

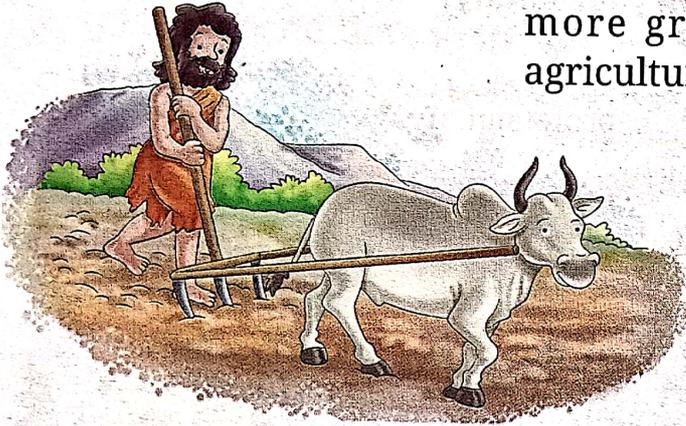


Art of Pottery



POTTERY

Early man used to move from place to place in search of food. After a long time, man learnt to grow food. He started producing more and more grains by agriculture. He, then, needed to store these grains.



Early man practising agriculture



Fact Bite

Wheel is a beautiful invention by man. It laid the foundation of the machine age.

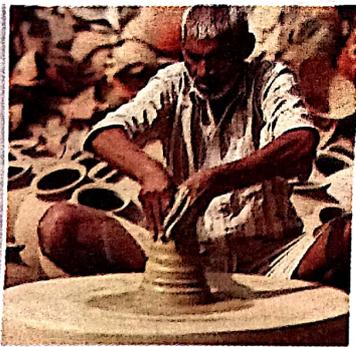
Man started making vessels. He stored grains in vessels. They were used for cooking food also. Such vessels were made of clay. The art of making things out of clay is called pottery.

Pottery is such an art that uses the skill and creativity of the craftspeople. It started thousands of years ago. Early humans made rings and strips of clay. He placed them together to make containers and pots.



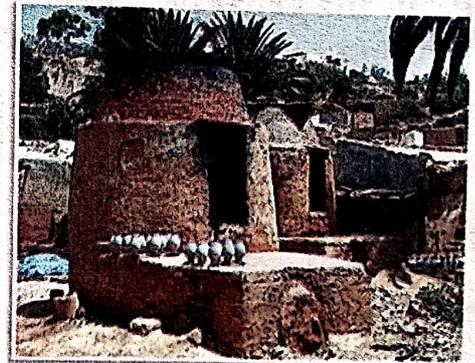
THE ART OF POTTERY

Pottery is an art of making different types of vessels using clay. In earlier times, the clay vessels were first shaped by hand. Then, they were often left in the sun to dry and harden. But these vessels did not last for long and broke easily.



A man making pottery using the potter's wheel

Now, the wet-earth or clay is shaped into different forms of vessels through various methods, like by using a potter's wheel, coiling etc. The potter's wheel can be moved manually or it can be motorised to move easily. The clay vessels are then baked in a kiln to make the potteries hard and last longer.



Kiln used to bake pottery

HOW POTS ARE MADE?

Preparing the Clay

At first, the clay is dug out of the ground. Then, it is mixed with water and left to settle. Excessive water has evaporated. It is, then, stored in a room to prevent it from drying up, until it is just right for the potter to work with.



Clay

Shaping the Pot

There are two ways to shape pots :

(i) hand-building methods and (ii) the potter's wheel method.



Preparation of clay for making pottery

1. **Hand-building methods** : There are the ways to shape pottery by hand. These are :
 - ◆ Rolling clay into long rope-like coils.
 - ◆ These coils are then placed over one another in a round shape.
 - ◆ Flat slabs of clay are joined together to make containers.
 - ◆ Soft lumps of clay are pinched and shaped by hand.



Think Tank

- ◆ Why does your mother set curds in a clay pot?
- ◆ Why are the clay cups used to serve tea at tea stalls?



Fact Bite

Shanti Niketan in West Bengal is popular all over the world for its clay jewellery items such as necklace, bracelet and bangles.

2. **Potter's wheel method** : Under the wheel method, the potter takes a chunk of prepared clay and places it at the centre of the wheel. Then, he steadily turns the wheel with the help of a stick. Nowadays, motors are also used to turn the wheel. The potter now works on the clay with his hands, slowly pulling it into shape. After shaping, the pot is left in the sun to dry until it becomes hard.



Potter's wheel



Think Tank

- ◆ Why does a potter never dry pots in direct sunlight?



Fact Bite

Many centuries ago, in the Indus Valley, there were people who made jewellery and toys from clay. We can see them in museums.

Baking the Pot

After the pot is decorated, it is carefully placed inside a special oven called a kiln. A fire is lighted to heat the kiln. Once the pot is baked, it is much harder and stronger. The colours of the pot darken slowly as it hardens in the fire. It can also be decorated after baking.



Kiln

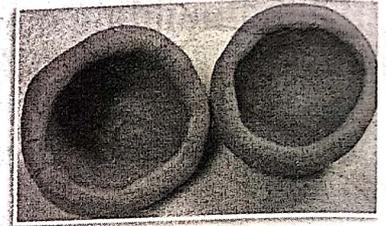
DIFFERENT TYPES OF POTS



Coiled pot

1. **Pinch pots** : The clay is pinched between the fingers and thumb to give shape to the pot.

2. **Coil pots** : Rings are made by making coils of clay. These rings are placed one above the other to make a pot.



Pinch pot



Basket pot

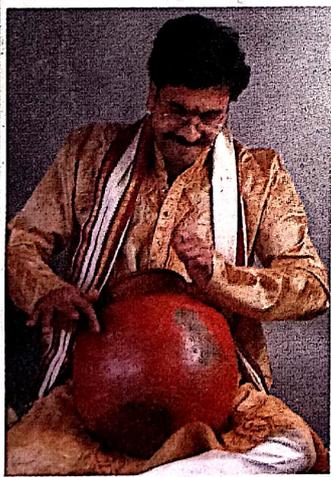
3. **Basket pots** : First, clay is put in a basket and then the pot is made. When it is put into fire, the basket gets burnt and the pot retains the shape of the basket.



Fact Bite

Bring an earthen till (*gullak*) from a potter. Ask your parents to put your pocket money daily in it. At the end of every month, count your collection.

USES OF CLAY IN DAILY LIFE

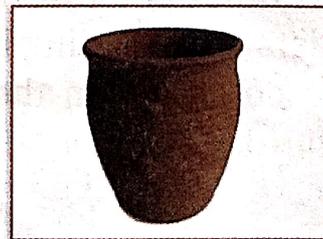


Musician playing the ghatam

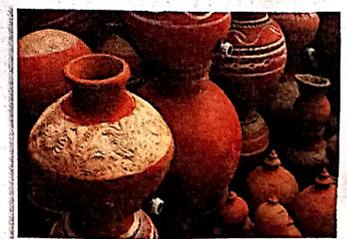
- ◆ Water is stored in *gharas*.
- ◆ Some people drink tea in earthen cups called *kulhads*. Curd is also made in them.
- ◆ In villages, people use earthen pots called *handis*. Food is cooked in them.



Clay diya



Kulhad



Gharas

- ◆ Many decorative items like elephants, horses, dolls, lamp stands and idols of God are made out of clay.

- During Diwali, diyas are made from clay. They are then painted to make them look attractive.
- *Ghatam* is a musical instrument. It is a specially made clay pot.



Fact Bite

In India, Uttar Pradesh is famous for its Black Pottery while Khurja and Jaipur are famous for Blue Pottery.



Word Zone

vessels - utensils
creativity - use of skill and imagination to produce new things
manually - doing with hands

kiln - a furnace or oven for baking
evaporated - vapourised
chunk - a thick solid piece



Recap Shot

- In earlier times, people made clay pots with hands.
- A potter makes pots on his wheel.
- Pots are made by pinching, coiling and basket method.
- Steps in making pottery are selecting clay, kneading it using water to make a dough, shaping it and then baking in a kiln.
- *Ghara, surahi, kulhad* and *handi* are a few types of pots made by potters.

Explore Your Knowledge



Get Ready to Answer

A. Tick (✓) the right answer.

- To make clay easy to mould for pottery, we mix it with
 (a) sand (b) water (c) oil
- We can make with clay.
 (a) clothes (b) utensils (c) books
- In some places, grains are stored in
 (a) urns (b) handis (c) clay pots
- The is used to spin a softened ball of clay so that it can be moulded.
 (a) potter's saucer (b) potter's plate (c) potter's wheel
- Tea, coffee and milk are served at some tea stalls in
 (a) handis (b) surahis (c) kulhars

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the art of pottery?

2. Name three methods used for making pots.
3. How does a potter's wheel work?
4. What are the different steps to make pottery?

C. Match the following.

Column A

1. Handis
2. Surahis
3. Pottery
4. Handicrafts
5. Kiln

Column B

- (a) Objects that are handmade
- (b) To cook rice
- (c) Place where pottery is baked
- (d) Started thousands of years ago
- (e) To make the water stay cool



D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Clay is rolled into ropes in the pinching method.
2. Pots are made on a potter's wheel.
3. Early humans used pottery for cooking.
4. Clay toys are not used anymore.
5. A surahi is used for storing water.



Creative Thinking

- E. With the help of clay or plasticine try to make containers of different shapes. You can even try your hand in making toys and statues of your choice.
- F. Take a clay diya or a small clay pot. Decorate with the help of paints, glitters, mirrors and beads decorate it.
- G. Visit a potter with your parents. See how potter spins his wheel and shapes clay dough into beautiful pots.

Ask him the following questions :

- ◆ What is his name?
- ◆ Who taught him to make pots?
- ◆ Where does he get the clay from?
- ◆ Do other people in his family also make pots?
- ◆ Does he enjoy making pots?



Life Skills

You are in the market buying diyas for Diwali with your mother. In a shop, you see different designs of diyas that have been brought from another country. In the same market, a potter has put up a small stall to sell hand-made diyas. From whom would you choose to buy diyas and why?

मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने की कला (Art of Pottery)

□ I. पाठ का अनुवाद: पैराग्राफ-दर-पैराग्राफ (Paragraph-by-Paragraph Translation)

1. मिट्टी के बर्तन की शुरुआत (The Beginning of Pottery)

English Paragraph (अंग्रेजी में)	हिंदी अनुवाद (Hindi Translation)
<p>POTTERY</p> <p>Early man used to move from place to place in search of food. After a long time, he learnt to grow food. He started producing more and more grains by agriculture. He, then, needed to store these grains. Man started making vessels. He stored grains in vessels. They were used for cooking food also. Such vessels were made of clay. The art of making things out of clay is called pottery.</p>	<p>मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने की कला</p> <p>शुरुआती दौर में, मनुष्य भोजन की तलाश में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह घूमता था। बहुत समय बाद, उसने भोजन उगाना सीखा। उसने खेती करके अधिक से अधिक अनाज पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया। तब, उसे इस अनाज को भंडारित करने की ज़रूरत पड़ी। मनुष्य ने बर्तन बनाना शुरू किया। वह इन बर्तनों में अनाज रखता था। इनका उपयोग भोजन पकाने के लिए भी किया जाता था। ऐसे बर्तन मिट्टी से बनाए जाते थे। मिट्टी से चीज़ें बनाने की इस कला को पॉटरी (मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने की कला) कहते हैं।</p>
<p>Pottery is such an art that uses the skill and creativity of the craftspeople. It started thousands of years ago. Early humans made rings and strips of clay. He placed them together to make containers and pots.</p>	<p>पॉटरी एक ऐसी कला है जिसमें कारीगरों के कौशल और रचनात्मकता का उपयोग होता है। यह हजारों साल पहले शुरू हुई थी। शुरुआती मनुष्यों ने मिट्टी के छल्ले (रिंग्स) और पट्टियाँ (स्ट्रिप्स) बनाईं। उन्होंने इन्हें एक साथ रखकर कंटेनर और बर्तन बनाए।</p>

<p>THE ART OF POTTERY</p> <p>Pottery is an art of making different types of vessels using clay. In earlier times, the clay vessels were first shaped by hand. Then, they were often left in the sun to dry and harden. But these vessels did not last for long and broke easily.</p>	<p>पॉटरी की कला</p> <p>पॉटरी मिट्टी का उपयोग करके विभिन्न प्रकार के बर्तन बनाने की कला है। पहले के समय में, मिट्टी के बर्तनों को पहले हाथ से आकार दिया जाता था। फिर, उन्हें सूखने और कठोर होने के लिए अक्सर धूप में छोड़ दिया जाता था। लेकिन ये बर्तन ज़्यादा समय तक नहीं चलते थे और आसानी से टूट जाते थे।</p>
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2. बर्तन कैसे बनाए जाते हैं (How Pots Are Made)

English Paragraph (अंग्रेजी में)	हिंदी अनुवाद (Hindi Translation)
<p>HOW POTS ARE MADE?</p> <p>Preparing the Clay</p> <p>At first, the clay is dug out of the ground. Then, it is mixed with water and left to settle. Excessive water has evaporated. It is, then, stored in a room to prevent it from drying up, until it is just right for the potter to work with.</p>	<p>बर्तन कैसे बनाए जाते हैं?</p> <p>मिट्टी तैयार करना</p> <p>सबसे पहले, मिट्टी को ज़मीन से खोदकर निकाला जाता है। फिर, इसे पानी के साथ मिलाया जाता है और जमने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है। अतिरिक्त पानी वाष्पित हो जाता है। इसके बाद, इसे एक कमरे में भंडारित किया जाता है ताकि यह सूख न जाए, जब तक कि यह कुम्हार के काम करने के लिए बिल्कुल सही न हो जाए।</p>

Shaping the Pot	बर्तन को आकार देना
<p>There are two ways to shape pots: (i) hand-building methods and (ii) the potter's wheel method.</p> <p>1. Hand-building methods: Rolling clay into long rope-like coils. These coils are then placed over one another in a round shape. Flat slabs of clay are joined together to make containers. Soft lumps of clay are pinched and shaped by hand.</p>	<p>बर्तन को आकार देने के दो तरीके हैं: (i) हाथ से बनाने के तरीके और (ii) कुम्हार के चाक का तरीका।</p> <p>1. हाथ से बनाने के तरीके: मिट्टी को लंबी रस्सी जैसी कुंडलियों (कॉइल्स) में रोल करना। इन कुंडलियों को फिर एक गोल आकार में एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखा जाता है। मिट्टी की सपाट पट्टियाँ (स्लेब) को कंटेनर बनाने के लिए एक साथ जोड़ा जाता है। मिट्टी के नरम ढेले (लम्प्स) को हाथ से चुटकी भरकर आकार दिया जाता है।</p>
<p>2. Potter's wheel method: The potter takes a chunk of prepared clay and places it at the centre of the wheel. He steadily turns the wheel. Nowadays, motors are also used to turn the wheel. The potter now works on the clay with his hands, slowly pulling it into shape. After shaping, the pot is left in the sun to dry until it becomes hard.</p>	<p>2. कुम्हार के चाक का तरीका: कुम्हार तैयार मिट्टी का एक मोटा टुकड़ा (चंक) लेता है और उसे चाक के बीच में रखता है। वह चाक को लगातार घुमाता है। आजकल, चाक को घुमाने के लिए मोटर का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। कुम्हार अब अपने हाथों से मिट्टी पर काम करता है, धीरे-धीरे उसे आकार देता है। आकार देने के बाद, बर्तन को धूप में सूखने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है जब तक कि वह कठोर न हो जाए।</p>

3. पकाना और बर्तनों के प्रकार (Baking and Types of Pots)

English Paragraph (अंग्रेजी में)	हिंदी अनुवाद (Hindi Translation)

<p>Baking the Pot</p> <p>Now, the clay is shaped into different forms of vessels through various methods, like using a potter's wheel, coiling etc. The clay vessels are then baked in a kiln to make the potteries hard and last longer.</p> <p>After the pot is decorated, it is carefully placed inside a special oven called a kiln. A fire is lighted to heat the kiln. Once the pot is baked, it is much harder and stronger. The colours of the pot darken slowly as it hardens in the fire. It can also be decorated after baking.</p>	<p>बर्तन को पकाना</p> <p>अब, मिट्टी को विभिन्न तरीकों से बर्तनों के अलग-अलग रूपों में आकार दिया जाता है, जैसे कि कुम्हार के चाक का उपयोग करना, कॉइलिंग आदि। मिट्टी के बर्तनों को फिर एक भट्टी (किलन) में पकाया जाता है ताकि वे कठोर और लंबे समय तक चलने वाले बन सकें।</p> <p>बर्तन को सजाने के बाद, इसे एक खास ओवन जिसे भट्टी (किलन) कहा जाता है, उसके अंदर सावधानी से रखा जाता है। भट्टी को गर्म करने के लिए आग जलाई जाती है। एक बार जब बर्तन पक जाता है, तो यह बहुत अधिक कठोर और मज़बूत हो जाता है। आग में कठोर होते समय बर्तन के रंग धीरे-धीरे गहरे हो जाते हैं। इसे पकने के बाद भी सजाया जा सकता है।</p>
<p>DIFFERENT TYPES OF POTS</p> <p>1. Pinch pots: The clay is pinched between the fingers and thumb to give shape to the pot.</p> <p>2. Coil pots: Rings are made by making coils of clay. These rings are placed one above the other to make a pot.</p>	<p>बर्तनों के विभिन्न प्रकार</p> <p>1. पिंच पॉट: बर्तन को आकार देने के लिए मिट्टी को उंगलियों और अंगूठे के बीच चुटकी से दबाया जाता है।</p> <p>2. कॉइल पॉट: मिट्टी की कुंडलियाँ (कॉइल्स) बनाकर छल्ले बनाए जाते हैं। इन छल्लों को एक बर्तन बनाने के लिए एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखा जाता है।</p>

<p>3. Basket pots: First, clay is put in a basket and then the pot is made. When it is put into the basket, the basket gets burnt and the pot retains the shape of the basket.</p>	<p>3. बास्केट पॉट: सबसे पहले, मिट्टी को एक टोकरी में रखा जाता है और फिर बर्तन बनाया जाता है। जब इसे टोकरी में डाला जाता है, तो टोकरी जल जाती है और बर्तन टोकरी का आकार बनाए रखता है।</p>
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4. दैनिक जीवन में मिट्टी का उपयोग (Uses of Clay in Daily Life)

English Paragraph (अंग्रेजी में)	हिंदी अनुवाद (Hindi Translation)
<p>USES OF CLAY IN DAILY LIFE</p> <p>* Water is stored in gharas.</p> <p>* Some people drink tea in earthen cups called kulhads. Curd is also made in them.</p> <p>* In villages, people use earthen pots called handis. Food is cooked in them.</p>	<p>दैनिक जीवन में मिट्टी का उपयोग</p> <p>* पानी घड़ों (gharas) में जमा किया जाता है।</p> <p>* कुछ लोग मिट्टी के प्यालों में चाय पीते हैं जिन्हें कुल्हड़ (kulhads) कहते हैं। इनमें दही भी जमाया जाता है।</p> <p>* गाँवों में, लोग हांडी (handis) नामक मिट्टी के बर्तनों का उपयोग करते हैं। इनमें भोजन पकाया जाता है।</p>

<p>* During Diwali, diyas are made from clay. They are then painted to make them look attractive.</p>	<p>* दिवाली के दौरान, मिट्टी से दिए (diyas) बनाए जाते हैं। फिर उन्हें आकर्षक दिखने के लिए रंगा जाता है।</p>
<p>* Ghatam is a musical instrument. It is a specially made clay pot.</p>	<p>* घटम (Ghatam) एक संगीत वाद्ययंत्र है। यह एक विशेष रूप से बनाया गया मिट्टी का बर्तन होता है।</p>
<p>* Many decorative items like elephants, horses, dolls, lamp stands and idols of God are made out of clay.</p>	<p>* कई सजावटी वस्तुएं जैसे हाथी, घोड़े, गुड़िया, दीपक स्टैंड और भगवान की मूर्तियाँ मिट्टी से बनाई जाती हैं।</p>

💡 II. शब्दार्थ (Word Meanings: English to English to Hindi)

English Word	English Meaning	हिंदी अर्थ (Hindi Meaning)
Vessels	Containers for holding liquids or solids	बर्तन, पात्र
Creativity	Use of skill and imagination to produce new things	रचनात्मकता, नए विचार पैदा करने की क्षमता
Utensils	Tools or containers used in the kitchen	उपकरण, रसोई के बर्तन
Manually	Doing with hands; by hand	हाथों से, हस्तचालित
Kiln	A furnace or oven for baking pottery	भट्टी, मिट्टी के बर्तन पकाने का ओवन

Evaporated	Vapourised; turned into steam	वाष्पित, भाप बनकर उड़ गया
Chunk	A thick solid piece	मोटा टुकड़ा, ढेला
Dug out	Extracted from the ground	खोदकर निकाला
Coils	Rings made by rolling clay	कुंडलियाँ, रस्सी जैसे छल्ले
Pinched	Squeezed between the fingers and thumb	चुटकी से दबाया
Retains	Keeps or continues to have	बनाए रखता है, धारण करता है

? III. प्रश्नोत्तर (Questions and Answers)

यहाँ पाठ में दिए गए सभी प्रश्न, उनके विकल्प और सही उत्तर दिए गए हैं:

A. Tick (\$\checkmark\$) the right answer. (सही उत्तर पर टिक (\$\checkmark\$) करें।)

S. No.	Question (प्रश्न)	Options (विकल्प)	Answer (उत्तर)
1.	To make clay easy to mould for pottery, we mix it with _____.	(a) sand (b) water (\$\checkmark\$)	(b) water (पानी)

		(c) oil	
2.	We can make _____ with clay.	(a) clothes (b) utensils (\$\checkmark\$) (c) books	(b) utensils (बर्तन)
3.	In some places, grains are stored in _____.	(a) urns (b) handis (c) clay pots (\$\checkmark\$)	(c) clay pots (मिट्टी के बर्तन)
4.	The _____ is used to spin a softened ball of clay so that it can be moulded.	(a) potter's saucer	(c) potter's wheel (कुम्हार का चाक)

		(b) potter's plate	
		(c) potter's wheel (\$\checkmark\$)	
5.	Tea, coffee and milk are served at some tea stalls in _____.	(a) handis (b) surahis (c) kulhads (\$\checkmark\$)	(c) kulhads (कुल्हड़)

B. Answer the following questions. (निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।)

1. What is the art of pottery? (पॉटरी की कला क्या है?)

English Answer:

Pottery is the **art** of making different types of vessels and other objects from **clay** (wet earth). The potter uses their **skill and creativity** to shape, dry, and then **bake** these objects in a **kiln** to make them strong and long-lasting.

हिंदी उत्तर:

पॉटरी गीली मिट्टी से विभिन्न प्रकार के बर्तन और अन्य वस्तुएँ बनाने की कला है। कुम्हार अपने कौशल का उपयोग करके इन्हें आकार देता है और फिर मज़बूत बनाने के लिए एक भट्टी (किलन) में पकाता है।

2. Name three methods used for making pots. (बर्तन बनाने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले तीन तरीकों के नाम बताइए।)

English Answer:

Three methods used for making pots are:

1. **Pinching** (Pinched pots).
2. **Coiling** (Coil pots).
3. Using the Potter's Wheel.
(Note: Hand-building and Basket pots are also methods mentioned in the text).

हिंदी उत्तर:

बर्तन बनाने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले तीन तरीके हैं:

1. चुटकी विधि (Pinched pots)।
2. कुंडली विधि (Coiling)।
3. कुम्हार का चाक (Potter's Wheel)।

3. How does a potter's wheel work? (कुम्हार का चाक कैसे काम करता है?)

English Answer:

The potter's wheel works by having the potter place a **chunk of clay** at its center. The wheel is then **steadily turned** (either manually or by a motor). As the wheel spins, the potter uses their **hands to pull the clay into the desired shape**.

हिंदी उत्तर:

कुम्हार का चाक इस प्रकार काम करता है कि कुम्हार मिट्टी का एक टुकड़ा इसके केंद्र में रखता है। फिर चाक को लगातार घुमाया जाता है (हाथ से या मोटर से)। जैसे ही चाक घूमता है, कुम्हार अपने हाथों का उपयोग करके मिट्टी को मनचाहा आकार देता है।

4. What are the different steps to make pottery? (मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने के अलग-अलग चरण क्या हैं?)

English Answer:

The different steps to make pottery are:

1. **Preparing the Clay:** Digging out the clay, mixing it with water, and storing it until it's ready.
2. **Shaping the Pot:** Using hand-building methods (like pinching, coiling) or the potter's wheel.
3. **Drying:** Leaving the pot in the sun to become hard.
4. **Baking:** Placing the shaped pot inside a **kiln** (special oven) and baking it to make it stronger.

हिंदी उत्तर:

मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने के अलग-अलग चरण हैं:

1. **मिट्टी तैयार करना:** मिट्टी को खोदना, पानी मिलाना और उसे काम के लिए तैयार होने तक रखना।
2. **आकार देना:** हाथ से बनाने के तरीके (जैसे चुटकी या कुंडली) या कुम्हार के चाक का उपयोग करना।
3. **सुखाना:** बर्तन को कठोर होने तक धूप में सुखाने के लिए छोड़ना।
4. **पकाना:** आकार दिए गए बर्तन को एक **भट्टी (किलन)** के अंदर रखकर उसे और अधिक मज़बूत बनाने के लिए पकाना।

C. Match the following. (निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें।)

Column A (स्तंभ A)	Column B (स्तंभ B)	Answer (उत्तर)
1. Handis	(a) Objects that are handmade	1. Handis \rightarrow (b) To cook rice
2. Surahis	(b) To cook rice	2. Surahis \rightarrow (e) To make the water stay cool
3. Pottery	(c) Place where pottery is baked	3. Pottery \rightarrow (d) Started thousands of years ago
4. Handicrafts	(d) Started thousands of years ago	4. Handicrafts \rightarrow (a) Objects that are handmade
5. Kiln	(e) To make the water stay cool	5. Kiln \rightarrow (c) Place where pottery is baked

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements. (सत्य के लिए 'T' और असत्य के लिए 'F' लिखें।)

S. No.	Statement (कथन)	True/False (सही/गलत)
1.	Clay is rolled into ropes in the pinching method.	F (False. Ropes are made in the coiling method. Pinching uses fingers and thumb.)
2.	Pots are made on a potter's wheel.	T (True)
3.	Early humans used pottery for cooking.	T (True)
4.	Clay toys are not used anymore.	F (False. The text mentions that people made jewellery and toys from clay in the Indus Valley and we can still see them in museums.)
5.	A surahi is used for storing water.	T (True, surahis and gharas store water.)