



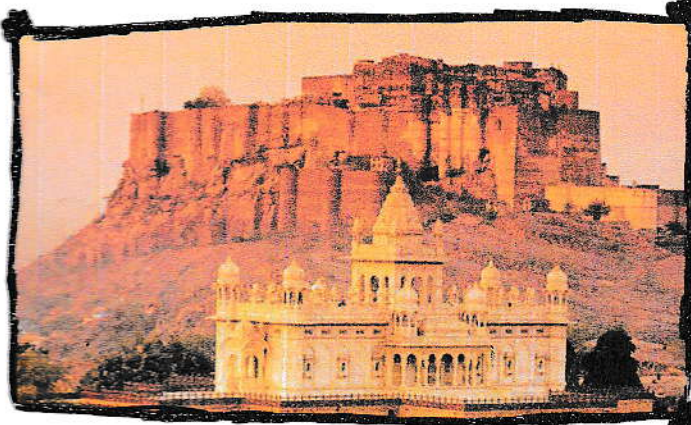
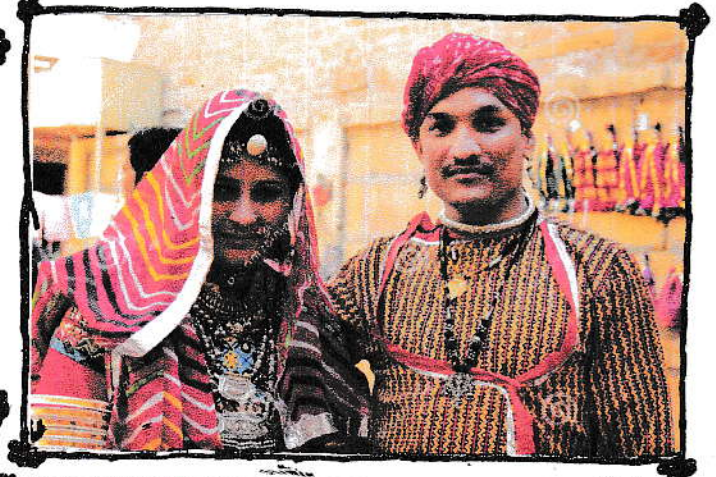
VIE

CHOITHRAM SCHOOL

MANIK BAGH, INDORE

SESSION - 2017-18

CULTURE OF RAJASTHAN



Submitted by class VII-E

Location, Capital city, Demography, Languages Spoken, Religion, History of existence, Traditional Dress

Introduction -

Rajasthan in India is largest state by area.

It is located on the western side of the country where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable Thar Desert and shares a boundary with Pakistan.

Capital City - Jaipur

Demography - 68.5 million

Main Languages Spoken - Hindi, Rajasthani, Marwari

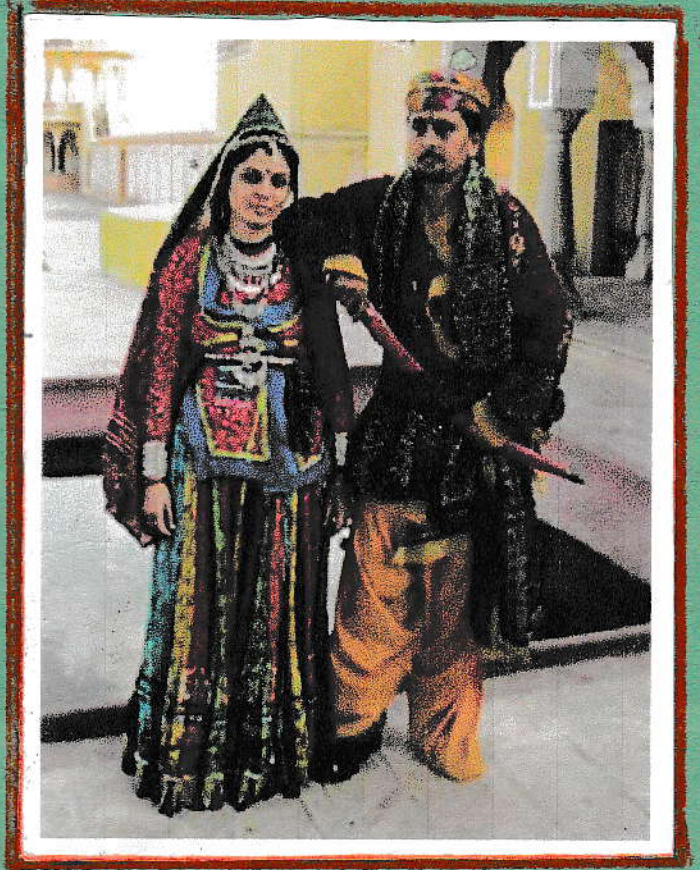
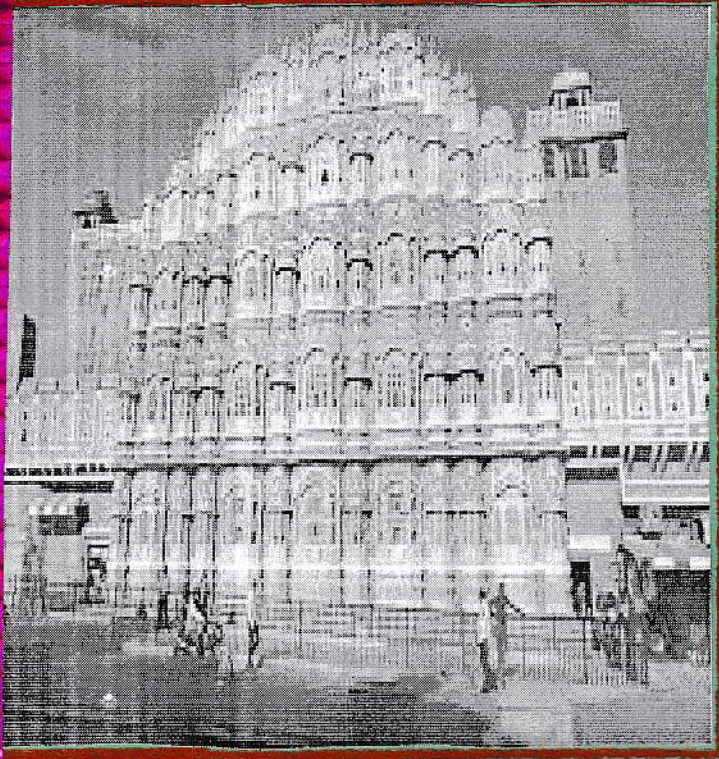
Important Religion - Hinduism, Islam, Jainism

History of Existence

The history of human settlement in the western Indian State of Rajasthan dates back to about 5,000 years ago. This Region was inhabited during great floods after the ice age as well. Area was known as Yuzratra or Yuezar not early in the muslim period.

Jaiपुर the capital of Rajasthan State in India was founded in 1927 by Maharaj Jai Singh II, who ruled Jaiपुर State from 1744-1969. Initially his capital was Amber, which lies at a distance of 11 km from Jaiपुर. He felt the need of shifting his capital city with the increase in population and growing scarcity of water. Jaiपुर is the first planned city of India and the King took great interest while designing the city of victory. He consulted several books on architecture and architects before

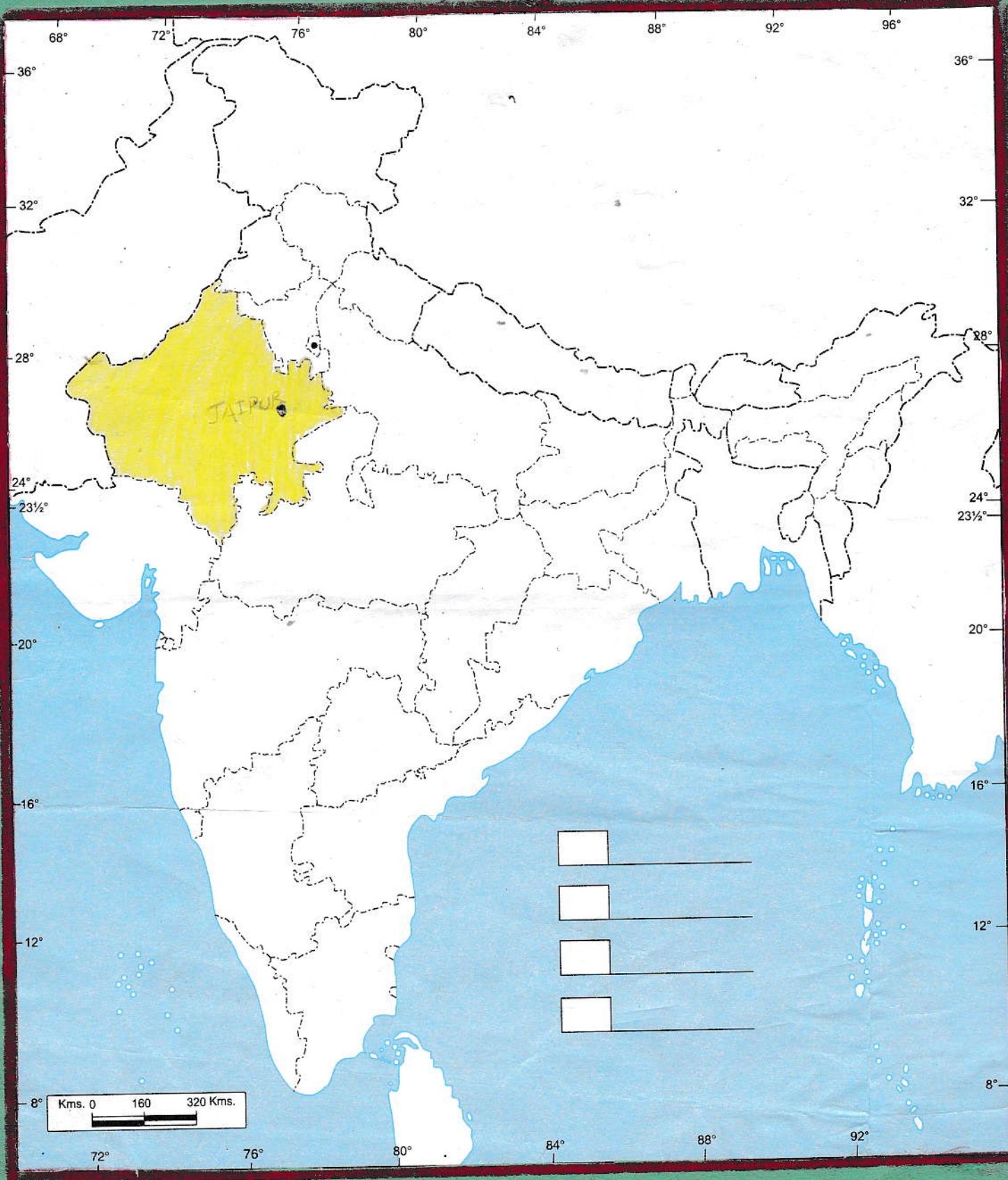
Tradition



History



India



making the layout of Jaipur!

Traditional Dress

Men wear - Dhoti - Kurta

Women - Ghagra choli

Group Members -

Aditya Agrawal

Aaruna Shekhar

Aakruti Chouhan

Aayush Tuteja

Adit Kothari

Family Relations, Important Traditions & Beliefs, Celebrations of Wedding

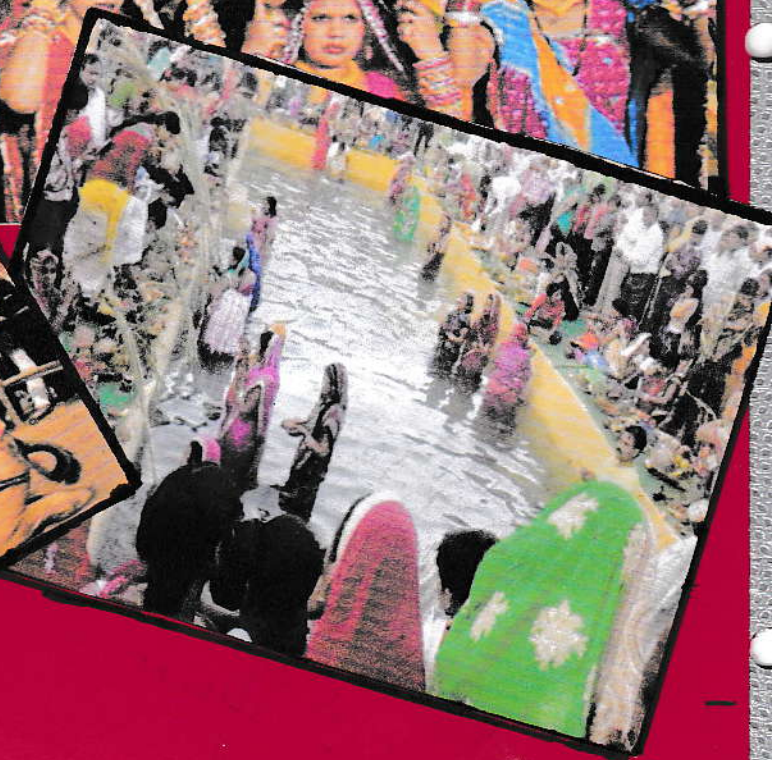
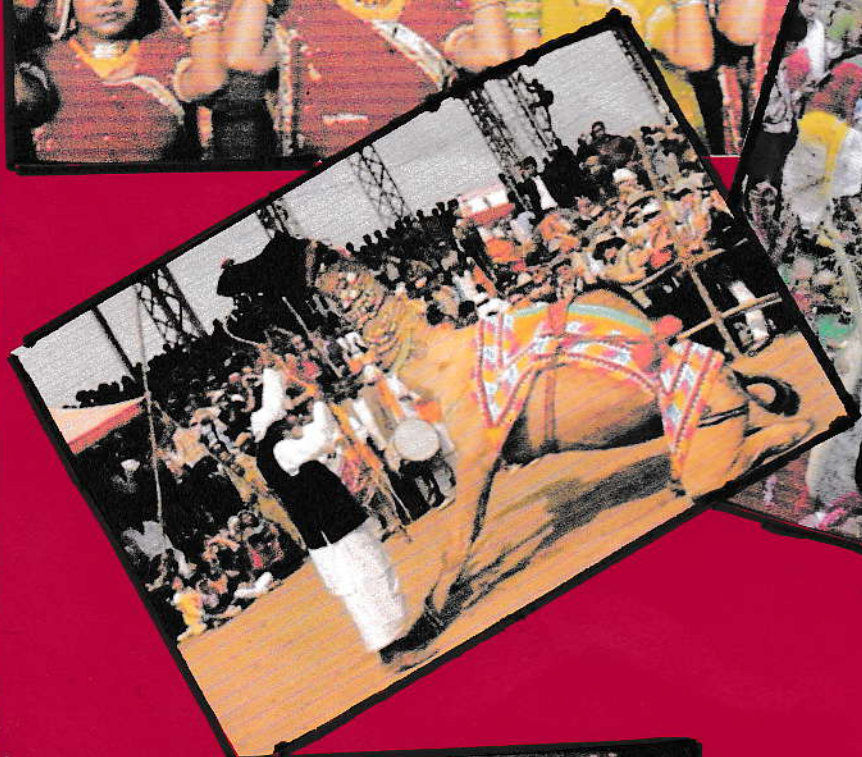
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Important tradition of Rajasthan

The customs and traditions followed by the people of Rajasthan are that pertain to that of the vedic rights and rituals. The people of Rajasthan very strictly adhere to these traditional customs which is very essential according to every man and woman of Rajasthan. Each and every custom and ritual from birth to death according to the vedas is followed by the people with just slight variation based on their region and the numerous sub castes. These ceremonies which have to be done as a part of their customs are known as Sanskaras which depict the three stages of life namely birth, marriage and death.

Family Relationship

The elderly, who have strong family relationships often feel they can turn to family members for assistance when needed. Spending time with family, helping with chores and business and expression of love become important. Older persons enjoy high prestige as custodians of conventional wisdom as long as they are physically able, they also contribute to productive work in household. Within the extended family, they enjoy emotional and physical security. The family continues to be an important provider of care and supportive services to older persons.





Family
Relationship

Beliefs



Wedding

Celebration of Wedding

Rajasthan has proved to be one of the favorite places to have a grand celebration of wedding with rituals and customs.

Weddings in Rajasthan nuptials package is inclusive with royal forts, traditional cars, elephant parades, desert topic parties and a hundreds of year old charming wedding place in the middle of a lake. Dussunig dance is required, instruments are required, music is required and decorations are required for a Rajesthani wedding.

Group Members

Anirudha Bhati Akshi Baghel
Atharv Singh Arin Gupta
Armaan Chopra

Dance and Music

Ghoomar ~

Ghoomar is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan, India and Sindh, Pakistan. The dance is chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghaghara. The dance is chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghaghara. The dance typically involves performers pirouetting while moving in and out of a wide circle. The word Ghoomar is the twirling movement of the dancers and is the basis of the word. Ghoomar is often performed on special occasions, such as at wedding and during holi and sometimes lasts for hours.

Kalbelia ~

Kalbelia dance is a folk dance of Rajasthan state of India. It is well known by other names like sapera

dance or snake charmer dance. Kalbelia dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called Kalbelia. The popularity of this dance is so much world wide that popularity's dance and songs are now in unesco's representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity from the year 2010. In kalbelia dance males play veenas and females perform instruments and females perform the most sensuous dance among all Rajasthani Dances.

Charvi Dance

Charvi dance is a folk dance in the Indian state of Rajasthan. Charvi is a female group dance. It is related to Ajmer and Kishangarh. Charvi dance is prominent in Gujjar and Saini community of Kishangarh and Ajmer and known all over Rajasthan. The Charvi dance is performed at marriage celebrations, on the birth of a male child at celebrations and festivals of goodness.



KALBELIYA DANCE



INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC



INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC



GHOOMER DANCE

Dance and Music

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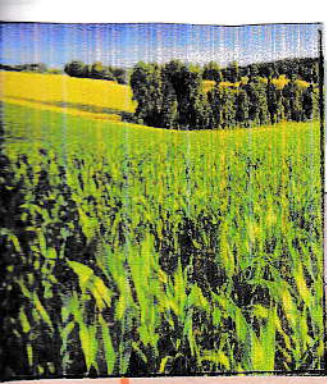
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Cuisine, Occupation



Cuisine :-

Rajasthani cuisine was influenced by both the war-like lifestyles of its inhabitants and the availability of ingredients in its arid region. Food that could last for several days and could be eaten without heating was preferred. Scarcity of water and fresh green vegetables have all had their effects on the cooking. It is also known for its snacks like Bikaneri Bhujia, Mirchi Bada and Pyaaj Kachori. Other famous dishes include Bajre ki roti (millet bread) and Dahi ki chutney (hot garlic), Mawa Kachori from Tonk, Alwar ka mawa, Malpauas from Pushkar and Rasgollas from Bikaner, "paniya" and "gheriya" from Mewar. Originating from the Mewar region of the state is the concept Mawari Bhojnalaya, or vegetarian restaurants, today.

found in many parts of India, which offer vegetarian food of the Mewari people. Rajasthan, the land of Mahaprajyas, is famous for its rich culture. But what makes the state distinctive and popular is its cuisine. Rajasthanis love their food and it is evident in their preparation. Dal Bhatti, Churma and Laal Maas are the most famous dishes from the state. Every food enthusiast must have tasted them at least once.

Laal Maas -

This spicy dish gets its colour from the fiery red chillies. Best served with Bajra rotis.

Keri Sangei -

A typical desert vegetable, Keri Sangei is a kind of a pickle.

Occupation



Cuisine



Occupation



Agriculture :-

The two main occupations are Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Agriculture is the main occupation of Rajasthan people in Rajasthan. Major crops of Rajasthan are jowar, bajra, maize, Ragi, rice, wheat, barley, gram, tur, pulses, ground nut, etc. The agricultural production is mainly from the Kharif crop.

The Kharif crops are the crops that are grown in the summer season and are seeded in the month of June and July. In past few decades the development of canals, tube wells etc. has changed crop pattern. Now the desert districts in Rajasthan have started producing cash crops like wheat, mustard, cumin seeds etc. cash crops

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Festivals

Marwar Festival :-

The most popular festival in Jodhpur is the Marwar Festival. The two-day festival is held every year in the month of Ashwin (between September and October) in memory of the heroes of Rajasthan. It was originally known as the Maand festival. The main attraction of this festival is the folk music centering around the romantic lifestyle of Rajasthan's rulers.

Desert Festival :-

Once a year, the empty sands around Jaisalmer come alive with a mesmerising performance on the sand dunes in the form of the Desert Festival. The festival, organised by the Department of tourism around January - February, goes on for three whole

days and lets you enjoy the rich and colourful Rajasthani folk culture. Rajasthani men and tall beautiful women dressed in their best and brightest costumes dance and sing ballads of valour, romance and tragedy, while traditional musicians attempt to outdo each other to showcase their musical superiority. The high points of the festival are puppeteers, acrobats, camel tattoo shows, camel race, camel polo, traditional processions, camel mounted bands, folk dances, etc.

Merwar Festival:-

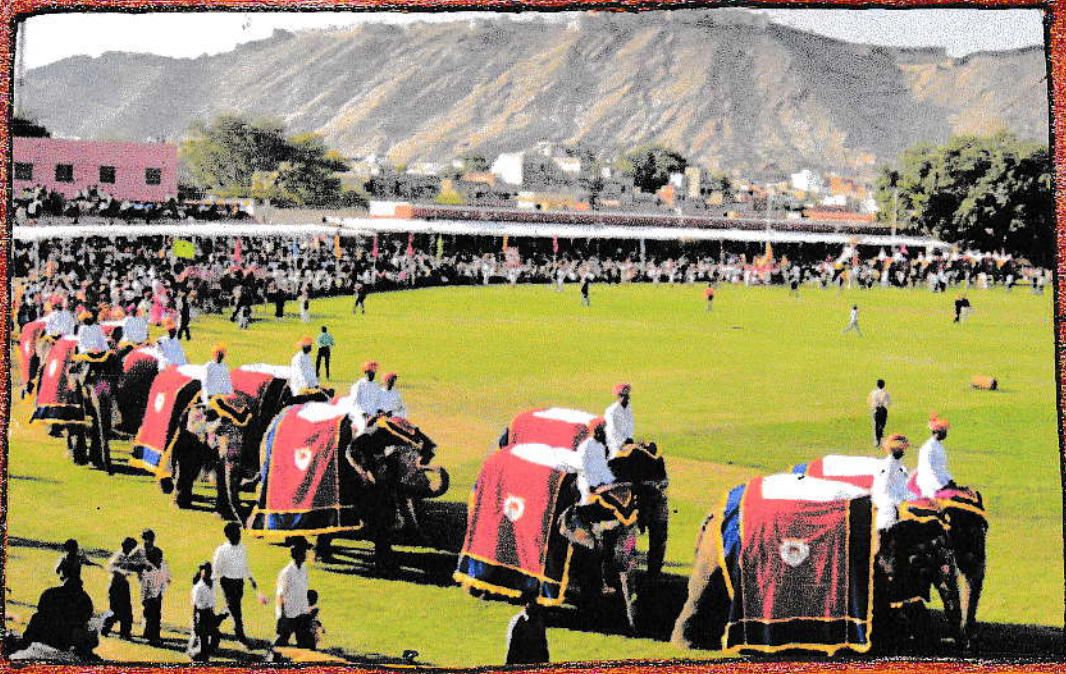
To experience the colour and joy that fills the people of Rajasthan, visiting Udaipur during the Merwar festival is a highly recommended experience. The festival is observed to welcome the arrival of spring. The spirit of the festival can be seen throughout the state, but since Udaipur has always been the governing place



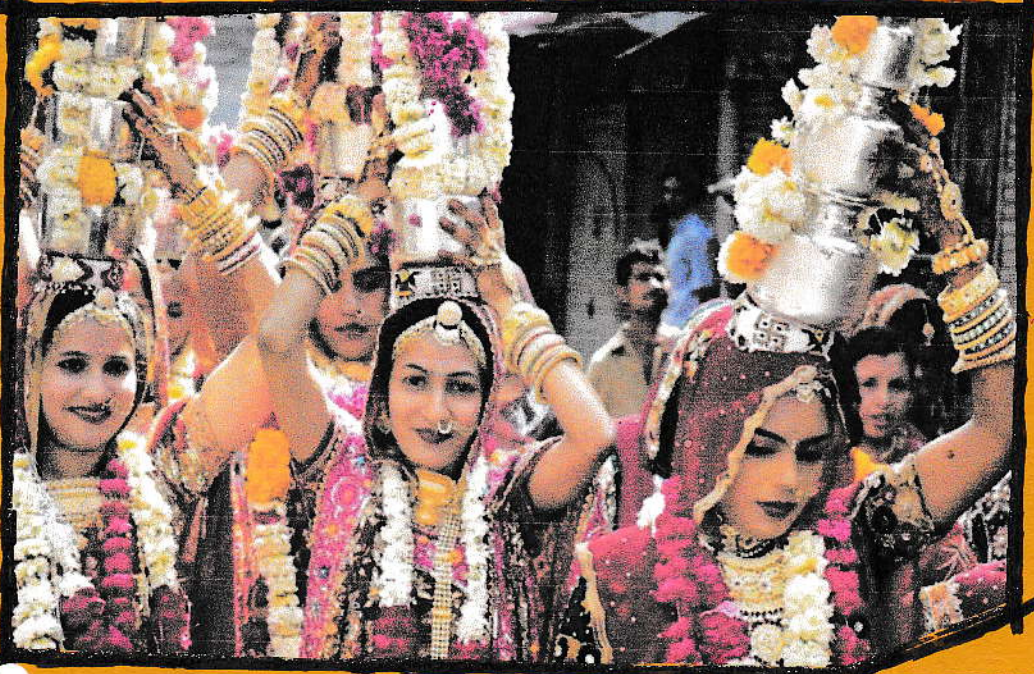
→ CAMEL
FESTIVAL



MERWAR
FESTIVAL



→ ELEPHANT
SPORT



➔ GANGOUR
FESTIVAL



CAMEL ←
FESTIVAL



➔ TEEJ
FESTIVAL

of Mewar rules, ones can observe the distinct flavour of the festival here. The whole of Udaipur gets drenched in vibrant colours. Local market and shop decorate their facades with bright lights and decoration. Coinciding with the Gangaur festival, the Mewar Festival is equally significant for the womenfolk of Rajasthan. The festival is especially meant for women and present them with an opportunity to dress in their finest and join a celebration. Women Assemble to dress the images of Isar (Lord Shiva) and Gangaur (Goddess Parvati) and carry them in a procession through the city.

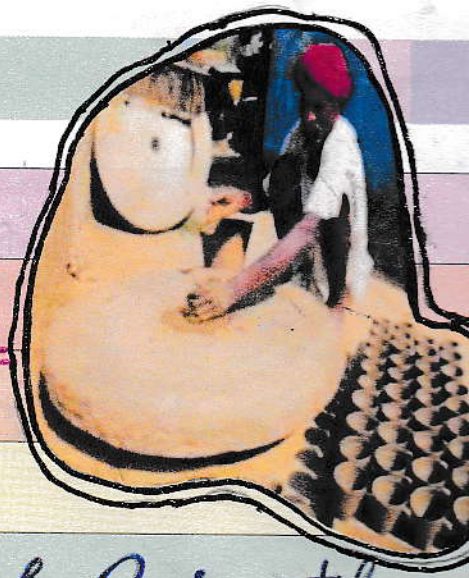
Kajli Teej :-

The festival of Kajli Teej is unique to the city of Bundi. A dazzlingly theatrical

Group Members

- ① Prabhjot Singh Saini
- ② Prajakta Mandiga
- ③ Pratham Khatri
- ④ Samarth Barathiya
- ⑤ Priyansh Agrawal

Art & Craft



Clay and Terracotta of Rajasthan

The main pottery centres in Rajasthan are Jaipur, Sikar, Sawaimadhopur Ajmer and Bharatpur. The artists of Tallore and Ahora district are very religious and make beautiful terracotta horses for religious offerings. The Nohar centre of Bikaner also has artists working with lac and designing the pottery. Special rich effects are transferred through the use of gold. Alwar artists show their skills by making paper thin pottery, known as 'kagzi pottery' and items made are very light in their weights. Geometrical etchings can be traced in the Pokhran Pottery maintaining

the traditional styles.

Folk Painting

All these styles of folk painting belong to realm of the 'sacred' and qualify as auspiciousness into the house and the life of the family and community. Vernacular terms are 'mangal karna' (wishing auspiciousness) and 'Shubh Labh' (gaining auspiciousness). The art of drawing or painting is referred as 'mangal karya' i.e. auspicious act. Such a view deeply ensconces the painting in the realm of religion, ethical and moral values. The bearers pre-actitioners of the tradition along with the skill to draw and print also pass on the world view embodied the painting to next generation.



Painting



Painting



Puppet Art

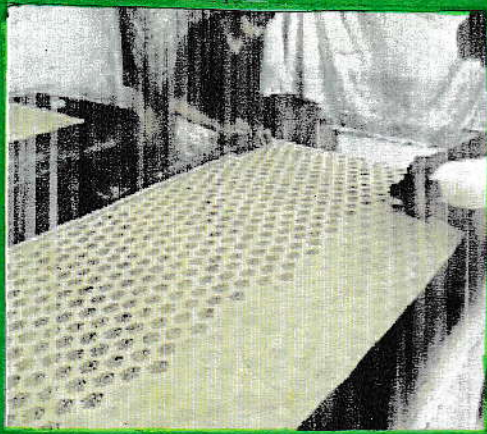
Cloth Making



Embroidery



Block Painting



Clay Work



Pottery

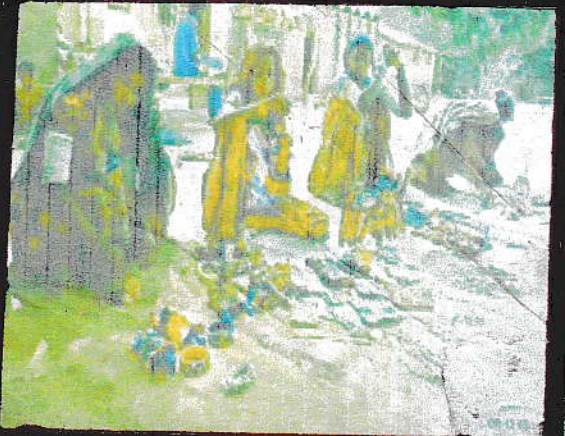


Mandana

Pottery



Handicraft



Mirror Work

When merchant and traveller Marco Polo visited India in the 13th century, he commented that mirror work embroidery from India was more intricate and skillfully crafted than any other that he had seen. Mirror work, otherwise known as 'shisha', can be traced back to 13th century Persia. Tradesman and travellers brought the handicraft to India in the same century, during the Mughal era, which consisted of Muslim rulers. Due to this the use of mirror and the crafts of mirror work stem from traditional Islamic beliefs: the mirrors help to trap or blind the evil eye, reflection bad luck and evil spirit away from the wearer.

group members:

1. Soumya Kuldeep
2. Shubhangana Kanthed
3. Janmay Chaturvedi
4. Samriddhi Tongia
5. Satvik Mishra

Places of Tourist Interest

JAI PUR

1. Jaipur is the capital & the largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan.
2. Founded in AD 1727 by Sawai Jaisingh.
3. Jaipur is popularly known as the Pink City because of the colour of the stone used exclusively in the walled city.
4. Jaipur's bazaars sell embroidered leather shoes, blue pottery, tie and dye scarves, and other exotic wares.

Mount Abu

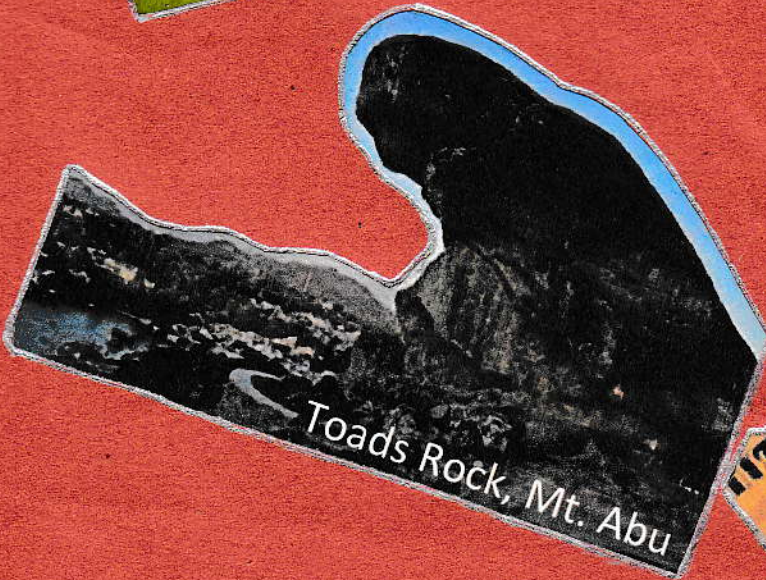
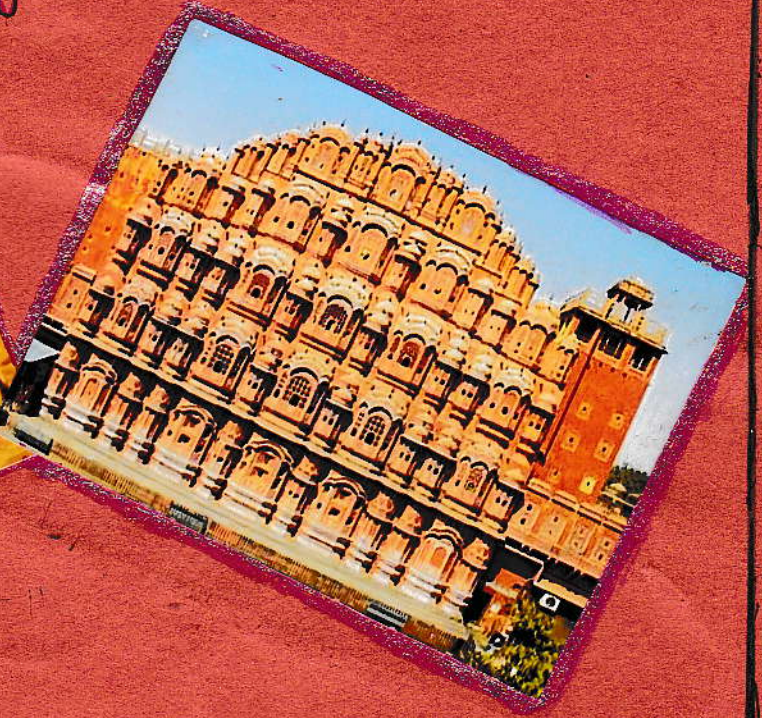
Mount Abu is a hillstation in western India's Rajasthan state near the Gujarat border set on a plateau in the Aravali range and surrounded by forest.

offer a relatively cool climate and winds over plains below. In the center of town, Nakki Lake is a popular spot for boating. Close by are the centuries old Dilwara Temple, ornately carved from white marble and a great spiritual importance. It's an interesting place for tourism.

Bikaner

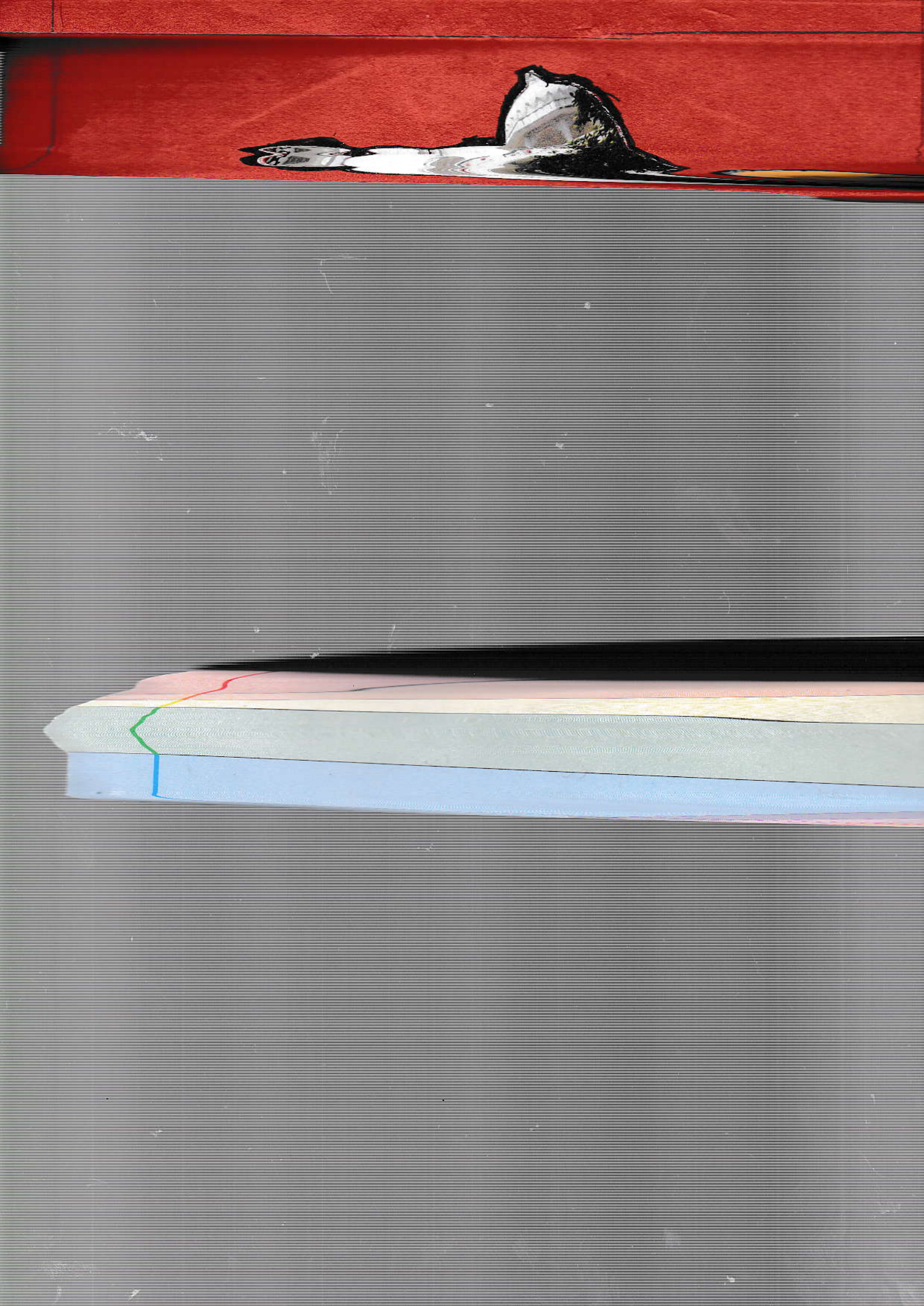
1. A unique aspect about Bikaner are the sand dunes that are scattered throughout the district, especially from north-east down to the southern area. Bikaner is situated in the northern region of Rajasthan.
2. The places for sight seeing are Junagarh fort.
3. The fort complex houses some, magnificent

Tourism Rajasthan



Toads Rock, Mt. Abu





places constructed in red sandstone and marble and visitors can feast their eyes on an attractive assortment of courtyards, balconies, kiosks and windows.

Name of group members :- Zahabia Kanchwal
Toshi Vani, Nabiha Rahman, Chirag Hoondla
Shashwat Gupta