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Course Name: Drama and Art in Education

Name of Student: RITU KUMARI

Enrolment No: 19021010986

Submitted to:

Ms. Navita Malik

Professor

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

(SOE)



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GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

PRATICAL FILE

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Roll No:-

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Submitted to-

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OBJECTIVE --:

1. To develop basic understanding of different Art forms and impact of Art forms on the human mind.
2. To enhance artistic and aesthetic sensibility to respond to the beauty in different Art forms.
3. To develop skills for integrating different Art forms across school curriculum at secondary level.
4. To create awareness of the rich cultural heritage, artists and artisans.
5. To develop an understanding of the meaning and concept of various dramas and dramatic forms.
6. To develop skills to use waste or low-cost things to create aesthetic articles.

Meaning of Art

Arts in education is an expanding field of educational research and practice informed by investigations into learning through arts experiences. In this context, the arts can include Performing Arts education (Dance, Drama, Music), literature and poetry, storytelling, Visual arts education in film , craft , design, digital arts, media and photography. It is distinguished from art education by being not so much about teaching art, but focused on:

- how to improve learning through the arts
- how to transfer learning in and through the arts to other disciplines
- Discovering and creating understanding of human behavior, thinking, potential, and learning especially through the close observation of works of art and various forms of involvement in arts experiences.

Art education refers to learning, instruction, and programming based upon the visual and tangible arts. Arts education includes performing arts like dance, music, theater, and visual arts drawing, painting, sculpture, design works. design works include design in jewelry pottery, weaving, and fabrics.

IMPORTANCE

- ❖ "As the repression builds, art comes to be regarded as 'time off for good behavior' or as 'therapy'" and how the ease and carefreeness of the arts are supposed to bring joy and a sense of calmness."
- ❖ It is used to destroy the monotony of a regular school day, put a dent in the relentlessness of arithmetic and reading.
- ❖ Art should be seen as means of therapy, never something made to cause unrelenting stress and difficulty. If a student becomes less tense and wired up from stress in their learning environments, then they will raise up their grades in other classes, such as maths, English, or science.
- ❖ To give off a relaxed vibe, putting art on the wall tends to provide a calming environment that produces a sense of peace and serenity. Arts-related activities are important for so much more than just keeping your child busy or relaxed.

- ❖ They've been proven to boost a child's self-image. The self esteem, confidence and pride that comes from art in education is truly incredible and each child should be able to experience that.

Type of Art –

- ❖ **Creative Writing:** Creative writing is the bedrock of many art forms – poetry, fiction, lyrics, play scripts and drama. Creative writing helps students explore and express their understanding of the world around them. As a process, creative writing forces the learner not only to think and express ideas but also question dogmatic principles and find creative solutions. In schools, creative writing is often associated with language arts, but if teachers wish they can also use creative writing in their science lessons to create science fiction - Writings of Issac Asimov is one such example.
- ❖ **Dance:** Dance is an art that engrains discipline, control, rhythm and graciousness in the learner. It helps develop kinesthetic skills in the students and provides a medium to experience life in a different form.
- ❖ **Music:** Music can be explored by singing, playing an instrument or composing on a synthesizer and computer, or listening and learners learn the art of expression and communication through sound. Students learn to create, perform, listen perceptively, and analyse music and where technology is used, it individualises and expands instruction. Today, music education explores a multitude of musical styles. Students learn to identify the source of the sound, whether solo or ensemble, the different instruments and voices, and their combinations into bands, choruses, and orchestras, and a variety of small ensembles. They also learn the art of musical expression— how sound can be used to communicate feelings.
- ❖ **Visual and Media:** Arts Education in visual and media arts can take many forms and have several aims. Learners are usually taught a specific technique in some visual medium— pencil or paint or video imaging or collage (a combination of bits of objects pasted together on a surface to create an effect).

Drama in Education

Drama works well as both a discrete subject in its own right and as a tool for exploring subjects and issues across the curriculum. It provides many opportunities for language learning and developing, for using **heritage languages, for gaining knowledge of a range of cultures, for writing in role,** and for children to experiment with different styles of speaking, creating sound, moving, gesture and mime.

Drama in education is the use of drama techniques to support learning in the classroom. Drama in education was at first called creative dramatics and the founder of the field was Winifred Ward. By creative dramatics she meant a classroom teaching method that emphasizes self-expression, training in spoken English and literature appreciation. The term is also sometimes used interchangeably with development drama, educational drama, informal drama, process drama, and framed expertise.

Drama in education differs from theater that is performed as scripted dialogue on a set in front of an audience. The most distinctive characteristic of creative dramatics is the lack of scripts. As part of drama in education, the entire class often plays improvised roles within an imagined context. As a result, there is no sharp distinction between actor and audience, the learner is both participant and observer.

Practitioners of drama in education often note their emphasis of process over product to explain their approach. While in a stage theater production the focus is more on rehearsal as a means to an end, the ultimate performance, in drama education, the process is the end in itself. Students learn as a result of the choices and decisions they make during the development or improvisation. The classroom teacher facilitates the drama by building on the actions and reactions of students and changing the imagined context so as to create an episodic sequence of dramatic action.

Drama offers a rich range of activities that can be applied in the service of developing spontaneity and a broader role repertoire. Drama in education reflects a shift from an over-emphasis on informational content to a more balanced inclusion of attention to the processing ideas. there are two main categories of dramatic forms play and improvisation. play is unplanned.it is the

prerogative of children and it differs from work. through play, children learn to on with others and to find out how they stand.

There are a number of benefits of Drama in Education.

- ❖ Creative dramatics helps students develop interpersonal skills. Research has shown that cooperation among students increases thanks to creative dramatics. In creative dramatics, students also often enter into leadership roles while they plan activities, such as scriptwriting.
- ❖ Creative dramatics helps students understand other cultures as they play the roles of people in these cultures or create narratives about these cultures. Through such activities students also develop empathy because they see characters from different perspectives. Creative dramatics promote tolerance.
- ❖ Creative dramatics gives students an opportunity to understand disciplines such as history and literature from different perspectives as well as to explore ideas from multiple angles. Thus, it fosters critical thinking. In creative dramatics, students and educators have various options such as role-playing, acting, movement, scriptwriting, technical theater, and improvisation. Students who have engaged in creative dramatics are willing to take more risks. While students tend to feel anxious about creative activities initially, they gradually become more self-confident.
- ❖ Creative dramatics helps improve students' attitude toward school and the way they perceive themselves. Research shows a decrease in absenteeism among students who engage in creative dramatics. Creative dramatics can also improve student comprehension of the material in class as it helps students learn content, writing, and drama simultaneously. Teachers use creative dramatics to help students develop a greater vocabulary and improved word recognition. Students' listening skills, oral expression, and writing skills are also improved thanks to creative dramatics.
- ❖ Creative dramatics can facilitate learning of foreign languages. Students can perform plays in the language they are learning in school. By practicing their speaking skills in a foreign language in an environment where the instructor can provide feedback, students develop confidence in their foreign language abilities.

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Benefits Drama and Art in Education--:

- Facilitate a better learning environment
- It Boost the imagination
- Increases participation
- Imparts soft skills
- Engages learners in problem solving
- Co-working and co-learning
- Potential catalyst to bring Impactful changes in society
- Motivates Learners to become critical thinkers
- Meaningful learning through symbols
- Students become better learners.
- They learn to empathize with other social elements.
- With the spirit of co-working, they develop an attitude of co-learning.
- Using their leadership skills they help at resolving the conflicts at the micro-level and at a larger level as well in society.
- They become torchbearers of critical thinking and encourage the flow of discourse,
- Having understood the core of education, they devise the methods for creative learning.
- The students are able to yield better results and act as catalysts for the change in society.
- The students comprehend the difference between Education and Experience

Spoon-feeding a chunk of information and students gulping it down without reason can be disastrous for the society. To stimulate creativity, smart learning, critical thinking and logical reasoning in students, the drama and arts play a pivotal role in the education process. If in a controlled atmosphere, a group of students are asked to replicate a historic scene, students find it easy to

remember and understand without having to cram a bunch of names and dates from History. Drama and Arts in education have been inculcated as part of the curriculum at many institutions around the world to promote effective learning. Be it through puppetry or role-play, students learn the interpersonal and group communication, and public speaking skills and also the method helps to foster knack for exploration in them.

NEED FOR DRAMA AND ART IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

- The inclusion of art education in the curriculum of school as a subject has certain important purposes apart from contributing to overall development of the child's personality. Art education enables students to fully experience the joy of teaching learning, appreciate and experience the beauty of the universe and also helps in their mental development. It also brings students closer to their environment to learn about their cultural heritage and to inculcate in them respect for each other's work.
- Different art forms such as visual arts (drawing, painting), performing arts (dance, drama, and music) and traditional art and crafts, puppetry, etc. that are introduced at different stages in school curriculum which can help students to become confident, balanced and well-groomed citizens.
- The arts can provide an educational "way through" for many students. Because everybody's mind is different, education should be tailored to the individual. "Kids who have language and logic abilities are going to do fine in school," Everyone cannot be smart when you have a single ruler, a single caliber." He suggests that schools "help kids discover areas where they do have some strengths— what I call a crystallizing experience— and to really encourage that." Many children have strengths in one or more of the arts that could give them such experience.

ORGANISATION OF DRAMA AND ART IN SCHOOLS

- ✓ **Infrastructure** --- All schools should have the basic facilities to provide arts education, which will include trained teachers, resources to provide basic materials, separate space for conducting visual and performing arts .

Some examples of basic infrastructure include colours, a dholki, chart paper, props of various kinds, few dupattas, a thalli, a bell, a stick etc. All these basic infrastructures form the basis of any drama activity that a teacher wishes to integrate in her classroom. Apart from this the teacher should also get the class to develop low cost aids that would act as props in the classroom activities. Teachers should encourage students to make vegetable based colors that are not only economical but easy to use and handle.

- ✓ **Classroom Organisation** ----- and the concept of space, especially for the activities in arts education is an integral part of the teaching-learning process. In an ideal situation, schools should have rooms especially allocated for art activities, whether for visual or performing arts. Number of students in the classroom should be limited (30-35 students) and manageable. This permits the teacher to pay personal attention to every student. If the class is large, it is advisable to divide them in different groups. Physical classroom organisation needs to be supplemented by continuous group interactions while the group work is in progress.
- ✓ **Practices in classroom and outside** ----Teachers should try to conduct group activities so far it is possible. This will enable the students to share their resources; materials and a sense of cooperation and sharing will develop among the students. If during a classroom interaction session, a teacher finds that her students have done exemplar work, she should find ways to showcase their talent – one way to do that is during the assembly time where most schools have now created a time for classes to showcase their artistic engagements.
- ✓ **Using local resources** ---- Looking at the socio-economic and cultural diversity of the country, it would be all the more essential for the schools, parents and teachers to be able to use the local regional arts and craft traditions both visual and performing in the developmental stages of school education. All the schools should provide experience to children to work with the community. There are two very interesting ways to do this – one approach is to utilise the local resources of not only artisans but also college students with experience in art and the second way to do this is creating a lesson based on service learning.



Performing Arts –

Performing Arts have ways to express an **opinion, emotion, feeling, or taste**, through means of performance, like, **theatre, public speech, dance, music**, and more.

Performing arts are basically arts or skills that require a performance in front of a public audience. Examples are acting, singing and dancing. Other forms of the Performing Arts include opera, theatre, magic or illusion performances, mime, spoken word, recitation and public speaking. People in this field are termed, performers.

Drama is a performing art which helps to express a person his ideas and thoughts. Drama in education is a powerful tool. Also, skills required in drama are much similar with the skills of a good teacher. Therefore fundamental knowledge in drama is necessary in teaching learning situation.

The benefits of studying Performing Arts-

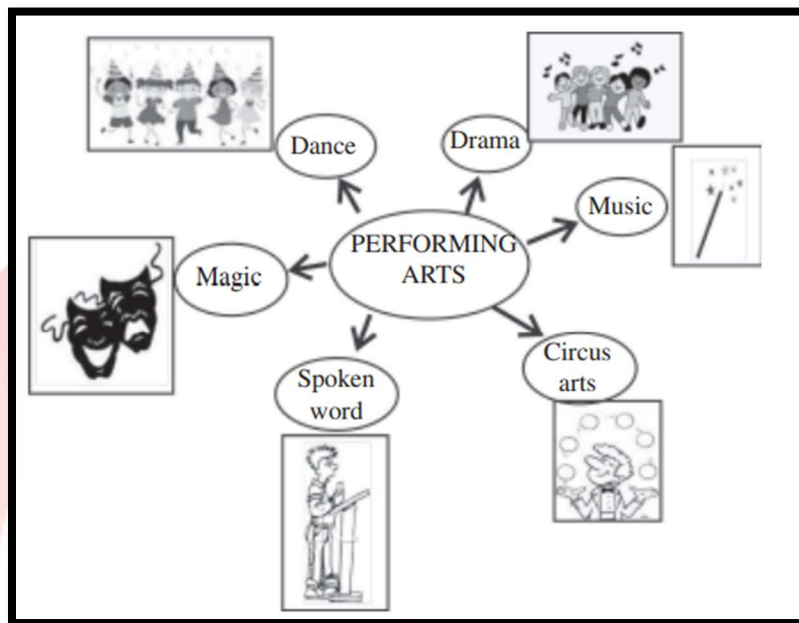
1. Critical Reflection -- Students gain valuable life skills by learning the importance of feedback, both positive and constructive. The arts also provide a place of solitude, where students can immerse themselves without interference from their environment. This also provides a space for students to engage in self-reflection – a vital skill for life after school.

2. Collaboration-- Performing arts is a discipline that encourages teamwork, whether that is in writing, creating or during the act of performing. Students have the opportunity to engage in creative collaboration, a skill they have limited chance to develop outside of a rehearsal space.

3. Creativity --Through creative expression students learn to understand the world in a unique way, preparing them to navigate the challenges after school. There is also great cross-over between performing arts and other disciplines – the creative thinking and study techniques learned during rehearsal can be transferred to all areas of study.

4. Communication -- Communication skills can be accelerated through performing arts, as students learn to use verbal and non-verbal techniques in

new ways to deliver their message. Some students also find new levels of confidence through performing arts.



Visual Arts

The visual Arts gives a way to express feeling, emotion, opinion, or taste through visual means, for instance, photography, painting, sculpting and drawing.

Visual arts are primarily created for Aesthetic Purposes, and judged for its beauty and meaningfulness. Visual Arts include painting, sculpture, water colour, graphics, drawing and architecture. Also falling in the Visual Arts category is; music, poetry, film, photography, conceptual art and printmaking. People in this field are termed, artists.

Visual arts are art form such as ceramics, drawing, painting, sculpture, printmaking design, crafts, photography, video, filmmaking, architecture etc. the basics of art activities includes line, shape, form, colour, space, texture, value. Each of the elements may blend in each other or one of them may be highlighted to enhance the impact as needed and visualized by the artist. Drawing is a form of visual art on two dimensional medium by using colours and/or other instruments. Drawing is related with aesthetic senses.

Visual arts included fine arts and the crafts. Fine arts are for purely aesthetic aspects. Crafts on the other hand has a part with utility. With time visual art became the mixture of crafts and fine arts. There is no justification in this modern age to separate the two. Rather in modern forms of visual arts many more new activities are included. There can never be any rule about this. With today's 3D designing and mixed media and electronic art new forms have emerged in visual arts.

For example—

Worli art form is a type of painting in tribal art mostly done by adivasi originated from Maharashtra. These painting are extremely rudimentary with circles and triangles. Square is representation of human as square land or enclosed area. Male God are rarely found in Worli painting. Other than ritualistic painting daily life is also depicted in this form.

Benefit of Visual Arts in Education –

Given below are some of the main advantages while performing visual arts at school, classroom and in society too. Let us read about the importance of visual arts in education:

- **Explore imaginative power & boost self-confidence --** Visual arts help children represent their thoughts & skills and also help them explore while performing original power as well as artistic skills creatively. Thus, it is an approach to speak to represent one's feelings & creative mind in the way of life.
- **Provide help in school tasks --** These arts also influence students' scholastics as their learning abilities improve with the practice of artworks. They are much improved in creating aptitudes as they learn quicker when compared with the individuals who stay less dynamic in visual arts.
- **Improve coordination skills --** Children performing art & craft regularly figure out how to utilize different craftsmanship devices and methods like types of brushes uses of specific shading, videography, photography techniques, and so forth.
- **Learning from real artists --** Children, making visual arts expand their vast knowledge as they like to refer to the works of some of the well-established artists. Visual arts education helps them doing analysis, skills of judging while improving their art.
- **Paying attention & responsibility --** Children learn to pay focus & have patience in whatever work they perform. Sometimes, because of disturbances, they tend to lose concentration, but with the help of visual arts, they learn how to organize & plan a skill which helps them to focus on their tasks.
- **Decision-making & determination skills --** With the help of these arts, students learn to decide & determine, analyze over a situation. They also learn how to analysis and develop logical thinking skills. All this help them to decide on various alternatives while making better choices for their work.



Activity –1 Pot making

Flower pot with a plastic bottle

The first idea to make a flower pot with recycled materials is very simple and can be made at home with your kids if you like. Making a flower pot with plastic bottles is one of the most popular ways of upcycling this material, as it can easily be made, for instance, into vases to put your pretty flowers in.

Material Needed--

- Plastic bottle
- Scissors
- Pipe and designing stone
- Spray paint
- Craft glue

Procedure---:

1. To begin with, get a big, plastic bottle of water and cut the top end. you can cut it with a zig zag shape or waves so your future recycled plant pot has more of an effect.
2. The next step is to turn around the part of the bottle you have just cut and stick the bottle cap. Then, screw the top part of the bottle to it.
3. Once the glue is perfectly dry, you can paint the plant pot in the color you prefer, such as blue or yellow after that paste the pipes and designing stones.
4. Last but not least, add the earth and plant your favorite flowers in this original and totally recycled plant pot.



Activity 2 --- Color wheel and mask

Every color can be traced back to the three basic colors on the color wheel. Red, yellow, and blue are known as the primary colors. It's impossible to mix any other colors together to make these colors.

By mixing the three primary colors together, you get the secondary colors. Red and yellow make orange; yellow and blue make green; and red and blue make purple.

Combining the primary and secondary colors, you get the tertiary colors. Blue and green become teal. Green and yellow become chartreuse. Yellow and orange become amber. Orange and red become vermilion. Red and purple mixed together become magenta. Purple and blue become violet.

The encourage the participants to making a things in which color play important role , paintings design etc.

Use and importance

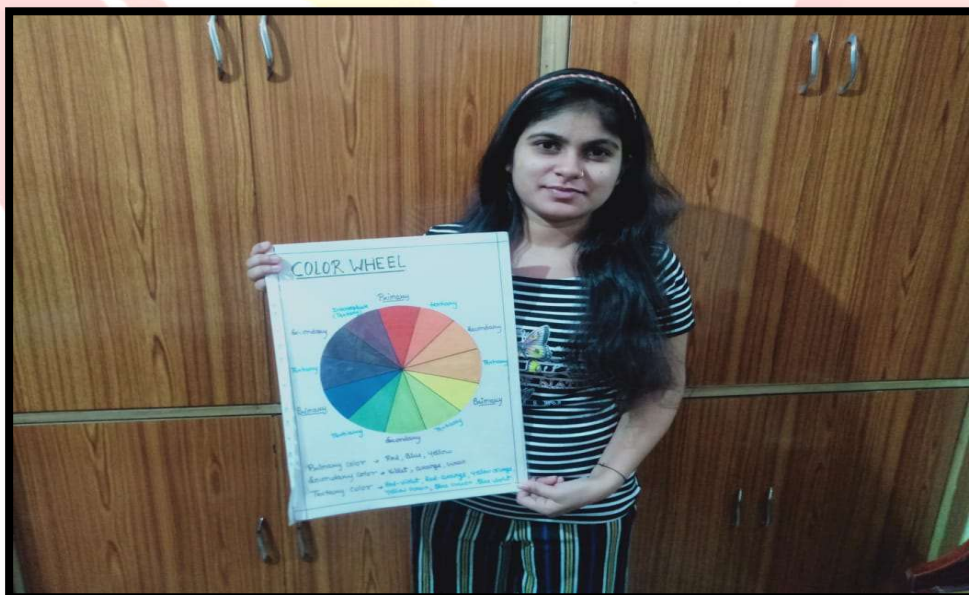
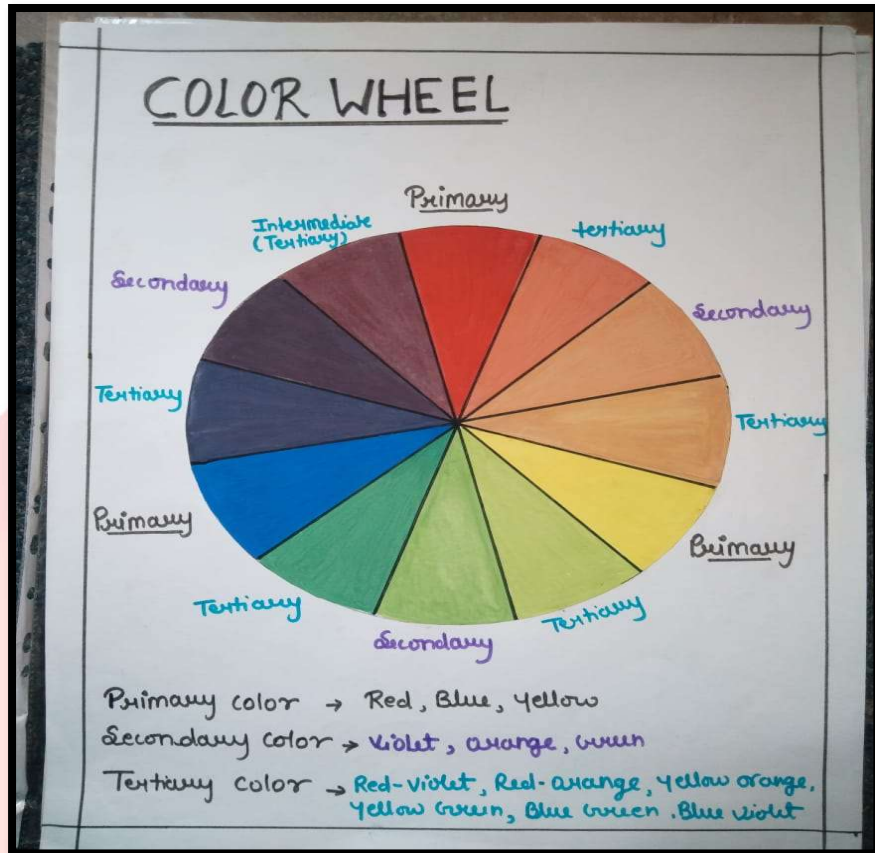
The most important colors are referred to as primary colors, and there are three: red, yellow, and blue. These three are special because they are pure. No other colors can be mixed together to create any of the three. They are spaced equidistant from one another on the color wheel, and when mixed together, in varying amounts, they create the remaining nine colors.

The second group of colors on the color wheel, those that are equal parts of two of the primaries are called secondary colors. (The second group of colors is called “secondary” colors... get it? See, this stuff isn't that tough!) A mixture of half red and half yellow, gives us orange and it is located right between red and yellow on the color wheel. The same holds true for green, which is half yellow and half blue, and also for violet which is half blue and half red! And, that gets us half way through the color wheel!

The remaining six colors that complete the color wheel are called tertiary colors. They are the mixture of one primary and one of its next door neighbors, a secondary color. For instance, between red and orange, is red-orange! How about that, between orange and yellow is yellow-orange! There's also, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, and red-violet. (Notice how the primary colors exert their power and use their name first in every tertiary combination!)

Now, on to warm vs. cool colors. Red, red-orange, orange, yellow-orange, yellow and yellow-green are considered the warm half of the color wheel. When used in a design scheme, they add the equivalent of a little sunshine. Since our minds do react to color, warmer colors used in a room will help you to feel warmer, be more interested in conversation and lively activity, and they tend to cozy up a room. In other words, warm hues expand and come towards you, sometimes giving the appearance of a little smaller space.

The rest of the hues are considered the cool colors. They give the feeling of water and sky. They can tone down a too sunny room and are generally more relaxing hues. They are often used in bedrooms and studies to promote quiet. You will find that cool colors tend to recede, or move away from you, potentially expanding the appearance of a room.



Activity 3 --- Puppet Show

Meaning

Puppet Show for kids have been used in classrooms, homes, hospitals and care centres for fun and learning. They have been used as an educational resource for decades, and various studies have proved that they are very effective aids for entertaining and teaching preschoolers. If you haven't tried playing with puppets with your child before, here's your chance!

What are the uses of Puppets in Education?

What can preschoolers learn through puppets? The benefits are multifarious. Puppet play helps your child in:

1. Learning to communicate

The simplest way to get your little preschooler to open up and talk is through puppets. You can make a stick puppet and become the puppet's voice. Through the puppet, ask questions to your child and encourage him to move the puppet around as he answers. The puppet can also become 'the friend' that your child can talk to about anything! You will be surprised to learn how much more your child engages and communicates with the puppets compared to you. In the article, 'Puppets in Education' published on creativityinstitute.com, author A Greensmith says, "Any puppet can encourage the quietest of children to start talking. Puppets can break down barriers and provide an effective means to initiate communication."

2. Understanding concepts

Puppets can be used as characters of a story to teach concepts and life skills. You narrate a story and use hand puppets to enact the scenes. As you do this, you can make out how keenly your

preschooler is observing and listening. You can use this interesting method to teach values and morals to your child from a very young age, which she will remember for a lifetime.

3. Thinking creatively

Motivate your child to come up with stories and use finger puppets to portray the different characters. Encourage him to come up with different voices for each character of his story. In case this is challenging, your child can mimic the actions you do with the puppets. You can play [creative games](#) using puppets or act out imaginary scenes with your preschooler and have the puppets play the roles of some characters.

4. Participating in craft work

Make a puppet stage along with your preschooler. Use cardboard cut-outs, stickers and child-friendly paint to design an attractive background. Make sure that your child chooses the theme and participates in the decorating process. Together, you can make your own puppets. Once ready, set up the puppet stage in her activity corner and allocate puppet time every day. You can also ask your child to invite her friends and stage a chatty puppet show that will be fun and engaging for all!

5. Enjoying companionship

Children see puppets as companions and friends. So, puppets are great for calming down hyperactive children. You can also use puppets to chide your child in a gentle and humorous way or soothe his nerves by singing to him. Caroline Paul, mother to a preschooler aged 3, from Chennai says, “My daughter is very attached to her kangaroo puppet and actually listens more to the puppet than to me!”

6. Developing motor skills

Handling and manipulating puppets helps a child develop gross and fine motor skills. Author A Greensmith mentions in her article that, “Puppets can assist children with special educational needs. They can motivate and support children with difficulties in communication and interaction. They can help to develop their social and motor skills, and can meet the visual, tactile and emotional needs of the individual child.”

What are the different types of puppets?

With a little creativity and imagination, puppets of different types can be made. Some of the common types of puppets that we usually come across are:

- ✚ Hand or glove puppets
- ✚ Rod puppets
- ✚ Finger puppets
- ✚ Shadow puppets
- ✚ String puppets (also called Marionette)
- ✚ Ventriloquist’s puppets
- ✚ Sock puppets
- ✚ Stick puppets

Benefits of Puppets Play Show--:

More than adults, it is children who enjoy playing with puppets or watching a puppet show. But, puppet show is not only about entertainment, it also has several other benefits such as:

- ✓ Encouraging art and craft skills
- ✓ Promoting language development
- ✓ Developing confidence to speak and read aloud
- ✓ Learning behavioural skills
- ✓ Building social relationships
- ✓ Understanding the concepts
- ✓ Thinking Creativity

- ✓ Participate in craft work
- ✓ Enjoying companionship
- ✓ Developing Motor skills



RITU
KUMARI_PUPPET SHO

My video of puppet show



ACTIVIY 4 --- TIE AND DYE

REPORT ON TIE AND DYE

This Activity is Conduct by Galgotias University, School of Education, supervision in Ms. Navita Malik.

Date and Time of Activity--: 26 Aug 2020 , 2:30pm to 3:30pm

Activity Name-- Tie and dye

The guest Name is “Nikita” she is our senior student of Galgotias University. She was taught the process to tie and dye at home. Tie dye is a technique for dyeing natural fabrics that results in interesting, colorful patterns. The technique involves crumpling, pleating or folding the fabric into various patterns, then tying it with string, which is what gives it its name. The tied fabric is dipped into vats of dye, then wrung out and rinsed. Tied areas accept dye unevenly amidst the folds, creating varied patterns in the finished product. It is important for individuals to select natural fabrics to tie dye, as synthetics generally do not readily accept dye. Cotton is an excellent choice, making tie dyed T-shirts a favorite. People can also use this technique on silk scarves, bed sheets, blouses, skirts, and pants

Tie and dye is the simplest and the most interesting and vibrant form of resist dyeing. The fabrics which are tied and dyed are very colorful and have different patterns and designs. This is one of the oldest methods found in the east especially in China, Egypt, India, Japan and Indonesia. Most of the creative types of designs in this process are found in Europe.

Material used-:

White cotton fabric, vinegar, salt, water, Rubber bands or thread to tie , Turmeric Powder.

Process of tie and dye--:

Step 1-: First, prepare the fabric. Take a destarched cotton fabric. Destarching can be done by soaking it in water overnight.

Step 2-: Prepare the design and pattern of the motif like the leaves, flowers etc; before tying it. Now tie the motif according to your pattern with the help of threads and rubbers. There is no right or wrong method of creating patterns on the fabric. You can do concentrated circles, lehariya, Tritik, cheques, knotting, random patterns etc.

Step 3-: Then , Add a table spoon of salt or vinegar or a full spoon depending on the water quantity and put the fabric in the dye bath.

Step 4-: after that in another pot, The dye mixture is made by first heating the water closer to the boiling point and adding the dye (Turmeric powder 3 spoon) color.

Step 5-: then it boiled in 30 min

Step 6-: Then, take the fabric out and wash it thoroughly and let it dry. You can also remove some knots

Step 7-: Then, wash the fabric thoroughly and leave it to dry.

NOW, Tie and dye is ready.

My tie and dye fabric—

Use haldi Power



Skirt (use haldi and



Use onion



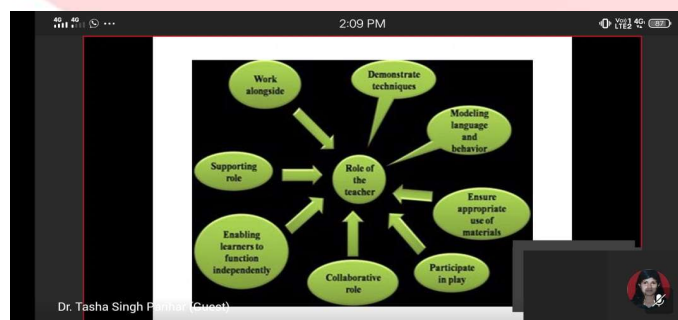
ACTIVITY 5 --- Workshop “Role Play”

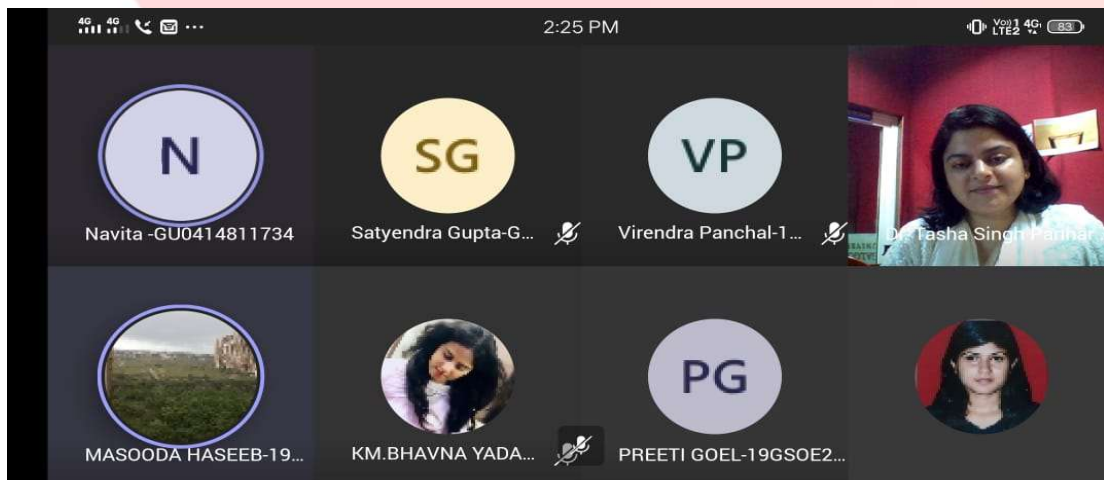
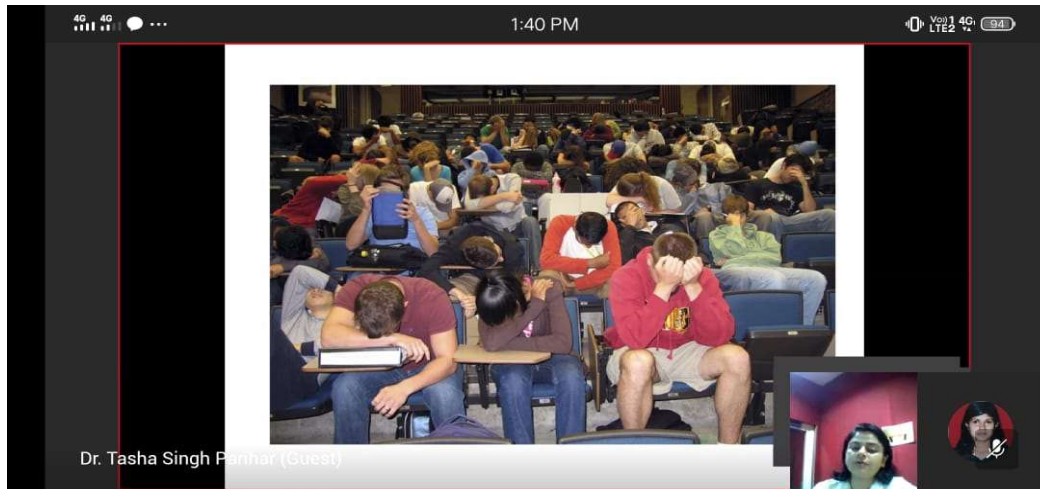
“**Importance of drama & role- play in education**” Online lecture Was conducted on 7Oct 2020 time 1:30 to 2:30 , through online platform MST ,School of Education Galgotias University.

The Guest speaker is Dr. Tasha Singh Parihar , Associate Professor, Galgotias University Greater Noida. He was invited to online lecture her topic is “**Importance of drama & role- play in education**”.

The Webinar anchored by virendra Panchal given proper introduction of Dr. Tasha Singh parihar after that She was invited her to take webinar and share his views and knowledge about the topic with the help of PPT and Video. She well explained importance of role in play in enhance the classroom learning. She discussed the use of role playing as a strategy for problem solving and instructional methodology. Role playing allows someone to assume the role of another person and practice their behavior, choices, and words to gain deeper understanding of someone else. In the classroom how will drama help the students learn and She share her personal views and experiences.

After that, the queries began from the audience’s side to which he listened and given answered patently and satisfactorily. Once is queries ended, the vote of thanks was presented by Dr. B.Ed Student Virenra Panchal.





Video – on Role Play

Role play Activities that develop and build on children's self-esteem are important in helping children learn who they are. Role play, including acting out scenarios to problem solve, story making through dramatic play and practice in coping with real life situations will support children's social-emotional growth and development. Role play will give children the skills to handle problematic social interactions, such as bullying, which may happen as they progress through life.

When children engage in role playing it helps to develop their way of thinking and helps them to develop feelings of empathy. When children are given the opportunity to role play skits/scenarios they will be able to experience the role of bully, victim, and bystander. They will also learn how to help others who are being bullied and how to avoid bullying

Topic – Gender Equality



Video link---



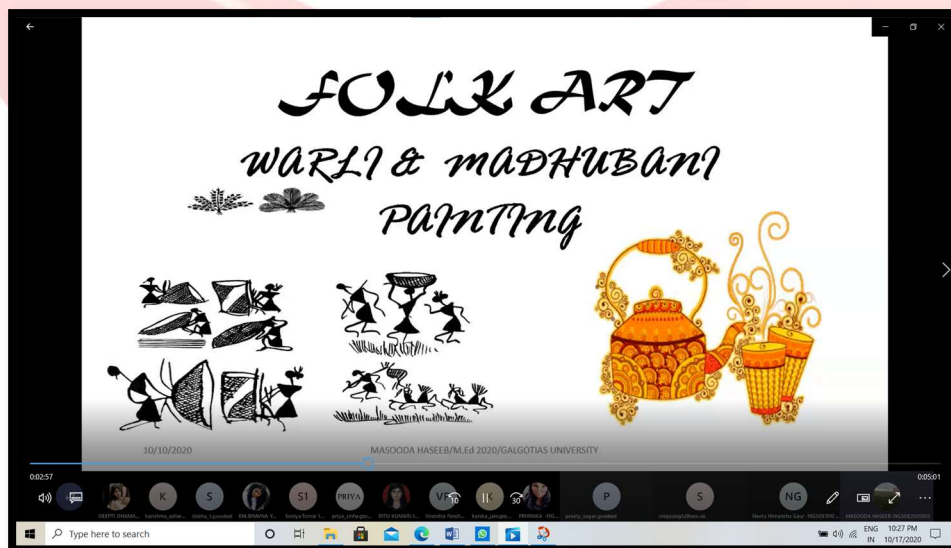
Gender equality_role
play.mp4

Workshop --- on Folk art and Madhubani Painting

“ Folk Art and Madhubani Painting ” Online workshop Was conducted on 10 Oct 2020 , time – 2:30 to 3:30 pm through online platform MST ,School of Education Galgotias University.

The guest Name is “Masooda” she is our M.A student of School of Eductaion ,Galgotias University. She brief Introduction Art Integration as experiencing learning. She also share famous artist pictures and tell about the measurement of the painting. She is nicely explain folk art encompasses art produced from an indigenous culture or by peasants or other laboring tradespeople and Madhubani art (or Mithila painting) is practiced in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent. This painting is done with a variety of tools, including fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks and using natural dyes and pigments with the help of PPT and attractive painting and pictures.

At the end student ask some question about the folk art and madhubani painting. This workshop is successfully completed.



ASHI and 40 others

17:02:00

Request control

INDIA IN THE WORLD

- Walls are traditionally decorated with murals of huts.
- These paintings are of cultural and religious importance in their life style.
- Traditionally these paintings are made on even of social and cultural importance such as marriages, harvesting session, sowing session, and other social gathering.
- Paintings were done with bamboo sticks used as brush, with rice past mixed with natural gum as color.
- First a canvas is prepared by applying a layer of mud or cowdung, once it dries it is ready to paint with bamboo brush.
- Only two colors are used in this process, white is made up of rice flour and reddish brown from red soil called Gora.

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Participants

Type a name

In this meeting (18) Mute all

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- AA ASHI AGARWAL-19GSOE1010...
- DEEPTI DHAMA-19GSOE1010...
- KJ KANIKA JAIN-19GSOE1010023
- KA Karishma Asharffi-19GSOE10...
- KIRTI JAIN-19GSOE1010008

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ABOUT THE ARTIST

Born in village Satlakha of Madhubani District in Bihar. Bandana is an Mithila Artist by tradition who has learned this art from her mother Smt. Manju Jha. She has been painting since last 20 years. She is an Architect by profession. Bandana has done construction management from IIT Delhi. Her art works are very bold and clear in her presentation. She has worked on different subjects like mythological figures, global warming and cities... Her flower series inspired from flowers in Mauritius are just amazing, presently bandana is working on her PhD on Green Buildings from IIT Delhi... Bandana has had more than thirty Exhibitions in Cities like Delhi, Bombay, Goa, Bangalore and mauritius... Presently bandana lives and works from Delhi

FLOWERS (FROM THE MAURITIUS SERIES)-BJ2

US \$ 120.00 Item Code: HBU-02

Artist: Bandana Jha

Medium: Acrylic on Canvas

Size: 15" X 12" (WITH FRAME)

1 Add to Cart

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