stitch
This stitch is used to trim the edges of shawls, blankets etc. The blanket stitch is very easy to do. It is mostly like the button hole stitch. The button hole stitch are done very closely but the blanket stitches are done keeping a little spaces in between and broader stitches than the button hole stitches are used. This stitches can be used in different work.

Stain Stitch
Stain stitch is very easy to sew. Hope you will be able to make following at the picture. It is done very closely side by side. This stitch is worked on a design with a filling or padding so that it stands distinctly. The stitches can follow a straight or diagonal direction but they have to be placed closely together to create a satiny look.
Bring the needle up to the surface in the left hand (A). Carry the thread across the design inserting the needle in the right-hand line (B). Slide the needle under the material (fabric) letting it emerge on the left-hand side and just below (A). Continue to make stitches this way until the design area is covered. Be careful, to keep the edges of the design even and well defined.

Stain stitch is used to fill the petals of flowerless small flowers, birds, animals, and other designs. You can use beautifully this stitch in the different parts of paintings mainly in the floral motif paintings, still life, art working the over-all effect of alternating long and short satin stitches.

**Herring Bone Stitch**

This stitch is almost like the cross stitch only care should be taken to keep the stitches even. Looking at the picture you will be able to make the stitch. It is used on the dresses mainly in the embroidered quilts in the border of saries and for shadow embroidery.


Bullion Stitch
This stitch is done by twisting thread around the needle. It is used for making the roses creepers and herb etc. quickly. Put a knot at the end of the thread inserting thread into the needle. Bring out the needle up from underneath the cloth (from the end of the design). Then twist the thread around the needles as many times as necessary for covering the space to be trimmed. Put the left thumb on the spiral of thread in order to hold it and then draw the needle and the thread through the cloth (look at the picture).

To finished off, bring the point of the needle back to where it was first inserted. Do this way as many times as you need according to your design. This stitch is
very nice and clean. The beautiful designs can be made on different dresses, table-cloth, handkerchief etc.. This stitch can be used to bring diversity in paintings.

**The Method of Copying or Imprinting Designs on Cloths:**

There are different methods of drawing or transforming the designs on the fabrics (a) Free-hand drawing. (b) By using a carbon paper between the drawing and then draw it with a pencil. The design will be imprinted on the fabric.

However, there is another method by which a design can be drawn before sewing. At first select which design you want to do. Now imprint by tracing the design on oil-paper. Then make the small holes very closely on the lines of the design with a thick needle. After making holes the design will look like dated-design. Now have a pot of enamel or pocalin and put some kerosin and blue (Robin blue or any other blue). Mix them well.

Keep your fabric on a plane place. Point out where you went to make the design and put your designed-oil paper on that point and fix it with the fabric with pins then take some cotton. Dipping the cotton in the mixed blue squeeze it lightly. Now rub it with that cotton over the line of the designed oil paper lightly. You have to rub/touch to complete the lines of the whole design and it may need to dip your cotton in the blue for several times. Don't move your designed oil paper immediately after rubbing the design with the cotton.

After sometimes take out the pins of four corners and take off the oil paper from the fabric carefully. You will find that your design has been drawn on the fabric. Then sew the design with the stitches as you like. You have learnt various kinds of stitches. Try to sew an embroidered quilt with different stitches or make an embroidered quilt with cross stitches.
Size: As you like.
Sew a design on the fabric with button hole stitches.

Enlarging A Design
Any design can be enlarged. Make a graph on the design drawing equal lines oblong and vertical way at first. Then make a bigger lined graph on another paper. Now copy the design on the big graph-paper looking at the original design. Look the design has become big. You may make a design smaller in size with the same procedure.

A Jute Bag
Materials: A piece of 70 cm. long, and 30 cm. wide jute-fabric. A piece of 60 cm. long and 10 cm. wide jute-fabric for the ribbon. Take coloured and white yarn and a needle. Collecting the materials sew the design with cross stitches which is given in the book or any design as you like. Sew the ribbon of the bag with cross stitches also. Then put lining and join two sides and join flic ribbon on two sides of the bag.

Knitting
Dresses can be made by knitting. It is another means of earning. T-shirts, socks, cardigans etc. can be made by machine as well as with knitting needles or crochet hooks by hand. Here only the processes of hand-made knitted material with knitting needles have been discussed.

Round Shaped Comitting
Cast on the required number of stitch as holding the needle as the same way as knitting with two needles. Insert the point of the needle in the right hand into the first stitch on the left-hand needle. Begin to knit. Hold your yarn away, so that it may pass easily.

When working with a circle needle the stitches are always made in the same direction.
**Slip A Stitch**

This is a term indicating that a stitch is to be passed from the left-hand needle to the right hand needle without knitting. Usually it is done when a nice-showy dress is to be knitted. This knitting's term means 'picked'. If the edges of dresses are done following this procedure, then they look very nice and stiff.

1. This process is used widely. Usually a stitch is slipped purl wise from the left-hand need, to the right-hand needle by inserting the right-hand needle into the front of the stitch. Then transfer the stitch without knitting or purling it. Keep the yarn in back of the-work.
2. This is called ‘slip on purl’: A stitch is slipped from the left-hand needle to right-hand, needle by inserting the right-hand needle into the front of the stitch. Then transfer the stitch without knitting or purling it.

**Increasing the Stitches/Loops**

1. There are many processes increase stitches in knitting. Knit one stitch in regular way but do not remove the old stitch from the left-hard needle, Move the right-hand needle tinder the left-hand-one-knit into the back of the same loop to produce the extra loop. Then slip the old one off the left hand needle. Look there are two loops on the right hand, needle in stead of one.
2. A loop may be increased by increasing on the former line as the above said one.
3. A hole has to be made to fix button, ribbon etc. This process is needed to increase a loop.

If the dress is knitted, bring your yarn toward the front from backwards through the middle of two needles than bring the yarn again to the back and to the needle and knit one stitch. When the next line will be knitted, there will be a hole.
The Knitting has to be Done in Purlwise
The yarn already was in front so it was to bring again in front twisting on the needle and knitting at purlwise.

If the dress is knitted purlwise, then the yarn is in front, so, put the yarn on the needle before remaining stitches and knit regular way.

Loops can be Decreased in Two Way
1. Two stitches are knitted together from the ends of the needles to make the shape of a dress.
2. Slip on loop from the left-hand needle to the right hand one without knitting. Then knit the next loop having the slipped loop over the knitted one and off the top of the right hand needle. You will find that a stitch has been decreased.
**Binding off the Stitches / Loops**

After finishing the knitting of every knitted object, the final loop to be bound, otherwise all loops will fall apart. Knit two loops together at the end of the full knitting. Then insert left-hand needle into the first loop of the right-hand needle, then pass this loop over the second loop. Now only one loop will remain on the right-hand needle. Then knit another loop and do the same process as before. Continue this until there remains only loop on the right-hand needle. Now bring the last remaining it out through the loop by pulling the yarn. Sew this yarn in the dress nicely with a needle (Look at the picture).

**Binding off Two Pieces Together**

Two pieces of work can be joined in this process with a sewing needle. But grafting is the best to join smoothly. The process of joining is given below. Two pieces of work, with same number of stitches, that have to be joined can be bound off together. Hold the two parts together with the left-hand each part is on its needle and the right sides are together. The points of the needle are together. Take another extra needle and knit the first two together inserting the third needle, knit taking loops from two needles at a time like this and there are two loops on your third needle. You can see only one loop on your third needle. Then knit again two together and do the same as first one. Continue this way until there is only one loop left on your third needle. Finish it in the regular process.

**Joining of Different Parts**

If two parts can be joined like this, then it will be no visible sign. This process is more expectable than the others. Take the same number of stitches in two

One row knit stitches and one row purl stitches alternately produce this effect
knitting needles. Hold two parts of right sides of the knittings. Keep a few c.m. yarn with the knitted part and put on this yarn into a sewing - blank needle. Lay the pieces flat on a table so that the loops are opposite each other. (Look at the pictures) with draw the knitting needles, loop by loop as the blunt needle passes through the stitches, duplicating knitting and purling (look at the picture). Except for the first and last stitch in a row, the needle enters each loop twice. Be sure to keep the tension between the new grafted stitches and the other stitches even, sew the last one well with the needle.

Sewing Stitches.

Usually it is used to join the heels of socks or for joining a border to a dress. Hold a part of a dress and pass a knitting needle (or a crocket hook) through the loop. Then twisting yarn, knit a loop and drop the loop over the second one, continue in this way.

Attaching Yarn

In the middle of knitting it may be needed to join the yarn. Yarn should always be joined in such a way as to produce a strong joining. Split the edges of both old and new yarn and tear one part of the both applied yarns. Now join both remaining parts from the opposite side and slit very lightly and knit in the joined yarn from first 6 to 8 loop. Then you can do your knitting with new yarn 'freely'.

Never tie a knot to join the yarn, because, it will make the dress uneven and when the dress is washed some times it may become loose.

The preliminary matters of knitting has been discussed up to this. Now let us start knitting. Before knitting dresses, you should know a few patterns to make
them attractive. There are various nice designs. It is not possible to discuss about all, except the primary patterns in this limited curriculum.

**Sign**
The same loop has to be repeated is needed several times in any knitting. It is not possible to continue the same thing repeatedly for one thing; there will be a big book if it is done. So there is no way except using the signs. A star and brackets are used as signs here.

It should be understood to be repeated, if there indicates one star mark at the begining one star mark at the end. It means that whatever is in the middle of the stars is to be repeated again until there is not mentioned another thing.

If any part of the knitting is bracketed, it indicates that where the bracket is ended, it is to be repeated what is in between the bracket.

Let us to begin the knitting even a smooth knitting may be considered a pattern. Except this one rib and two ribs patterns are given here.

**One Ribbed Pattern**
Start with the necessary loops on the required pair of loops. Row-knit one purl one. Repeat this way up to the end.

**The Remaining Rows**
Knit the part which is knitted and purl which is purled. The required length can be attained by repeating.
The Ribbed Pattern
To obtain two ribbed effect, begin by knitting the required number of loops to be divided by four, then make a row of loops. Knit the next row alternatively 2 knit and 2 purl frequently. In making the next row, the loops that were knitted in the first row will be purled, and that were purled, will be knitted. Continue this way. There will be two ribbed effect on both of the sides of the completed work.

Mass-Pattern
Cast on odd-number of stitches according to your necessity. 1st row-1 knit purl. repeat until there is only 1 stitch on the needle and knit this last 1 stitch. Do like this all rows as long as you need.

About a few pattern have been discussed. Now you have to know about the process a few secondary dresses how to make. Let us learn about the processes of a few dresses.

Fringe
It is put at the edges of a shawl or mufflar to make them more attractive. Cut the wool about 15 or 20 c.m. length. Then take three or four pieces of wool fold it in the middle putting in a hair clip or a hook. Place the hook in the border prepared to receive the fringe. The hook is passed through edge of the mufflar or a shawl and make a knot. Continue this way in an even distances. When all the knot are made even the edges of the fringe.

Pompon (A flower with Yarn or wool) The pompon looks like a "kadam", it may be big or small. This flower develops the beauty if it is fixed to ribons of children's socks, on the top of
a cap, cardigans or any other dresses. It is very easy to make. Wrap yarn measuring as much diameters of a flower you wish to make on half of that width and little bit longer a piece of hard card-board.

Insert a piece of two fold long yarn under this wrapping yarn, being out the other end and tie this wrapping yarn very tightly with the folded yarn. Then cut in the opposite of the wrapped yarn. Spread the wool with a scissors. Sew this in the socks or a dress with the extra binding-wool.

**Dress**

The knitting has to be learnt to make a few woolen dresses. Let us knit a few dresses.

**Lady's Shawl**

**Material**: Two pounds four-ply wool, two long knitting needles (No. 6).

**Measurement**: 76 c.m. wide, 182 c.m. long. (It may be more if wished),

**Density**: Usually 22 c.m. is five stitches.

**Processes**: Knit a muffler with one or two ribbed pattern or mass pattern upto to your measurement. Cast on 150 stitches for one ribbed pattern, 152 for two ribbed and 151 for mass-pattern. After completing knitting the shawl, bind off the stitches and put fringe to the both ends and iron it with a wet-cloth putting on the shawl.

**Baby's Socks**

**Materials**: These blunt knitting needles. (No. 10), three ounces of three ply wool.

**Process**: Cast on 35 stitches. Knit 40 rows from the first row. 41 row-2 knit, yarn in front 2 together last 2 knit.
42 row- knit all.
43 row- knit 22 stitches then turn over.
44 row- knit 10 stitches than turn over.

Now knit on this 10 stitches 18 rows, then tear off the yarn. Attach the yarn to the remaining stitches and cast on 11 stitches, which became long part (Look at the picture) from the edges and in the middle there were 10 stitches from that take 5 stitches in the same needle. In another needle take another 5 stitches and cast on 11 stitches from the long part and remaining 12 stitches.

There will the 56 stitches in all. Now knit 5-8 rows slipping 1 stitch at the beginning of every row. Then bind off the stitches two pieces together. Knit another sock like this one. Then put a rope (make it with three pieces of 80 c.m. yarn twisting them) to the top of heels of socks, where are the holes. Make flowers like balls in two ends of the rope it will look beautiful. Iron the socks putting a wet cloth on it.

**Exercise**

**Theoretical**

A. Put a tick (√) mark to the right answer

1. Bangladesh earns a lot of money — exporting arts/exporting doll/for exporting the embroidery quilts done by village-women.

2. Learning needle work people — remain poor/he self reliant/be dependent.

3. The embroidery is a — folk art/arts/crafts.

4. The embroidery — is done only by the women/usually by the women/by women.

5. The blanket stitches are used — only to sew blankets/only in arts/to sew blankets/shal and other designs.

6. Satin stitches are used for — creepers and herbs are to he filled/only used in arts/all designs, paintings are to be filled.
7. All knitted things with wool knitted smooth if — all rows be knitted by
    knitwise/ I row knit and 1 row purl gradually/all rows be knitted purlwise.

8. The embroidery is a — vocational work/creative works/necessary work.

**B. Essay Type**

1. Write what you know about the embroidery works done by the village
   women of Bangladesh.

2. How will you do the buttonhole stitches.

3. Write the names of stitches which you have learnt upto this time.
Chapter Four
Crafts with Rejected Things

We reject many things, thinking those will be of no use, We consider them worthless, so there is no way except throwing them away such as we consider the feathers of fowls as things to be thrown away. They are very negligible things. Try, if you can make some nice things with these rejected feathers. Using your imaginations, thought and eagerness.

Flower with Feathers
Take while feathers, colour them separately dissolving red, yellow, purple etc. colours into water, colour long while feathers of hens with green and some yellow. Let them dry and collect some green, blue, blackish green feathers of hens and clean them after selecting. Make a circular object with a green little bit hard paper like a one taka. If green paper is not available then white paper will do, but it will have to be coloured and dried.

Cut one part of the circular thing to the middle point. Then join it to another with strong gum (Look at the picture). Look (angle) a slanting hole in the middle of the circular thing. Now fix any coloured small feathers spreading like the petals of flowers in this angle hole with gum. Look how beautiful it looks like a flower after putting feathers around the angle-hole.

Then take 20-21 c.m long broom (stick of a coconut leaf), put gum on the top of the stick, wrapping some yellow coloured
cotton on it make a 1 c.m. diameter hard roundish ball. The stick should be inserted into the ball and must be fixed tightly. Insert the other end of the stick into the feather-flower and pull it down so that the roundish ball remains just in the middle of the flower petals. Put aika gum well under the ball before inserting the stick into the flower, so that it is attached very well with the flower. Then put gum around the whole stick and wrap a green paper nicely on it. Put pely-gum or aika gum on the end of a few green long feathers and fix them on the stick after wrapping green paper, so that they look like leaves. If, two-three greenish blue, blackish green feathers are put with green feathers it will look very beautiful. Wrap with given paper the joint areas of feathers where the gum can be seen after joining all leaves. Now look, what a beautiful flower with stem and leaves has been made of feathers. If various coloured-flowers can be made and kept in a flower-vase they will look very beautiful. Won't they?

A process of making the flower with feathers has been shown here. Now its your turn to make other kinds of flowers or other things with your skill and to your liking.

Exercise

Practical

1. Make a cup and saucer with pebbles.
2. Make a sculpture with branches of trees.
সমৃদ্ধ বাংলাদেশ গড়ে তোলার জন্য যোগ্যতা অর্জন কর
- মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

ক্ষমা প্রদর্শন মহৎ গুণ

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