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गुरुगडास केंद्रिय विश्वविद्यालय
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GILARAT



Report on
Chhattishgarh Tradition Training Programme
under the
Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Scheme
Organised by
Department of Rural Technology and Social Development
Guru Ghasidas Central University
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Sponsored by
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India

Prepared by

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List of Participants and Faculty in-charge

Faculty in-charge

1. Dr. Minaxi Parmar
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Participants

1. Ms. Babita Yadav
2. Ms. Sushma Yadav
3. Mr. Nirav Patel
4. Mr. Yogesh Dumania
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Chhattisgarh Tradition Training Programme

Introduction

India is a unique nation in terms of its widespread and distributed culture, tradition, language, art, resources and socio-economic status. It has its existence from several centuries even from that time when very few numbers of civilizations existed. The Harrappan civilizations is one of the best historical proof and example of its existence. But, due to lack and unawareness of the strength of every above aspect, people of this country has divided themselves following various baseless assumptions. In result, we have been fighting and struggling always for not accepting and respecting each other's aspect of life. This problem remains continue today also.

On the other hand, India is also rising as one of the biggest economic and military power at global level. The integration and sense of nationalism is important to build India in this order. For this, the citizens, especially youth of this country have to understand, interact and accept each states language, culture etc. it is said that "Interaction leads to reduce the struggle and builds confidence."

To incorporate and execute above, the Central University of Gujarat team comprising ten students and two faculty members participated in Chhattisgarh Tradition training Programme from

20 December 2017 to 28 December 2017 in Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

Welcome and Training Schedule

Our Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat team was welcomed by Dr. Bhaskar Chaurasia, co-ordinator of EBSB scheme at Guru Ghasidas Central University. We were briefed about our training programme and schedule. Our entire training programme was divided into four parts-

1. Training of Traditional Dhokra art of Chhattisgarh.
2. Training of Traditional Karma dance of Chhattisgarh.
3. Chhattisgarhi Language and Food.
4. Site Visit of Cultural and Historical Importance.

1. Training of traditional Dhokra art of Chhattisgarh

1.1 Introduction:

Dhokra art is famous tribal art of Chhattisgarh. It consists many tribal themes of animal, mythical creatures, human creatures, natural shapes etc. It is an ancient method by which metal art-crafts are made through wax casting techniques. Dhokra is a non-ferrous metal that is cast into various products by using the lost wax casting techniques.

1.2 Training team:

Following were our trainers of Dhokra art

- a. Mr. Abhimanyu Jhara
- b. Mrs. Kamla Jhara
- c. Mr. Sudeep Jhara
- d. Mrs. Chandrika Jhara

All these people were from district of Raigarh of Chhattisgarh and were highly expert and skilled in Dhokra art.

1.3 Raw materials and tools for making article

- a. Mome (Wax)
- b. Gobar (Cow-dung)
- c. Rui Mitti (Riverside Soil)
- d. Bhoosa (Rice Husk)
- e. Jalawan (Fire Wood)
- f. Khipchi (small wooden tool)
- g. Chaku (Knife)
- h. Katarsi (an iron made tool to cut the frame)
- i. Kaichi (scissors)
- j. Tel (oil)
- k. Hathaudi (small hammer)
- l. Khota (frame making tool)
- m. Jatar patri (for making frame and dhaga)
- n. Lakkad patti (Wooden Board)
- o. Pani ka tub (Water tub)

1.4 Process of making article:

The entire process of making an article can be divided into the following four major parts

- a. Modelling- In this part all the articles are made by hand by using lost-wax. Various shapes and designs of different themes are made by this. These article are very small and thin in size, ready for next process.
- b. Moulding- In this process the design is covered by using the mixture of riverside soil, cowdung and rice husk. A small hole is left for putting melted material in this.
- c. Casting- In this process, the melted metal brass and bronze are put into the hole left while covering from cowdung and soil mixture.
- d. Finishing- this is the final stage of preparing article. In this process, the cover of cowdung and soil is removed and the polishing process of the article is done.

All the participants of EBSB team participated with full interest and made their various own article. The pictures of the articles are attached in the last of this report. While working with the training team who were the resident of district Raigarh of Chhattisgarh, our EBSB team interacted with them and tried to learn their regional language, culture and social customs.

2. Training of Traditional Karma dance of Chhattisgarh

Karma dance or so called Karma Naach is a tribal dance. The Karma dance is a tribal community dance performed by the Gonds, Binjahal, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan and Kol and other tribal annually during the karma festival. Karma is a famous autumnal festival. Our team was trained in some steps of Karma Naach by Mr. Anshuman Sharma who is an expert dance trainer.

3. Chhattisgarhi Language and Food

Chhattisgarh is a rich site in terms of diversity of food and language. We were introduced and learned about following foods

- a. Bohar Bhaji (Bohar Vegetable)
- b. Jimikand ki Sabji (Jimikand Vegetable)
- c. Cheela (Rice made food)
- d. Fara (Rice made)
- e. Khadel (Kari made by besan)

- f. Bafauri (Kari made by steam)
- g. Rasaj (vegetable of besan)
- h. Lalbhaji (Red colour vegetable)
- i. Kacche kele ki sabji (vegetable of raw banana)
- j. Dhaari (bread of besan)

Along with this we were also introduced about the alphabets and basics of Chhattisgarhi language.

4. Site Visit of Cultural and Historical Importance

Our team visited Kanan Pendari zoo and honey processing plant, Devraani-Jethani mandir in Ameri Kapa of Bilaspur district and Madku dweep of historical importance. Some of the oldest temple and statue of the Hindu religion is situated in Madku Dweep and the statue of Mundak Rishi ‘the composer of the Mundkopnishad’ from which India’s national ideal sentence “Satyamev Jaytey” is taken.

Glimpses of the Training

