

A Children's Workshop for Making Toys

CHAPTER 49

If a *rehabilitation* program is to achieve a strong base in the community, it needs to involve large numbers of local children. There are many important ways in which village children of various ages can take part, playing and working together with disabled children. We have already discussed how children can help build a low-cost 'playground-for-all children'.

Another way that village children can contribute to a rehabilitation program is by helping to make special toys for disabled babies and children.

In Project PROJIMO in Mexico, village children help out in this way—and enjoy doing it. In addition to the toys that this voluntary 'labor' produces, it also brings together non-disabled and *disabled* children in a creative work-play relationship.



Children often design and make excellent toys. This child from Vietnam puts the last touches on his homemade truck.
(Photo: UNICEF/Jacques Danois)



Animal puzzles, like this one made by village children, help a child learn to use his hands, and to match shapes.
(PROJIMO)

At first the children at PROJIMO made toys in the same workshop where the disabled staff was busy making braces, wheelchairs, and other *orthopedic* equipment. But soon things got too crowded. The children often played while they worked (which is natural), and a few important tools got broken or 'lost'. While there were advantages to letting the children work in the same shop with skilled disabled craftsmen, the team finally decided to create a separate 'children's workshop' equipped with its own basic tools.

In this workshop, children are invited to make educational and useful toys —'useful' in the sense that they help with a child's early development, providing *stimulation*, exercise, use of the senses, and learning of skills.

As the children or disabled workers become more skillful at making toys, some can be sold to help bring in money to the workers or program. Some of the toys and dolls made at PROJIMO are sold to visitors. In Jamaica, disabled young people run an economically successful factory, making wooden toys. Toys made at the Life Help Center for the Handicapped, Madras, India, are sold world-wide.

PROJIMO has an agreement with the children. **The first toy they make is for the rehabilitation center** or for a particular disabled child. **The second toy they make they can take home** for a younger brother or sister. In this way PROJIMO and the school children also contribute to the development of non-disabled children in the village.



School children making toys.



Mari, one of the rehabilitation workers at PROJIMO uses one of the child-made toys to test the ability of a girl who is developmentally delayed.

Another advantage to the children's workshop is that it **provides experience, fun, productive activity, and skills training for visiting disabled children.**

Thus a child who needs to spend a few days in the village, while a brace or limb is being fitted or a joint is being straightened, can spend part of his free time in the workshop.

The orthopedic workshop is not strictly off-limits for the children. Occasionally a child who proves to be a responsible and serious worker will be allowed to help in the 'adult workshop'—perhaps helping to make crutches, braces, special seats, and other orthopedic equipment. But to gain working privilege in the big persons' shop, a child must usually first prove himself in the children's workshop. This helps reduce problems. But, of course, some problems do occur—as with any community action that is worthwhile.

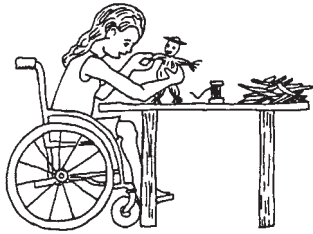
Guiding and coordinating the children's workshop (we prefer 'guiding' to 'supervising') is an important job. It can be shared by different persons: rehabilitation workers, volunteer village craftsmen, or even some of the older, more responsible children as they gain experience. What is most important for such a coordinator is (a) that she like children, (b) that she be able to provide direction and keep order effectively without being bossy, and (c) that she be very patient.

Whether parents of visiting or local disabled children are invited as coordinators or helpers in the children's workshop can be decided depending on the particular parent and child. Some parents do a fine job. It may be an opportunity for a parent to relate to and work with his child in a completely new way. However, some parents may continue to overprotect and over-direct their own child or other children in the workshop. Many children need a chance to do and make things with other children independent of their parents' supervision or help. For such children, it may be best **not** to ask their parents to be present in the workshop.

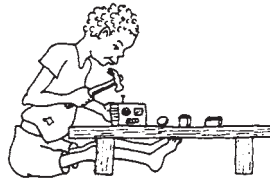
Tools and equipment for a children's workshop

Here are some suggestions for basic equipment. You will want to consider what tools are commonly used and least expensive in your area, and equip the shop accordingly.

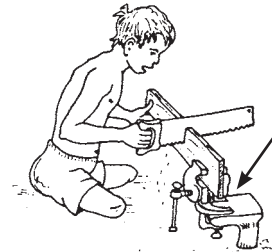
- **Workbenches.** You will probably need at least 2, at different heights. One should be just high enough for the local size of children's wheelchairs to fit under. (Unfortunately, many children are given adult-size wheelchairs with high armrests. These often do not fit under a bench at a good height for working.) Make workbenches strong enough so they do not move a lot.



Some children work best at a bench they can sit at in a wheelchair or stool.



Some children work best at a very low bench.

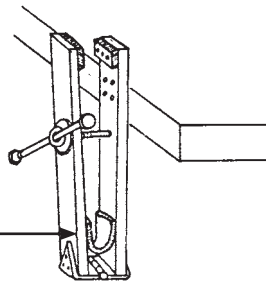


A vise can be mounted on a post in the ground.

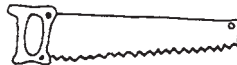
And some children may work most easily at ground level.

- **vises** for holding things firmly—2 or more

piece of car tire acts as spring to open vise



- **handsaws** at least 2



- **coping saw** (for curved cuts of thin wood)



- **hacksaw** (for cutting metal)



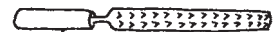
- **screwdrivers** (several of different sizes)



- **hammer**



- **wood-rasp**



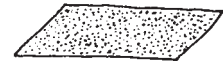
- **metal file**



- **sharp knife**



- **sandpaper** rough and fine



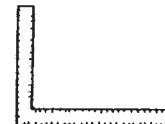
- **brace and bit** or drill with bits of different sizes



- **GLUE**



- **square**



- **needles and thread**



- strong **scissors**



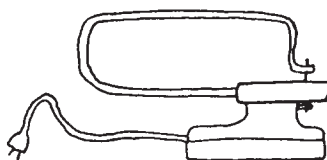
- **pliers** with wirecutters



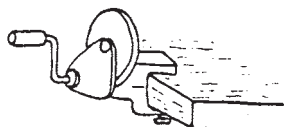
More expensive tools

If electricity is available and the program or community can afford it, a few **power tools** will make work faster, more fun, and more productive for the children. Clearly, care must be taken to avoid highly dangerous equipment. **Make sure children take the necessary precautions.** Here are some examples of electrical equipment that can make work much easier and faster:

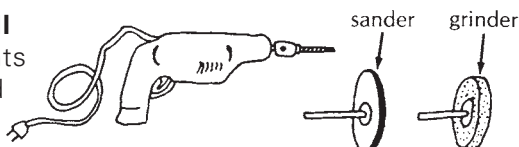
- **an electric jigsaw** for making puzzles, wood animals, and so on



- **grinding wheel** (hand or electric)



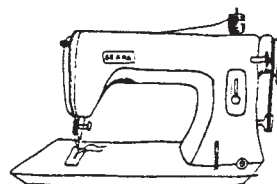
- **an electric drill** with attachments for sanding and grinding



CAUTION: Be sure children and all workers use goggles (protective glasses) when using tools where bits of wood or metal could injure eyes.



- **A sewing machine** (foot-powered or electric) will also be helpful in making many toys, dolls, and clothing. If the program can afford it, this machine can speed up sewing greatly, and help children learn an important skill.



Gathering materials and supplies

Explore every opportunity to obtain low- or no-cost materials and supplies for making toys. Here are a few possibilities:

- Many materials for making toys can be gathered from local forests—branches of trees, reeds, bamboo, wild kapok (cotton). Also various nuts, seedpods, and sea-shells can be used.
- Broken fruit-packing boxes often have thin wood that is excellent for toy-making. Even the nails can be pulled out, straightened and re-used.
- Old tubes of car and bike tires provide elastic bands for many toys.
- Scraps of wood, wire, and other supplies left over by lumber stores, builders, etc. will often be donated if you explain why you want them.
- Clothing makers and factories may have scraps of cloth left over.
- Cardboard cartons, especially thick ones (even if broken) provide material for making many toys. Ask in local shops.
- Old cans, tins, plastic bottles, thread spools, and so on are also useful.

Ask members of the community to look for and collect these and other supplies.

TOYS CHILDREN CAN MAKE

In a community rehabilitation program it is essential to have lots of toys—different playthings for children at different levels of development who have different strengths, weaknesses, and interests.

There is an old saying ...

"THEY WHO CHOP THEIR OWN
FIREWOOD WARM
THEMSELVES TWICE!"



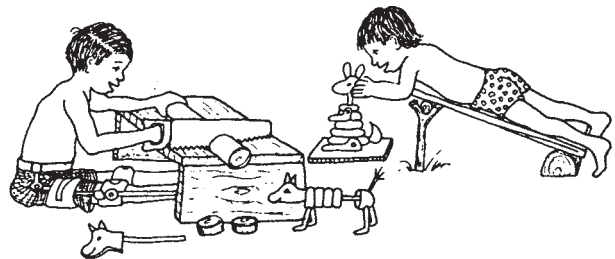
We have a new saying...

"THE FAMILY THAT MAKES
ITS OWN TOYS HAS
TWICE AS MUCH FUN!"



stuffing a homemade doll with wild kapok

Many of the most fun, most educational toys can be made from scrap materials by members of the family or community. Disabled children with good hands can learn skills and take pride in making toys for other disabled children. So it makes sense to **make toys rather than to buy them.**



Helping to make toys for other children can be just as educational—and fun—as playing with them.



Spend money on **TOOLS**, not toys.



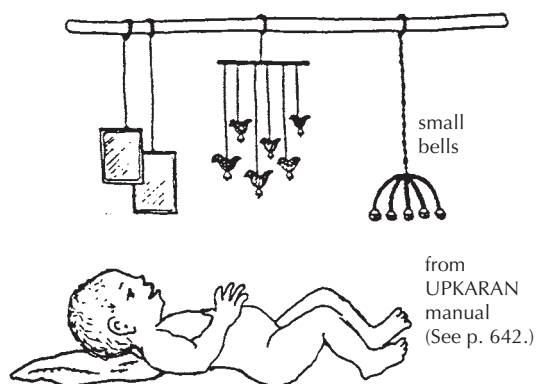
The following pages show a number of toys that children will enjoy making in a children's workshop. Or disabled children or their families can make them at home. We start with very simple toys for babies or children at an early developmental level. Gradually, the toys become more advanced. More skills will be needed by the children who make them, and by those who play with them.

IMPORTANT: Please don't just copy the ideas for toys shown here. Be creative. And **encourage the children making the toys to be creative.** Help them use the examples shown on these pages as triggers to the imagination. Have fun!

TOYS TO ENCOURAGE LOOKING AND LISTENING

small mirrors or
pieces of tin foil or
shiny paper

colorful objects that
move in the air



TOYS THAT HELP DEVELOP USE OF HANDS AND SENSE OF TOUCH

You can make beads and chains
out of wild fruits and nuts.

prickly



rough and smooth



fuzzy



wrinkled or lumpy



smooth

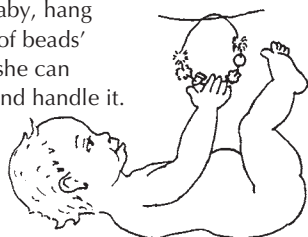


wiggly



CAUTION: Be sure not to use things that are poisonous, harmful, or that might get stuck in the child's throat, nose, or ears.

For a baby, hang a 'ring of beads' where she can reach and handle it.



A child can play putting the nuts and pods in and out of a container.



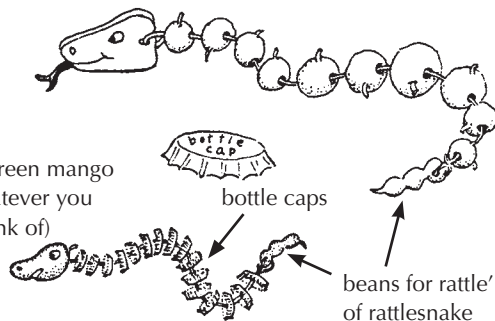
Later he can learn to sort them—first by seeing them, and then blindfolded.



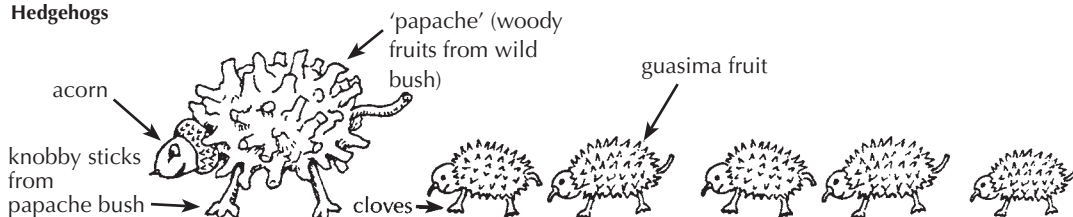
As the child develops more hand control, she can begin to make chains and necklaces by stringing the nuts on a cord.



'Snakes' can be made by stringing nuts, 'caps' of acorns, bottle caps—or any combination of things.



Hedgehogs



If you use your imagination, there are all kinds of toy animals you and your children can have fun making.

RATTLES AND OTHER 'NOISE TOYS'

Gourd rattle

Find a small gourd (wild gourds or 'tree gourds' may work).



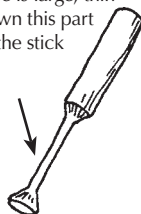
Cut a round hole at the stem and clean out the seeds and flesh. Let it dry out well.



Put 2 or 3 small rocks, nuts or other objects inside.



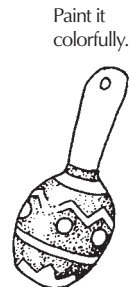
Find a stick the size of the hole. If the hole is large, thin down this part of the stick



Glue the stick to the gourd.



To make it stronger and better looking, mix white glue and sawdust, fill in here, and after glue dries, sand it smooth.



Paint it colorfully.

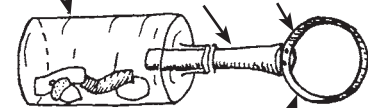
Plastic bottle rattle

a see-through plastic bottle



stick of wood

ring cut from a plastic bottle, bamboo, or whatever



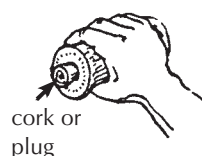
strips cut from plastic bottles of different colors, colorful stones, nuts, etc.

Ring can be wrapped with strips of cloth or tire tubing for easier grip.

Bamboo rattle



SIMPLE FORM



cork or plug



WITH HANDLE

Tin can rattle



Cowhorn rattle

Trim rough edges.



Put in a cardboard or wood plug.

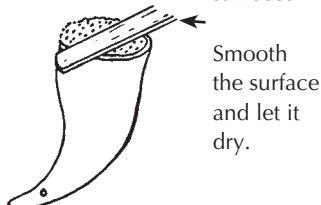


small rocks

Then seal with a mix of sawdust and white glue, or plaster of Paris.

glue

sawdust

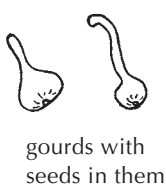


Smooth the surface and let it dry.

If the child drops or throws his toys, try attaching strings and help him learn to get them back by himself.



IDEAS FOR HOMEMADE MUSIC (from *How To Raise a Blind Child*, see p. 639)



gourds with seeds in them



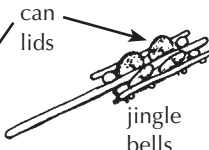
2 wood sticks



tambourine



jingle bells



jingle bells



xylophone



loose hardwood plates



'castanets' (wooden clappers)

Soft rattle

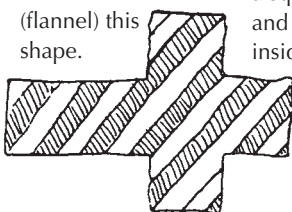
Use a small can or bottle with a small stone inside,



or use 2 small bells.

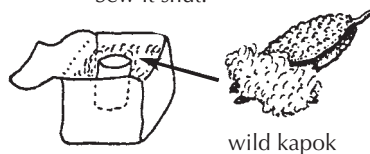


Cut a colorful soft cloth (flannel) this shape.



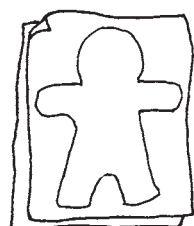
Sew it into a square and turn inside out.

Place can or bells in cloth square and pack wild kapok, cotton or bits of sponge around it. Sew it shut.

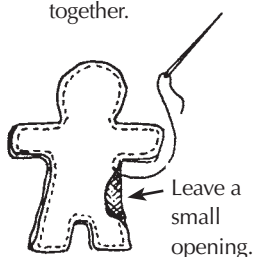


Doll rattle

Draw a doll on 2 pieces of cloth, and cut them out.



Sew the 2 dolls together.



Turn the doll inside out.



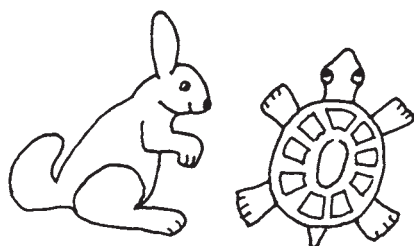
Put small bells or a rattle inside and stuff with kapok, cotton, or sponge and sew shut.

Sew or draw on a face.



Animal rattles

can be made in the same way.

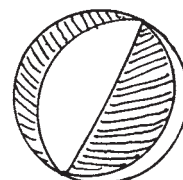


Ball rattle

Cut 3 pieces of cloth of one color

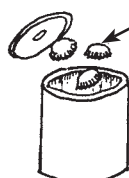
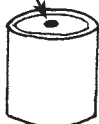
and 3 pieces of another color.

Sew them together except for a small hole. Turn inside out and stuff.

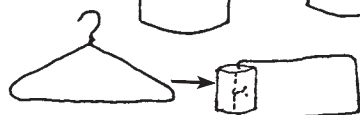


Push-a-long noise toy

Make hole in lid and bottom of tin.



Put bottle tops, small stones, etc. inside.

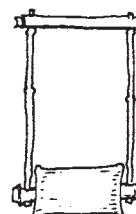
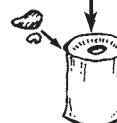
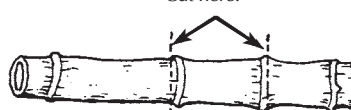


Put loop of stiff wire through holes with knot inside tin.

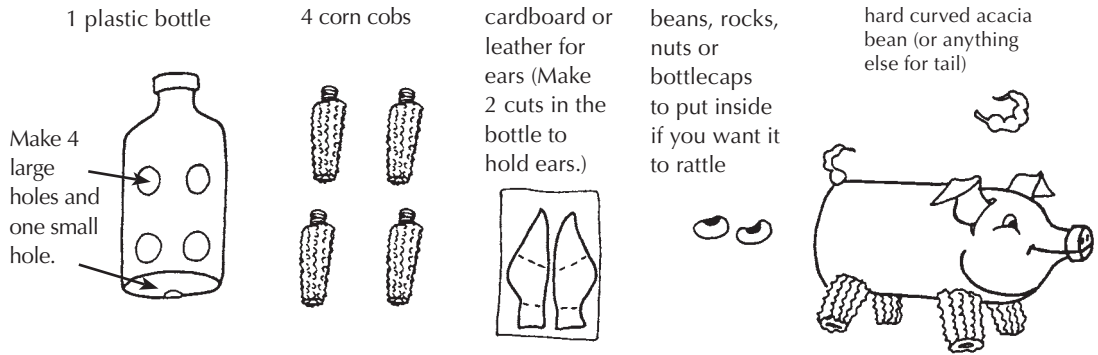


Bamboo push-a-long

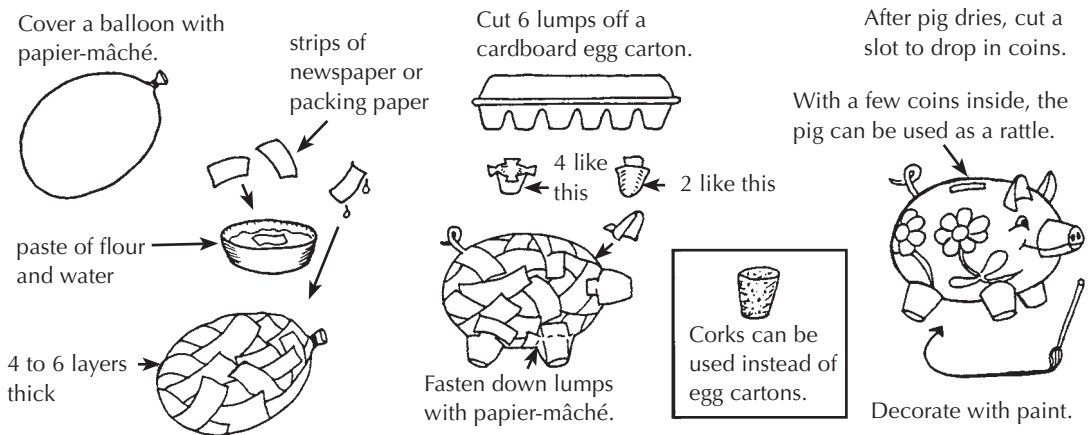
Cut here.



Plastic bottle pig

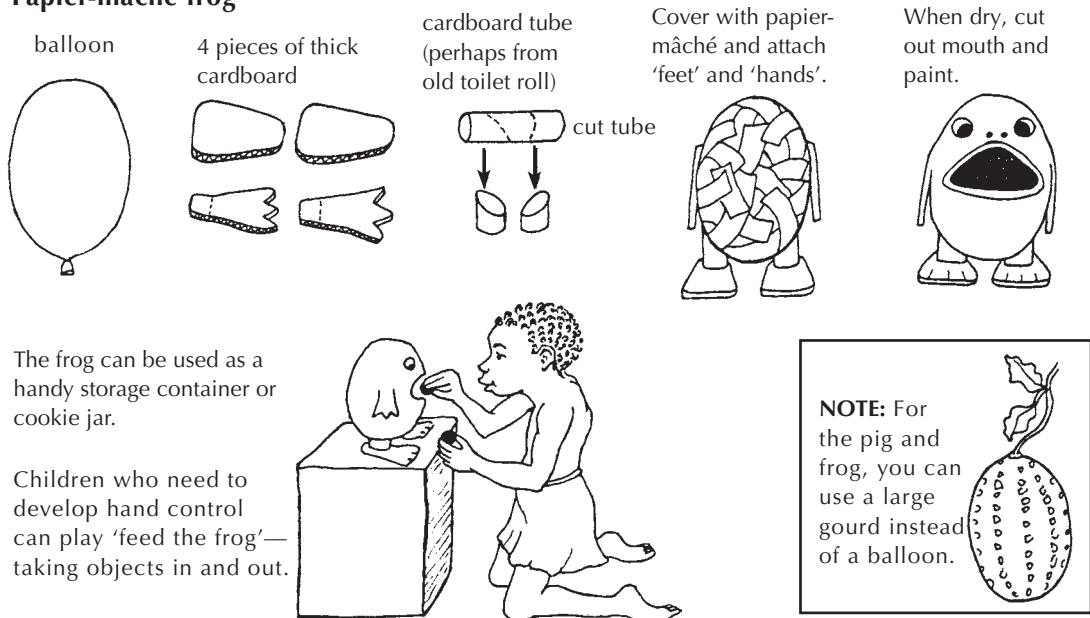


Papier-mâché piggybank

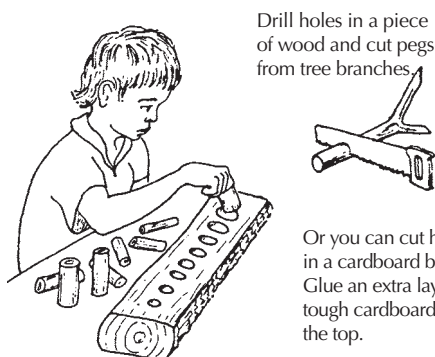


Children can improve hand control, learn to count, and learn about money by playing with coins and the piggybank.

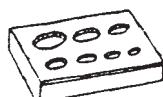
Papier-mâché frog



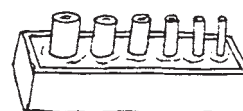
Games fitting pegs or blocks into holes help develop better hand control and 'hand-eye coordination'. They also help the child learn to compare sizes, shapes, and colors.



Or you can cut holes in a cardboard box. Glue an extra layer of tough cardboard on the top.



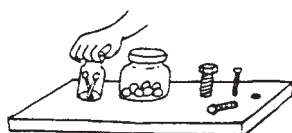
Or make a 'size box' by pouring cement, plaster of Paris, or clay into a mold. Or, make a 'plaster' box out of cow-dung or mud mixed with sand (and lime if you have it). Press pegs into the wet plaster, and remove when almost dry.



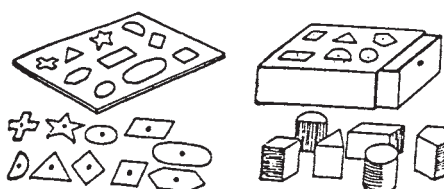
For pegs, use bottles, scraps of pipe, pieces of broom handles, bolts—or whatever:



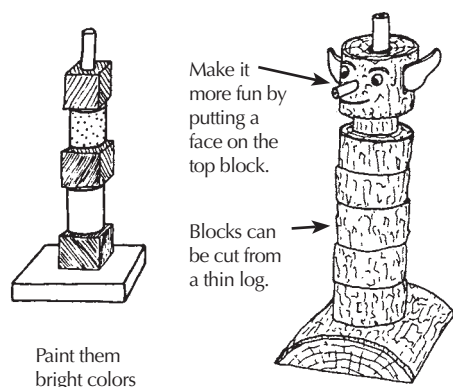
Also, make games that help the child develop a twisting motion in her hands and wrists.



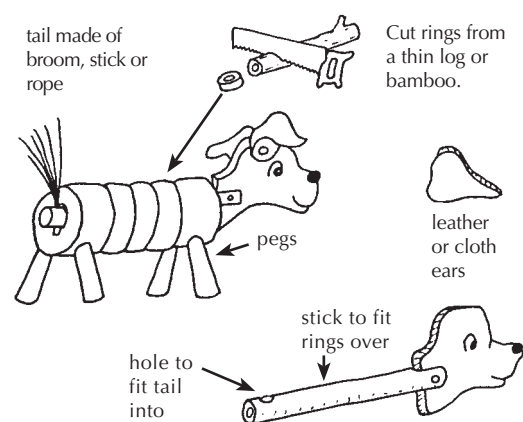
Other ideas



Blocks for building a tower on pegs

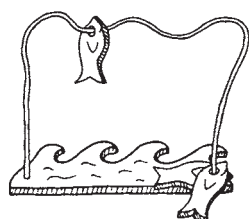


Animal stackers

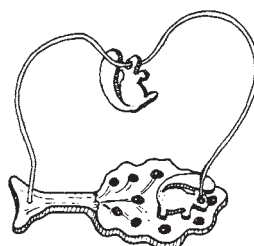


Slide-on wire toys

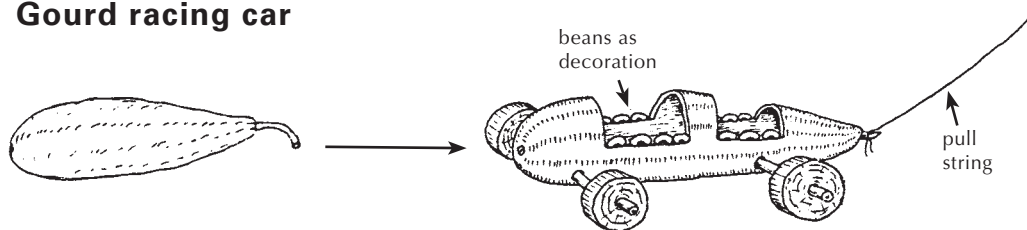
To help develop fine control of hand movement, blocks, beads or animal figures can be moved along a wire. Children with poor control need only move the figure from one side to the other. Children with good control try to move the figure without touching the wire. The more bends you put in the wire, the harder it is.



To make it more interesting, match the animal figures with wooden bases in the form and colors of the place the animal lives: fish in water, squirrels in trees, birds in flowers.

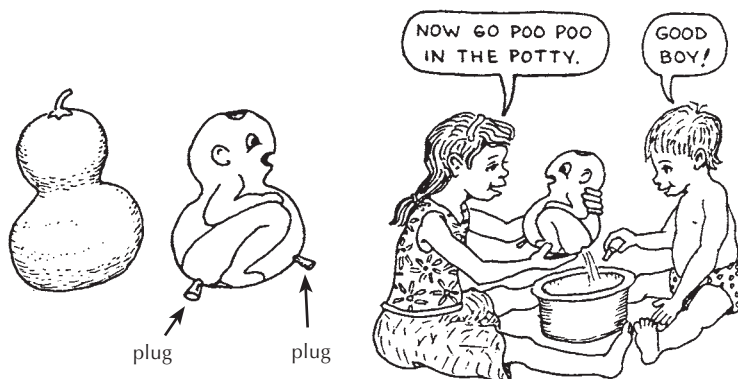


Gourd racing car



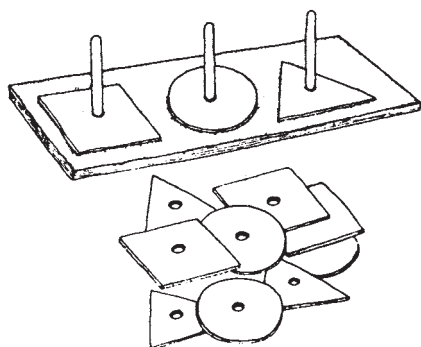
Gourd baby

The gourd baby is fun because it can be given drinks and then 'go to the latrine'. Thus it can be a good tool for 'toilet training' children. For other ideas and dolls for toilet training, see p. 341.

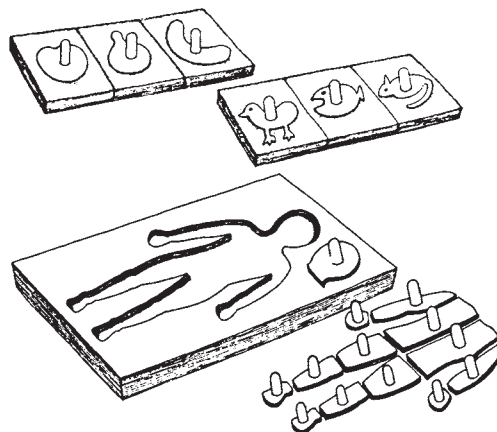


Shapes on pegs*

With these, children learn about matching colors, shapes, and sizes.

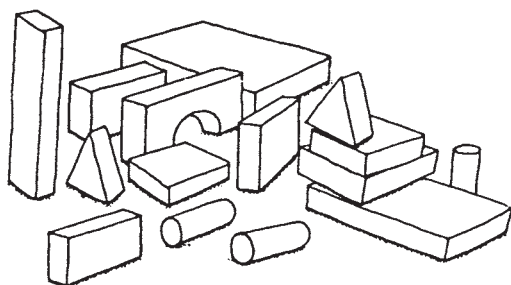


Figures with posts for easy gripping*

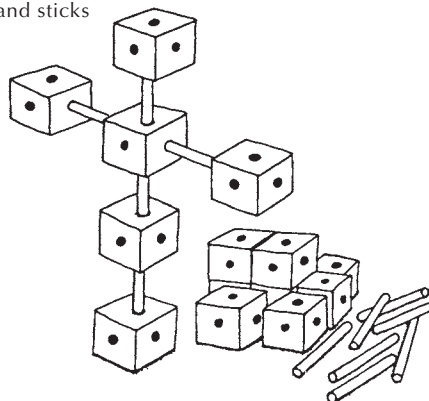


Building blocks*

(of wood, clay, or layers of cardboard)



cubes and sticks



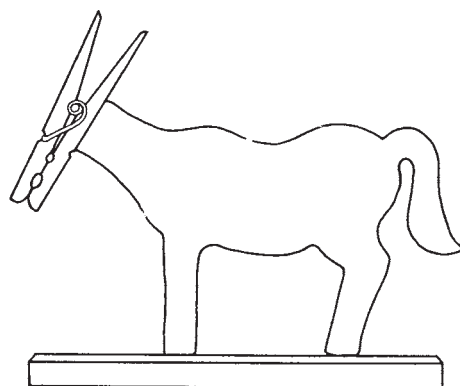
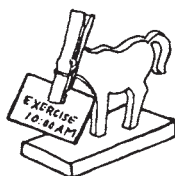
* These are From the UPKARAN Manual (see p. 641).

Biting donkey

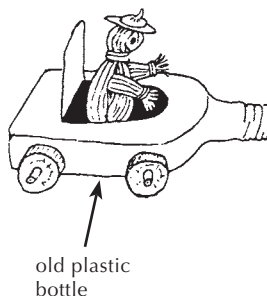
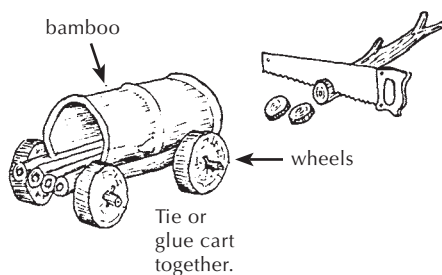
This wooden donkey or horse with a clothes-pin head is fun to make and to play with.

It can also be used as a note or reminder holder. Perhaps disabled children at the rehabilitation center can make this to sell for pocket money.

Trace the donkey onto a piece of wood about as thick as the clothes-pin (1 cm). Cut it out with a jig saw. Also make a base, as shown. Sand pieces smooth and glue together.



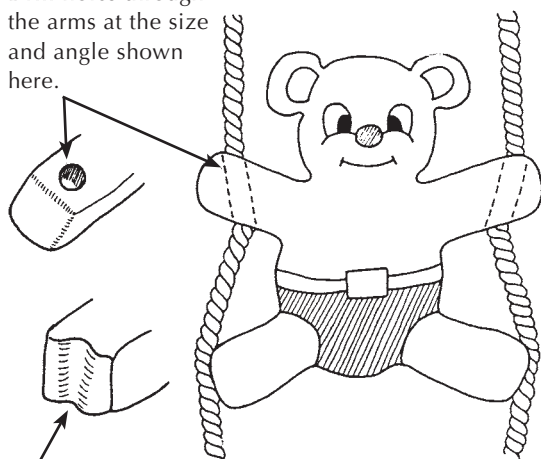
Donkey carts



Climbing bear

Cut a pattern of the bear out of a wood board about 2 cm. (3/4 inch) thick.

Drill holes through the arms at the size and angle shown here.

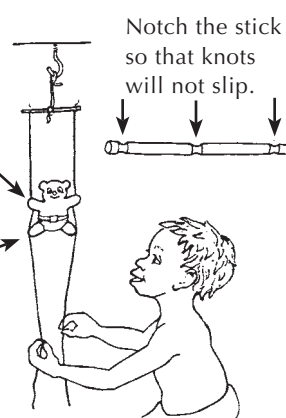


Notch the ends of the feet so the cord can slide through the notch.

Hang a stick from the roof or a tree limb.

Tie cords or leather thongs tightly to the ends of the stick and pass them through the arm holes of the bear.

Be sure the cord passes through the notches in the feet.

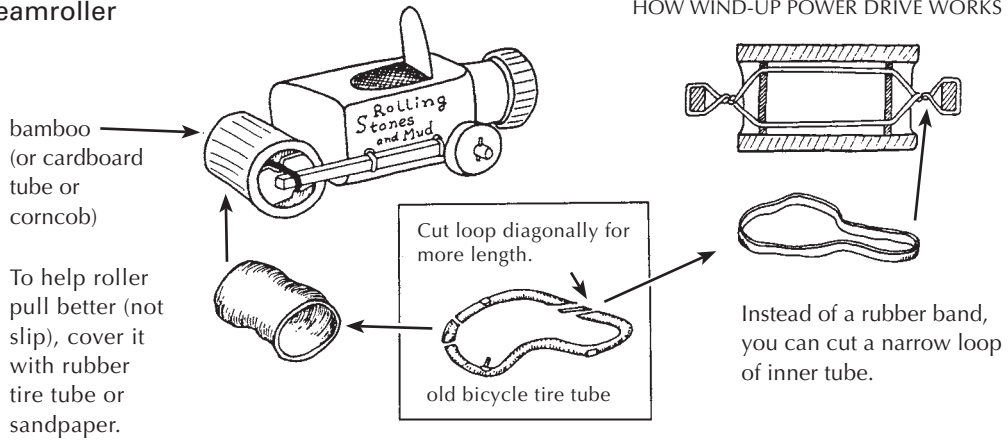


By pulling one cord and then the other, the bear will climb the ropes! Children love it!

Good for developing use of both hands together.

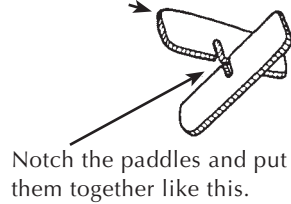
RUBBER BAND WIND-UP TOYS

Steamroller



Paddle wheel boat

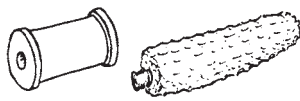
Paddles from tongue depressors or pieces from an old plastic bucket, etc.



Use it to help the child enjoy bathing, develop hand control and even speech.

Corncob creeper

Use an old spool or corncob.



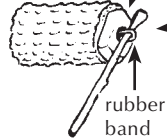
Notch rim of spool To help it pull without slipping.



two small nails to hold rubber band

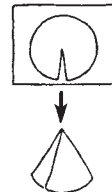


piece of soap



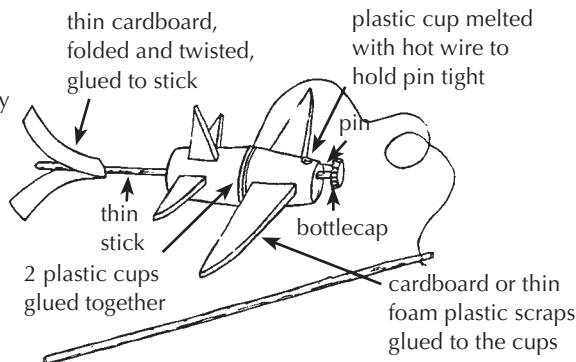
Wind up the completed toy and watch it crawl!

For more fun, place a paper cone over the creeper, and decorate it to look like a person or animal.

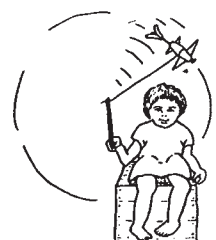


Whirlygig screech plane

This simple noise toy can be made completely of waste material. The pin mounted at the front scrapes against the inside of the bottlecap—and the cups amplify the noise like the loud-speakers of a record player.



It whirls!
It squeals!
It flutters!



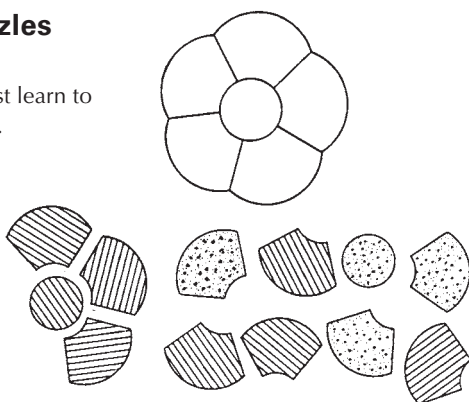
PUZZLES

Puzzles can help a child learn how shapes, forms, and colors fit together. Puzzles can be made by glueing a picture on **cardboard, wood, plywood,** or other material. Cut out the pieces with a coping saw. Puzzles can be made in various styles:

Flower puzzles

Children can first learn to form one flower.

Later, they can play 'sorting games' with flowers of different colors.



Several children can play to see who can complete a flower first—using dice with different colored sides.

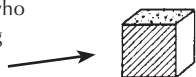
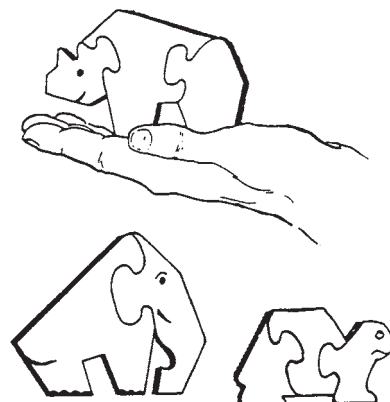
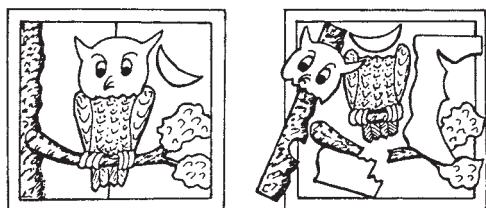


Figure puzzles



Puzzles with cut-out pieces that follow the forms and lines of the drawing

First have the child build the main object (here, the owl) with a few pieces. Later, she can learn to fill in the background.

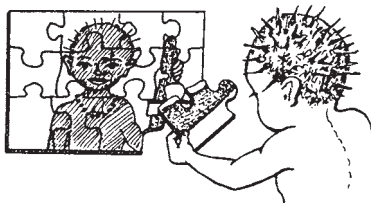


An outer frame helps hold the pieces together.



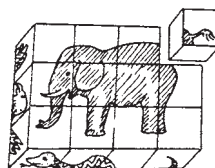
A mentally slow child in Indonesia learns to fit together a fish puzzle. (Photo: Christian Children's Fund, Carolyn Watson)

Puzzles with interlocking pieces



Suggestion: If you have a large photo of the child or a family member, glue it on cardboard and cut out the puzzle. Or use a picture from a magazine or calendar.

Block puzzles



Glue 6 different pictures to the sides of a thick board or sheet of foam plastic, and cut it into blocks. You can also make blocks from cubes of clay or small match boxes.

Ideas for the toys shown in this chapter are from many sources, including books. For books on toys and games, see p. 640. Other toys are on pages 253, 317, 318, 341, 347, and 392.