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I would also like to thank my parents and my friends who always encouraged me to take part in the National level competition for English Debate.

Certificate

This is to certify that the content of the project entitled "A Glimpse of Gujarat", by Miss. Pragnya Priyadarshini of class - X of Kendriya Vidyalaya Berhampur who was also the nationalist for the "EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat Parv 2019" have completed this project.

This project gives us the glimpse of Gujarat, about its culture, tradition, food, dress, etc.

This project is done under the guidance of our Social Science teachers, - Miss Meera Rath, and Mrs. Smita Pattnaik and our honourable Principal Sir Mr. Bighneswar Pattnaik, who gave me the opportunity to participate in the EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat Parv and do this project.


GLIMPSE OF GUJARAT

- Formation - 1 May 1960.
- Capital - Gandhinagar
- Largest City - Ahmedabad
- Districts - 33
- Governor - Om Prakash Kohli
- Chief Minister - Vijay Rupani
- Legislature - 182 seats
- Federal Representation - Rajya Sabha - 11,
Lok Sabha - 26.
- High Court - Gujarat High Court
- Area - 196,024 m²
- Area Rank - 6th
- Population - 6.27 crores
- Language - Gujarati
- Song - "Jai Jai Garovi Gujarat"
- Calendar - Saka
- Animal - Asiatic Lion
- Bird - Greater Flamingo
- Flower - Marigold
- Fruit - Mango
- Tree - Banyan



INTRODUCTION

GUJARAT is one of the smaller Indian States with 6.1% of the area of the Indian Union and 4.7% of its population. Lying on the Arabian sea-coast, the State is situated between $20^{\circ}1'$ and $24^{\circ}7'$ northern latitudes and $68^{\circ}4'$ and $74^{\circ}4'$ eastern longitudes, and shares both the land and sea frontiers of the country. While the northern boundary of the state is the international boundary between India and Pakistan, inland it is bounded by Rajasthan on the north-east, Madhya Pradesh on the east and Maharashtra on the south. An important feature of the state, is its long coastline, probably the longest as compared to any other Indian state. The area of present Gujarat was divided into four British districts, viz, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panchmahals, Kaira and Surat and a large number of native states and estates. The economy of Gujarat appears to rest more on the industrial resources of the state. The state has a limited agricultural potential.



Culture

The Gujaratis are known for their diverse cultural heritage and rich traditions. It is a vibrant mix of Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Buddhism and also a blend of different cultures of the Gujaratis like arts, beliefs, customs, traditions, institutes, etc.

The culture of the people doesn't stop with one particular generation but instead the elders of the community see that the future generations also practice it which leads to the wisdom and the appreciation of cultural traditions and lifestyle of the people of Gujarat. The lifestyle of the Gujarati people is very balanced because of the fact that they have a perfect system of learning, religious practices and excellent forms of artistic expressions. The culture of the Gujaratis doesn't only prevail in Gujarat but it has been widespread to different parts of the world and now recognized as an international culture.

There is not much shock seen of culture in Gujarat, thus it makes people bold and courageous with lot of energy to face different challenges raised by the global scenario.






LITERATURE

The history of Gujarati literature may be traced to 1000 AD, and this literature has flourished since then to the present. It is unique in having almost no patronage from a ruling dynasty, other than its composers.

Gujarat Vidhya Sabha, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Gujarat Sahitya Akademi and Gujarati Sahitya Parishad are Gujarat-based literary institutions promoting the Gujarati literature.

Literature in Gujarati is sometimes also classified into two broad categories, namely poetry and prose, the former savouring and basking in its long lineage, dating back to the 6th century.

Poetry as a perception was a medium for expressing religious beliefs and judgements, a stronghold of medieval Indian times. In this context of gradual evolution, the history of Gujarati literature is generally classed into three broad categories, consisting of the Early period (upto c. 1450 AD), the Middle period (1450 to 1850 AD) and the Modern period (1850 AD. onwards).





BRASS AND IRON
ITEMS

EMBROIDERY
DESIGN



Embroidery of Dhantei Village



DHURRY DESIGN

ART & CULTURE

One of the oldest states in India, Gujarat is blessed with a rich cultural and traditional past. The art & crafts of Gujarat are unique to the state and are popular not only within the Indian subcontinent but all across the globe.

BRASS AND IRON ITEMS

Mostly produced in the princely state of Saurashtra and Kutch brass and iron the most common items available here are copper coated iron bells, beetle nut crackers and cutlery knives. The brass industry of Jamnagar is one of the largest in India.

EMBROIDERY

Embroidery in Gujarat is mostly practiced by women who live in villages. There are a variety of embroidery and Banni embroidery, Kabiari embroidery and Bavalia embroidery are the examples. It also produces Gold embroidery.

IDHURRIES

Woven on the primitive pit looms that is unique to the villages of Kutch these dhurries are in great demand all across the globe. The carpets and rugs are known for their beautiful designs, colors schemes and intricate weaving.

JEWELLERY



PAINTINGS

JEWELLERY

Gujarat jewellery has been a heritage of India for more than 5,000 years. In early Gujarat, people made jewellery out of natural materials such as seeds, feathers, leaves, etc. The jewellery in Gujarat ranges from religious to purely aesthetic one. These are made not only for the deities but for ceremonial elephants and horses too.

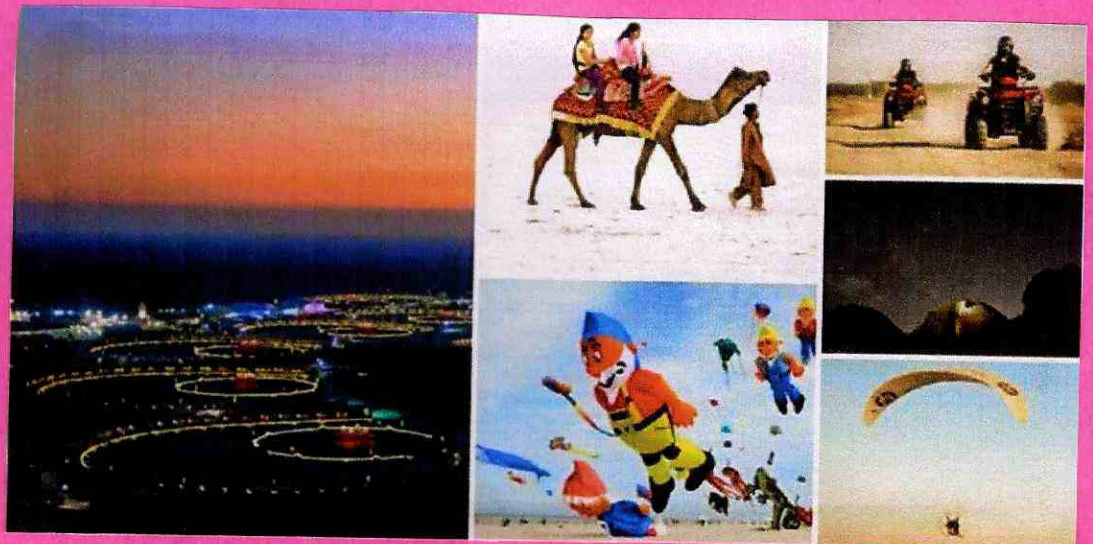
PAINTINGS

Paintings in Gujarat are well known and identified as styles of miniatures, mostly of religious themes. Long after the foundation of the Gujarat Sultanate in the 15th century and the establishment of the Mughal rule at the end of the 16th century, paintings in Gujarat maintained its angular features as well as its gorgeous and bold colors.



→ NAVRATRI

RANN
UTSAV ←



FESTIVALS

The cultural vivacity and richness of the state of Gujarat can well be captured through the many festivals of Gujarat.

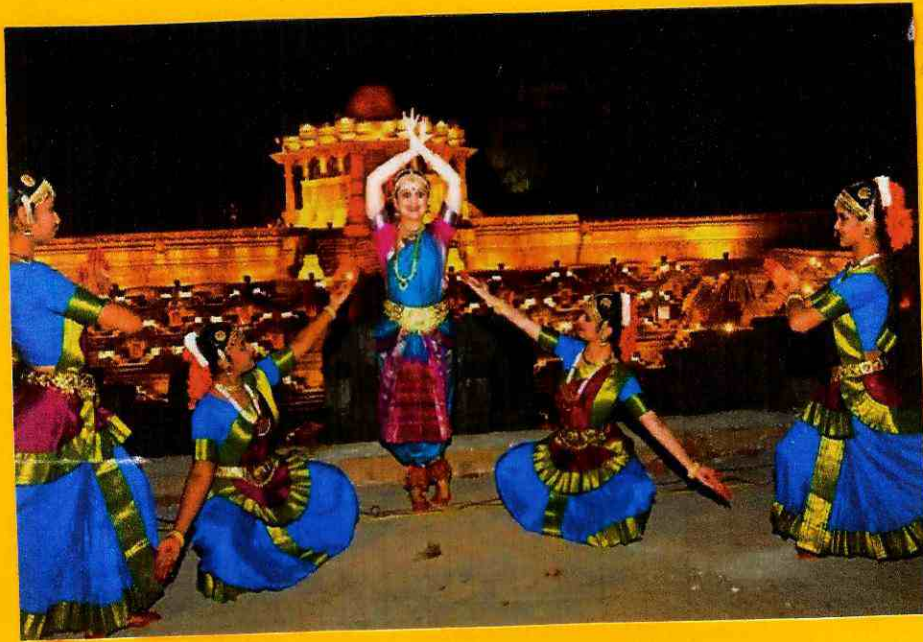
< NAVRATRI

It is celebrated around the months of October/November with immense pomp & grandeur. The fest continues for nine nights and is an invocation of Maa Shakti commonly referred to as Mata Rani. Dandiya nights, garba songs, folk music, competitions, exhibitions, free flow of mouth watering foods, large crowds dressed in their best garbs and fineries and an overall spirit of carnival make Navratri a one-of-a-kind festival in Gujarat.

< RANN UTSAV

The Rann Utsav has the famed Rann of Kutch as its locale. The tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited Organises the Utsav each year around the months; February - March and the purpose remains to promote tourism in Gujarat's Kutch region. A six day fest held on the Rann makes the barren, deserted Rann come alive with all sorts of exciting sights and sounds.

BHAVNATH
MAHADEV FAIR ←



→ MODHERA
DANCE FESTIVAL

KITE FESTIVAL ←




↳ BHAVNATH MAHADEV FAIR - On the occasion of Mahashivratri that falls in the February month, the Bhavnath Mahadev fair is held. The Bhavnath Mahadev temple standing at the base of Girnar hills in Gujarat's Junagadh city serves as the locale for the Bhavnath Mahadev fair. The interesting rituals of the fair is the procession undertaken by the Nanga Sanyasis seated on elephant back and blowing conch shells plus waving flags.

↳ MODHERA DANCE FESTIVAL

It is a world famed cultural show held at the famed Modhera Sun temple in the month of January and third week of the same each year. Various Indian classical dance forms are presented most aesthetically on the occasion of this festival.

↳ KITE FESTIVAL -

Each year on the day of Makar Sankranti; i.e. around January 14th, several colorful and uniquely shaped Kites challenge the gravity by soaring high up in the air and dotting the skyline. The festival is also differently referred to as Uttarayan.



MUSIC AND DANCE

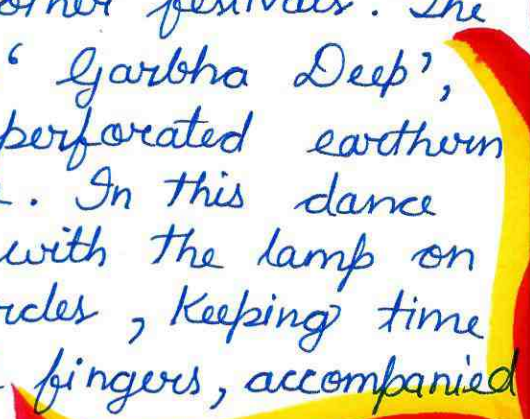
Gujarat has contributed several ragas to classical music, marked by territorial names like Bihaval, Sarathi, Khambavati, Shiri and Lati. Lullaby, Nupital, Kannade songs are varieties of folk songs. Marwar are sung at death. The Vaishnava cult has a particular variety of temple music.

Besides, Gujarat has unique wind instruments like Turi, Bungal, Pava, string type Ravan Hattho, Ektaro, Tantar and percussion instruments like Manjira, Zanz pot drum, etc.

Gujarat music and dance is distinguished by several folk dance forms like:

GARBA

Garba is a popular dance form of Gujarat. It is a circular form of dance performed by women on the Navratri, Sharad Purnima, Vasant Panchami, Holi and similar other festivals. The word Garba is sourced from 'Garbha Deep', implying a lamp within a perforated earthen pot and indicating new life. In this dance form, ladies place the pot with the lamp on their heads and sway in circles, keeping time by clapping or snapping of fingers, accompanied





RAAS

by folk instruments.

During Garba, often, women bear on their heads a small canopy of bamboo chips shrouded with a red silk cloth known as 'Mandavali'. They dance with it and later put it in the center. Mandavali embodies the temple of the goddess.

RAAS

The Raas form seems to hail right from the Puranic period. The principal feature of Raas is dancing in a circle by men and women, accompanied by musical instruments. Three forms of Raas are there:

- i) Danda Rasaka - Raas dance accompanied by Danda (stick).
- ii) Mandala / Talo Rasaka - Raas dance accompanied by clapping.
- iii) Lata Rasaka - Raas dance where dancers hold onto each other and dance like a creeper to a tree.

→ The Dandiya variety is performed by a group of young boys and girls, swaying in circles to measured steps, beating time with small sticks (called dandia) against a background of songs sung to the Dhol, Cymbals, Zang, flute or Shehnai.

When the beat is kept by clapping & performed only by men, it is called "Garbi".



GUJARATI THALI

FOOD

Gujarati food originated from Gujarat, the western coastline state of India. Although the long coastline ensures huge variety of seafood, the influence of Jain culture and philosophy makes the region a predominantly vegetarian barring non-vegetarian food. Gujarati cuisines are not only varied and lip smacking but also high in nutritional value. Traditionally a Gujarati "Thali" comprises of roti, Kadhi or dal, rice and shaak/sabzi. Some of the dishes are stir fried, while others are boiled. Gujarati food is more often served on a silver platter. Gujaratis use a combination of different spices and flavours to cook their meals and this is what makes their food truly exotic. People in Gujarat eat one or other type of curry along with rice and roti in almost every meal. Gujarati dishes usually have a very subtle taste that makes it truly distinct from other Indian cuisines. Most of the Gujarati dishes are sweet, while others have a quite larger concentration of sugar as compared to salt and spices. Sometimes, jaggery is used as an alternative to sugar.

TRADITIONAL DRESSES

TRADITIONAL DRESSES OF GUJARATI MEN

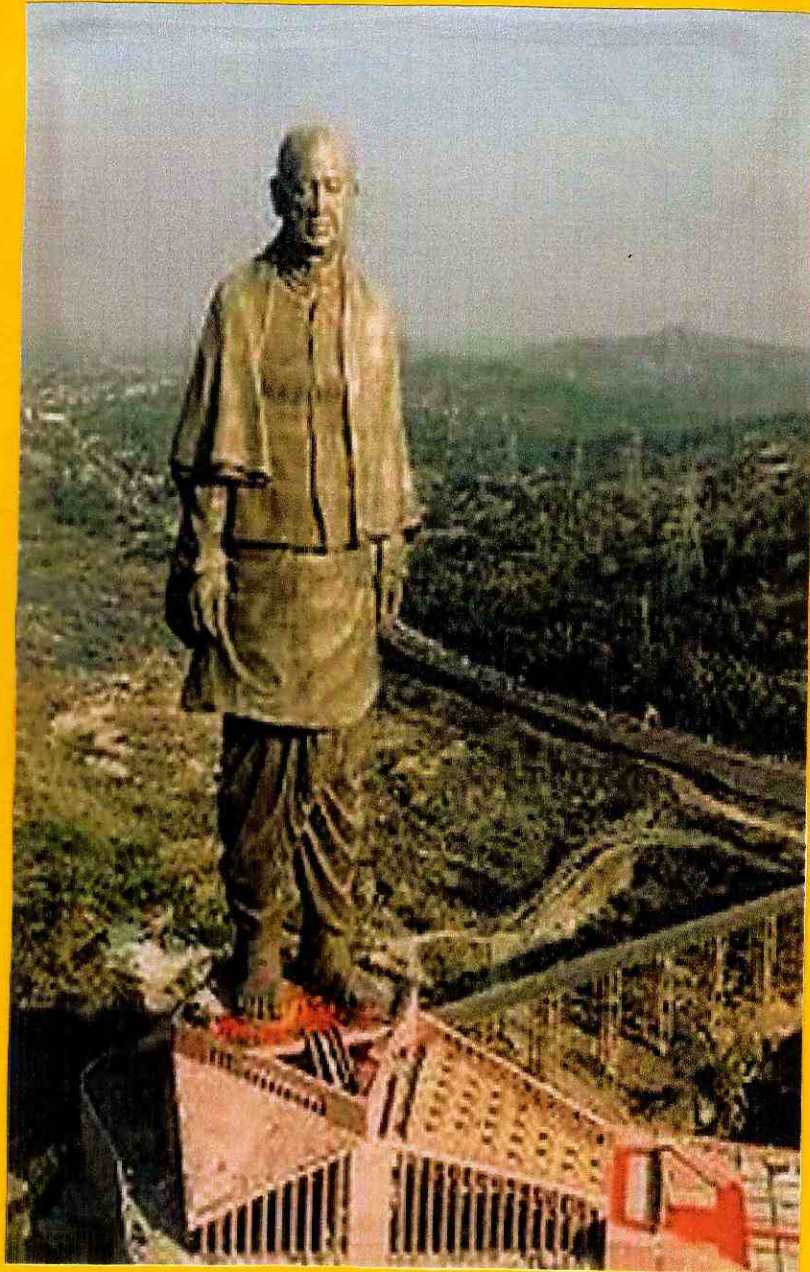
- CHORNO - Chorno is a type of cotton pants that the Gujarati men wear. It looks like a stitched dhoti and is very loose and comfortable. Chorno either has a string to tie at the waist or have elastic.
- KEDIYU - Kediya is a garment that is worn above the chorno to cover the top part of the body. A Kediya is a frock type Kurta with pulls, worn by the men in Gujarat. Kediya is also referred to as Angrakhu.
- DHOTI - Dhoti is a long piece of garment that is wrapped around the lower body of men. The garment is wrapped around the waist and tucked from between the legs. Gujarati men wore white or light coloured dhotis for normal wear.
- KURTA - A Kurta is the top worn to cover the torso of men. The Kurtas for everyday use are made up of cotton. Festive Kurtas may have embroideries or some designs in them.
- ◁ PHENTO - Phento is a headwear or a turban worn by Gujarati men, especially in rural area. It consists of a layered cloth wrapped around the head.



TRADITIONAL WOMEN DRESS

TRADITIONAL DRESSES OF GUJARATI WOMEN

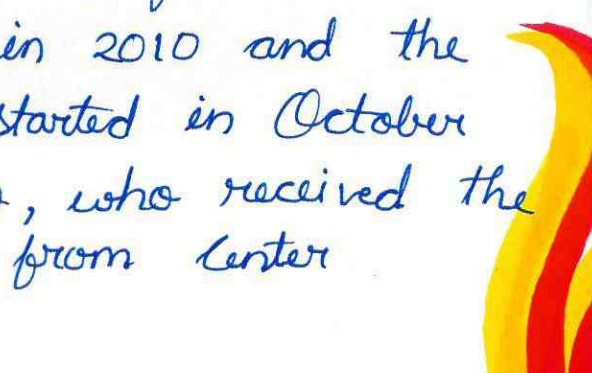
- ↳ GHAGRA / CHANIYA CHOLI - The traditional attire of Gujarati women is Chaniya Choli or Ghagra Choli; Women also wear an Odhni with it.
- ↳ CHANIYA - The Chaniya or Lehanga is a coloured petticoat or skirt-like garment worn by the women. The Chaniya is designed with mirrors and thread work.
- ↳ CHOLI - The women wear Polku or Choli on the top. It is an embroidered short blouse.
- ↳ CHUNNI - Chunni, Odhni or dupatta is an elongated piece of cloth to complete the dress. The chunni is worn diagonally and is used to cover their heads.
→ The women may also wear Kurtas instead of choli known as Zhabo and Lehenga along with it.
- ↳ SAREE - A saree is a long piece of garment that is wrapped around the woman's body, and the end is wrapped around the shoulder. However, the Gujarati women wear sarees with the end of the saree in the front.

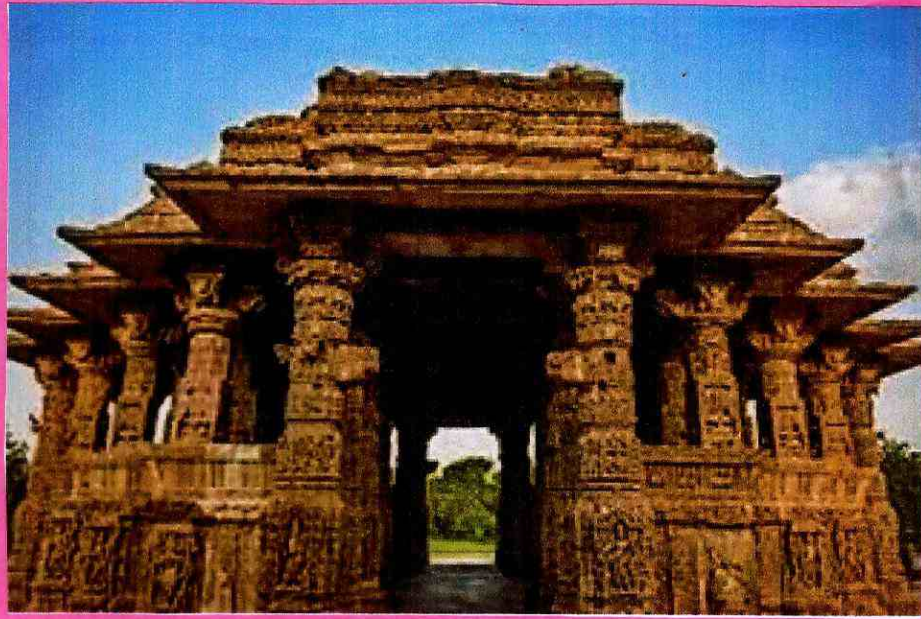


STATUE OF UNITY

STATUE OF UNITY

The Statue of Unity is the colossal statue of Indian statesman and independence activist Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950), who was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of independent India and the chief adherent of Mahatma Gandhi during the non-violent Indian Independence movement. Patel was highly respected for his leadership in uniting the 552 princely states of India to form the single Union of India. It is the world's tallest statue with a height of (597 ft) 182 metres. It is located in the state of Gujarat, India, on a river facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam on river Narmada in Kevadiya colony, 100 kilometres (62 miles) southeast of the city of Vadodara and 150 kilometres (93 miles) from Surat. The project was first announced in 2010 and the construction of the statue started in October 2013 by Larsen and Toubro, who received the contract for ₹ 500 crore from Center Government.





MODHERA SUN TEMPLE

ARCHITECTURE

The first major civilisation in Gujarat was the Harappan civilisation. Their settlements, including Dholavira and Lothal are characteristics of Harappan architecture.

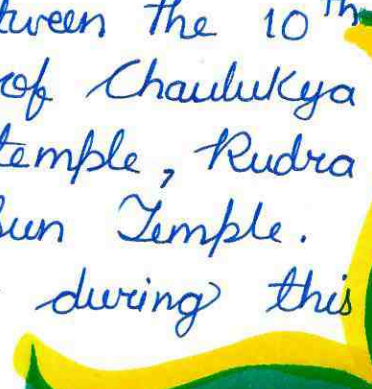
Indo-Islamic architecture flourished during the rule of the Gujarat Sultanate and Mughal Empire in Gujarat. Buildings were built in European styles, including Gothic and Neoclassical during the British Colonial period. Indo-Saracenic architecture also developed during this period. After independence in 1947, modernist architecture is seen in Gujarat.

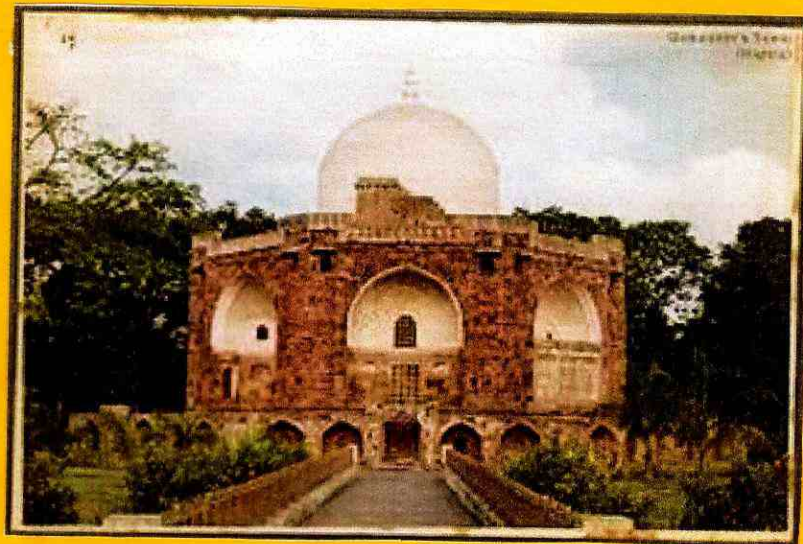
HINDU TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

Medieval Hindu Temple architecture is seen in the Kalika Mata Temple, Dwarkadish Temple, and Somnath Temple.

CHAULUKYA ARCHITECTURE

The Chaulukya dynasty ruled between the 10th and 13th centuries CE. Examples of Chaulukya architecture include Taranga Jain temple, Rudra Mahalaya Temple, and Modhera Sun Temple. The Rani Ki vas was also built during this period.





HAZIRA MAQBARA

INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The first Muslim Dynasty to rule large parts of Gujarat was the Delhi Sultanate in the 14th century. Gujarat would later be ruled by the Mughal empire, Gujarat Sultanate, and several Muslim-ruled princely states until 1947. Thus, Indo-Islamic architecture is found all over the state.

MUGHAL

Mughal architecture in Gujarat includes the Hazira Maqbara in Vadodara, and Mughal Sarai in Surat.

GUJARATI SULTANATES

The Gujarat Sultanates distinctive style of Indo-Islamic architecture is seen in Ahmedabad.

