

One Year Diploma, Theatre and Stage Craft Examination 2014

Model Answer

Subject:- Connection Interactions and Applications Paper Code:- 409105 Set(1)

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Ans=5-1

Group-A

Answer-1 OBJECTIVE TYPE

1. While working one of your colleagues, Accidentally touches a wire & gets an electric shot. What should you do immediately?

B. You should shut down the power supply.

2. The curtains of your working space caught fire. The fire is on early stages and need to be controlled. Which of the following fire extinguishers should not be used for controlling this type of fire?

B. Carbon Dioxide fire extinguisher.

3. You notice loose and improper electrical wiring in a device that you are using. What should you do?

A. You should immediately inform your manager and maintenance department.

4. In any case of accident, what should be done immediately In any situation of continuing bleeding?

A. You should press the wound tightly to stop bleeding.

5 You deleted a file accidentally. Where will you look for it.

B. In recycle Bin

6. KVIC Institution stands for

D. Khadi Village Industries Commission

7. Mans oldest creation is:

A. grass mats

B. While working, your system suddenly shut down. You observe some spark near the wiring of system. What should you do?

b. You should inform the maintenance department & request them to resolve it.

D. Mat weaving cannot be done by joining grass with grass and interlacing leaves, with the minimum of tools.

b. false

10.

In India, the grass mats are not used for religious purposes like sitting down to pray, meditate or offer worship.

B. false

**Answer- No 2**

**Explain in your words**

1. If Swadeshi is the soul of Swaraj, khadi is the essence of Swadeshi.

**SWADESHI AS SOUL OF SWARAJ**

Swadeshi is made up of two words "swa" meaning "self" and "deshi" meaning "one's own country". This concept was made popular by Gandhi in India's freedom movement. Gandhi offered the concept of swadeshi as a political, social and an important economic tool to fight the foreign rule. For Gandhi swadeshi was a powerful philosophy with which he hoped to unite the nation. His concept of swadeshi in his own words is.. 'After much thinking I have arrived at a definition of Swadeshi that, perhaps, best illustrates my meaning. Swadeshi is that spirit in us which restricts us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote. Thus, as for religion, in order to satisfy the requirements of the definition, I must restrict myself to my ancestral religion. That is the use of my immediate religious surrounding. If I find it defective, I should serve it by purging it of its defects. In the domain of politics, I should make use of the indigenous institutions and serve them by curing them of their proved defects. In that of economics, I should use only things that are produced by my immediate neighbours and serve those industries by making them efficient and complete where they might be found wanting. It is suggested that such Swadeshi, if reduced to practice, will lead to the millennium, because we do not expect quite to reach it within our times, so may we not abandon Swadeshi even though it may not be fully attained for generations to come. I think of Swadeshi not as a boycott movement undertaken by way of revenge. I conceive it as a religious principle to be followed by all.

Ans -2, 2 What is the process of making mats?

**MAT MAKING**

In India, the grass mat was used for religious purposes like sitting down to pray, meditate or offer worship. Bamboo, cane, jute, reeds, grasses and palm leaves are used as raw material for basketry and mats. Coiled basketry is the earliest known craft form in this genre and has an affinity with weaving.

Cane and Bamboo is one of the oldest of men's creations done by joining grass with grass and interlacing leaves. These are essentially rural crafts intimately connected with the everyday life to meet the common needs. The bamboo craft exists almost in all the villages in India.

A mat is a generic term for a piece of fabric or flat material, generally placed on a floor or other flat surface, which serves a range of purposes including: providing a regular or flat surface, such as

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A mouse pad, protecting that which is beneath the mat, such as a place mat or the matting used in archival framing and preservation of documents and paintings.

Jute mats or mattings have started being used as floor covering or doormats, runners and in different forms. Jute floor coverings consist of woven and tufted and piled carpets. Jute Mats and mattings starting from 1 mtr width to 6 m width and of continuous length are easily being woven in Southern parts of India, in solid and fancy shades, and in different weaves like, Boucle, Panama, Herringbone, etc. Jute Mats & Rugs are made both through Powerloom & Handloom, in large volume from Kerala, India. Indian Jute Matting / Rugs are being widely used in USA and European countries, due to its soft nature. Jute can be easily bleached, colored or printed, similar to textile fibres, with eco-friendly dyes & chemicals.

Ans-2, 3 What is the use of block printing?

**BLOCK PRINTING**

Block printing is an ancient Indian textile tradition. Cloth with block printing has been found dated back as early as 2000BC. Today this cultural tradition has been kept alive in villages through Rajasthan due to the passionate efforts of companies like SOMA.

Block printing represents a craft that provides a sustainable livelihood to the local families and Soma is dedicated to keep that craft a viable part of India's village economy. The wood-blocks are hand carved in elaborate designs, each colour is printed with a different block to complete the motif. A high degree of skill is required for both the placement of motifs and the application of pressure. Altogether there can be as many as 16 blocks to create a 5 colour design. A set of blocks can be used to print on average 1500-2000met of fabric. Colours used for printing are derived from non toxic chemicals, minerals and vegetable origin. Chemical dyes have replaced vegetable pigments to withstand present day washing care and colourfast requirements. A block printed cloth reflects the touch of the human hand, the sensibility and skill of the craftsman; every piece unique.

Ans- No.3

Describe in your words

**1, PATCH WORK**

**Patchwork is a method of needlework in which different pieces of fabrics are attached together to make elaborate designs with the help of thread and needle.**

**Uses**

Patchwork is most often used to make quilts, but it can also be used to make bags, wall-hangings, warm jackets, cushion covers, skirts, waistcoats and other items of clothing. Some textile artists work with patchwork, often combining it with embroidery and other forms of stitchery.

**History**

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Evidence of patchwork—piecing small pieces of fabric together to create a larger piece, quilting layers of textile together—has been found throughout history. The earliest examples have been located in Egyptian tombs and also in early age of China about 5000 years ago. Further finds have been dated from the early Middle Ages, where layers of quilted fabric were used in the construction of armour—this kept the soldiers warm and protected. Japanese armour was made in a similar fashion.

Patchwork is also called pieced work. Patchwork is usually done with the help of hand and machine following the run stitch pattern.

In patchwork there are separate pieces of squares made of colored shapes these pieced squares are also called patchwork blocks. Generally patchwork is done on geometric shapes by stitching in order to create more composed designs. There are different forms or designs of patchwork they are, English Paper piecwork, Hawaiian piecwork, scrap piecwork, Seminole piecwork, foundation piecwork and stained glass patchwork. Generally patchwork acts as a medium to make quilting patterns but it is also used to make different other things like, winter courts, bags, wall hangings and skirts.

Ans -3. 2 DRAPERY

Drapery is a general word referring to cloths or textiles. It may refer to cloth used for decorative purposes – such as around windows – or to the trade of retailing cloth, originally mostly for clothing, formerly conducted by drapers.

Drapery, depiction in drawing, painting, and sculpture of the folds of clothing. Techniques of rendering drapery clearly distinguish not only artistic periods and styles but the work of individual artists. The treatment of folds often has little to do with the nature of the actual material; its significance stems largely from the fact that it presents to the spectator the main mass of the clothed human figure.

In classical art the treatment of drapery varied between tightly meticulous and free-flowing lines. In the Hellenistic period the main emphasis was on volume rather than line. Christian iconographers of the Middle Ages adopted the Classical tradition of drapery and clothed Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles in vaguely toga like garments, with little relation to historical accuracy.

A gentle interplay of soft folds characterized the European Gothic style from the 13th century onward, and that tradition—modified by Classical influences such as the use of linear patterns—was taken over by artists of the Renaissance who painted diaphanous, figure-revealing garments. Mannerist and Baroque drapery emphasized the theatrical potentialities of drapery. At the same time, many painters began to employ in their studios specialists to draw and paint dress and drapery.

In the 19th century in France, the lavish dresses of the Second Empire made it inevitable that any painter concerned with contemporary life must pay considerable attention to drapery. With the advent of Art Nouveau this concern became even more emphatic. Also in the 19th century, the

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growth of popular fashion magazines and of the haute couture stimulated the development of fashion drawing as an art form evolved from drapery drawing.

Ans 3, 3 Science Carpentry

Probably the primary science used in carpentry would be mathematics, including basic addition and subtraction, geometry, and physics. A bit of mechanical knowledge is also very useful in carpentry, since pneumatic, electric and hand tools are used in the trade, and often need maintenance or repair. The ability to measure and read measurements accurately is very necessary, in cabinet-making, trim carpentry, house framing, and all other forms of carpentry.

In order to produce the best products from carpentry jobs, then it is mandatory to employ the science which has been developed. As an amateur, one may ask how and why science is used in carpentry. The reason is obvious. First it allows one to work easily and helps in coming up with the well designed products.

In any carpentry jobs, the science of geometry is an important aspect. Geometry science is used to calculate on the angles being set on the joints. This includes the hexagons, the squares and right angles. Without a good knowledge a structure will be finished and then after a short time it will crumble because the angles were not set in the best ways possible.

The science used in carpentry

Basically the carpenters must be keen mathematicians. The ability to make and get the correct measurements in a carpentry job is ideal as it allows one to fully use the materials and avoid wastages.

In many businesses running today, online presence is the trick for success. Information technology science has revolutionalized these jobs like many people can get the designs from internet to use, get lessons and learn from online carpenter schools. This means it has become easier to share the knowledge in this field which has greatly made it possible for the new design to be created.

Ans -No.4 what are the traditional art forms of Bihar Explain any one.

(They can discuss any form, music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, etc)

Mithila paintings are a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar. Tradition states that this style of painting originated at the time of the Ramayana, when King Janak commissioned artists to do paintings at the time of marriage of his daughter, Sita, to Lord Ram. The painting was traditionally done on freshly plastered mud wall of huts, but now it is also done on cloth, handmade paper and canvas. Madhubani painting mostly depict the men and its association with Nature & scenes and deities like Krishna, Ram, Shiva, Durga, Lakshmi, and Saraswati from ancient epics. Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants like tulsi are also widely painted, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like weddings. Generally no space is left empty. Traditionally, painting was one of the skills that was passed down from generation to generation in the families of the Mithila Region, mainly by women. The painting was usually done on walls during festivals, religious events, and other

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milestones of the life-cycle such as birth, Upanayanam (Sacred thread ceremony), and marriage. This painting is in fact the simplistic manifestation of the philosophical heights achieved by our nation in yesteryears. There are so many Famous Mithila painters like Smt Bharti dayal, Mahasundari Devi, late Ganga devi, late Sita devi and others who have induced intellectual edges in their paintings and made it Famous & Prestigious World-wide .

**Ans-No.5 Write a note on khadi as an Indian identity, as a symbol of revolution and resistance.**

khadi movement adopted a visual medium of expression to disseminate messages, forge a nationalist consciousness and map the geographical and political boundaries of india. Gandhi's khadi campaign was a part of the national regeneration agenda that had come to be called 'constructive work' as distinguished from the 'political work' of the Congress. The following lines were hummed by people on a large scale and it underlines the importance of khadi economics and the feeling of patriotism.

Gandhi kitakuliyancche,  
Ghargharc hale charkha.  
Hamare chule par hamara bhat,  
Hamare tave par hamari roti,  
Ha mare charkha par hamara kapda!

Gandhi's programme was for the enfranchisement of the millions of Indians by recognising the necessity and the value of non violence. It was for this that the khadi movement was a non viole programme of action. In its own limited but **powerfully articulated way**, khadi was an attempt at severing the economic relationship that defined colonialism. Beneath its constructive agenda, khadi was a subversive force against British supremacy. Thus the production of own cloth by spinning an agricultural produce Gandhi formed 'khadi' as a powerful symbol of **not only national unity and economic utility but also a powerful 'swadeshi' tool to fight the colonial rule thus making it a symbol of revolution and resistance.** Thousands of Indians boycotted foreign clothes and turned to khadi to show solidarity for a cause and because it found a resonance in the urban india of those times that it came out as a uniting symbol for the masses of india.

Gandhi offered the concept of swadeshi as a political, social and an important economic tool to fight the foreign rule. For Gandhi swadeshi was a powerful philosophy with which he hoped to unite the nation. His concept of swadeshi in his own words is..' After much thinking I have arrived at a definition of Swadeshi that, perhaps, best illustrates my meaning. Swadeshi is that spirit which restricts us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote. Thus, as for religion, in order to satisfy the requirements of the definition, I must restrict myself to my ancestral religion. That is the use of my immediate religious surroundings. If I find it defective, I should serve it by purging it of its defects. In the domain of politics, I should make use of the indigenous institutions and serve them by curing them of their proved defects. That of economics, I should use only things that are produced by my immediate neighbours. I should serve those industries by making them efficient and complete where they might be found. It is suggested that such Swadeshi, if reduced to practice, will lead to the millennium, because we do not expect quite to reach it within our times, so may we not abandon Swadeshi even though

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Ans-No.6 What is the importance of Health and Safety as an essential part of the technical training?

Health and Safety is important for anyone who has any responsibility for producing or managing a theatrical production, event or organisation. It may also be of use to other people who work with the industry such as local authorities, health and safety enforcement officers, emergency services and contractors.

What roles are involved in the production process?

Theatre production is a complex operation, usually carried out with limited resources and time, and these limitations are often cited as the reason why no one had a chance to answer this question before the work started. However, it is precisely the combination of complexity and constraint that makes it essential to work out who's responsible for what at the earliest opportunity, if the production is to be successful, safe and healthy for its duration.

Safety management and practice identifies health and safety responsibilities during the production process, applicable for any scale of theatre.

If you have a venue and wish to perform any play, ballet, dance, opera or musical entertainment in public. There must be an individual person who is responsible for ensuring all its conditions are met, in relation to health and safety. To ensure that:

- Places of entertainment have adequate standards of public safety
- Any possible noise or other nuisance that may be caused to the immediate neighbourhood is minimised or avoided
- Children are protected from harm
- Crime and disorder are prevented

Theater as a vocational training programme has evolved beyond the traditional practices limited to classrooms. These programs constitute an emerging field as youth arts— regardless of their settings and agency affiliations.

The field is developing in response to institutional gaps—the increasing research and recognition of the vital role the arts play in the health and wellbeing of young people.

If we don't have art in our lives we can never really be healthy people. If we don't participate in creative endeavours, we can never really be whole and well adjusted. And when you find those kids who are generally happy about what they do, about who they are, you can bet that somewhere in their lives, art has made a connection.

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