

## CHAPTER : 1

### INTRODUCTION

The discussion is done of the Rathwas culture in particular and comparative study of other tribals of Gujarat. The detail study of the Rathwas is under taken. The same Culture how preserve in the museum. The various museum methodology discussed aboutit. Rathwas population is found in the Panchmahal district in the north Gujarat, Chhotaudepur of Vadodara. The ethnortites were and are living the forest regions. They passed very back ward and miserable life. They had to face natural calamity such as drought condition, flood etc. Now a days. The jungle resource are not enough. In many places forest are cleared either for residence or due to lack of rain drought condition prevailed. Many of Rathwas and other Ethnogroups migrated to urban area in search of lievelihood. They have adopted gradually urban way of life. They engaged in building construction wor, labour work, some have done certificate courses like plumbing, electrical wiring, and such other works. Young man and women both engaged in urban labour work. Their original culture has changed and adapted urban way of life.

They become technitions rather than craftsmen. The technique oriented jobs will give more money. As they remain busy in the work and donot get enough time to go to their village attend their functions they neglected their culture and adapting urban culture. The Rathwa culture is divided those who are living in their villages home the same culture and passing poor life whereas those migrated

urban life. But still they neglect education for children. In village, some go to village school.

How long the ethnogroups will remain economically backward and uneducated. There is need of more museums in tribal balt. The village schools persude them to send their children to school. Museo-bus will make various programmem to educate than and awareness will be create among them.

Training Institute (TRTI) in Udaipur has an audio-visual booth in which a museum visitor can enjoy tribal dance and music. Similarly museum visitors can enjoy live dance and music at the openair village complex in New Delhi.

It is the duty of society and government to improve their condition some people pay little afford to improve them honestly then this work will be faster. Museum is one of the institution to do some thing for them. Museum needs some find to organise programe for them the museum authority has to contact such people or govt. sources to gat the fund for museum for their project to developed. Their art and culture can be preserved in the museum.

Ethnographic study requires more field work. Whatever cotted from the field survey needs museum presentation and interpretation in relation to the field context. The detail discription and objects may displayed in the various sustable methods in three dimension with their correct measurements, drawings, recordings interviewing, photographis etc. It is very important for field workers to write comprehensive verifiable discription, to measure ethnographic objects, to

draw essential illustrations including sketches to take photographs and to record audio and visual ethnographic data. The field workers through all of these items of information and materials will lay the sound foundation of essential museum activities and functions like collection, documentation, Preservation, research and communication

## **OBJECTIVES**

Rathwa ethnographic material culture from the museo-ethnographic point of view.

In this thesis it is tried to evaluate and to determine not only different types museum activities and functions and also different levels of ethnographic museums in Gujarat. Thus the discussion is done on the evaluate the contemporary trends and methods of collection, documentation and interpretation of ethnographic materials.

The attempt have been made to develop collection theory with special reference to the Rathwas collection practical computer documentation system and audio-visual data documentation for the ethnographic museum work, advanced strategy of exhibition. Planning and various kinds of exhibition methods for ethnographic materials and further more, different types of educational programmes for ethnographic museum. The discuss is dealt with researches on the Rathwa ethos, self-image and their cultural ecological adaption to the forest areas.

## **JUSTIFICATION**

Rathwa community cultural group is the mixture of Gujarati and Madhyapradesh. The culture is the mixture of two states. Though the whole community is socially and economically backward. The larger population of Rathwas are in Gujarat.

It is necessary to review and to update the previous work on the Rathwa culture and to prepare for various museum activities such as museum education and museum presentation through Museo-ethnography of the Rathwas to the ethnographic museum and to study the Rathwas Culture in view of museo-ethnography.

## **METHODOLOGY**

For this research attempted to use both etic and emic point of view for the scientific presentation of the Rathwa culture in the circumstances of ethnographic museum in Gujarat.

To interpret and to analyse Rathwa ethnographic materials. I have taken comparative cultural analysis and an in-depth interpretation of cultural adaption, contact and change change of the Rathwa communities. For that purpose. I have used the following tools (1) field note, and diary (2) Survey lists and questionnaires (3) Field data cards and sketch-books (4) Various ruleses for measurements (5) compass bosc (6) Audio tape recorder (7) Comperas for colour negative film and colour slide film. (8) 8 mm Video camera and (9) Various

souvenir items as token of gratitude take soap biscuits etc. distribution in Rathwas.

To collect data from the Rathwas and the relevant museums which have represented and / or acquired the dangi ethnographic materials, I have been to the Rathwas regions and the relevant institutions several times. Further more in order to get necessary information about museum studies and museo-ethnography. I have been to many Indian archives, information centres, libraries, museum and research institution repeatedly. Before implementing my research plan, firstly, I sampled different types and levels of institutions related the Rathwa culture and Rathwa ethnography and secondly I sampled the field area to cover different parts of the Rathwa regions.

To carry on a full-scale field work in the Rathwa region and in the relevant ethnographic, museum in Chhota-udepur, I have made observation of actual situation and also interviewed the concerned professional museum workers and key informants, and recorded audio-visual ethnographic data I took local guide-cum-interpreter and a field assistant to build a good report with the Rathwas and to take their assistance and further to interpret accurately the meaning of Dangi cultural materials.

Field work on the Rathwa culture was carried out in the following Rathwa regions. In the following Rathwa regions, Chhotaudapur, Moti Amrol, Panvad, Hant, Aamba dungar, Kawant, Kanlwa, Kadipani, Tejgadh, Puniyavat, Ferkuwa etc Panchmahals alos. Interviews and photographs of various Rathwas taken.

Data collected from various library where the materials are found. But the data mostly awarded from the field work.

The various museum visited such as Chhotaudepur museum, Lady Wilson museum at Dharampur, Saputara museum at Saputara, Tribal Research and training institute, Bhartiya Sanskriti Sangrahalaya of Gujarat Vidyapith in Ahmedbad.

### **THE ETHNOLOGICAL SURVEY**

The general history and various important ethnogroups of Gujarat. The comparative purpose, other tribal data collected. Regarding various Religious belief, gods festivals customs etc.

During research the following strategies were adapted.

### **INTERVIEWS**

The interviews of musicians, potters, painters, goldsmiths, farmers etc.

### **OBSERVATION**

The observation of technique of Rathwas culture, festival painting, retinals clay work etc. The specially Rathwas pithora painting and also observed the warli painting of warli tribes of Dangas.

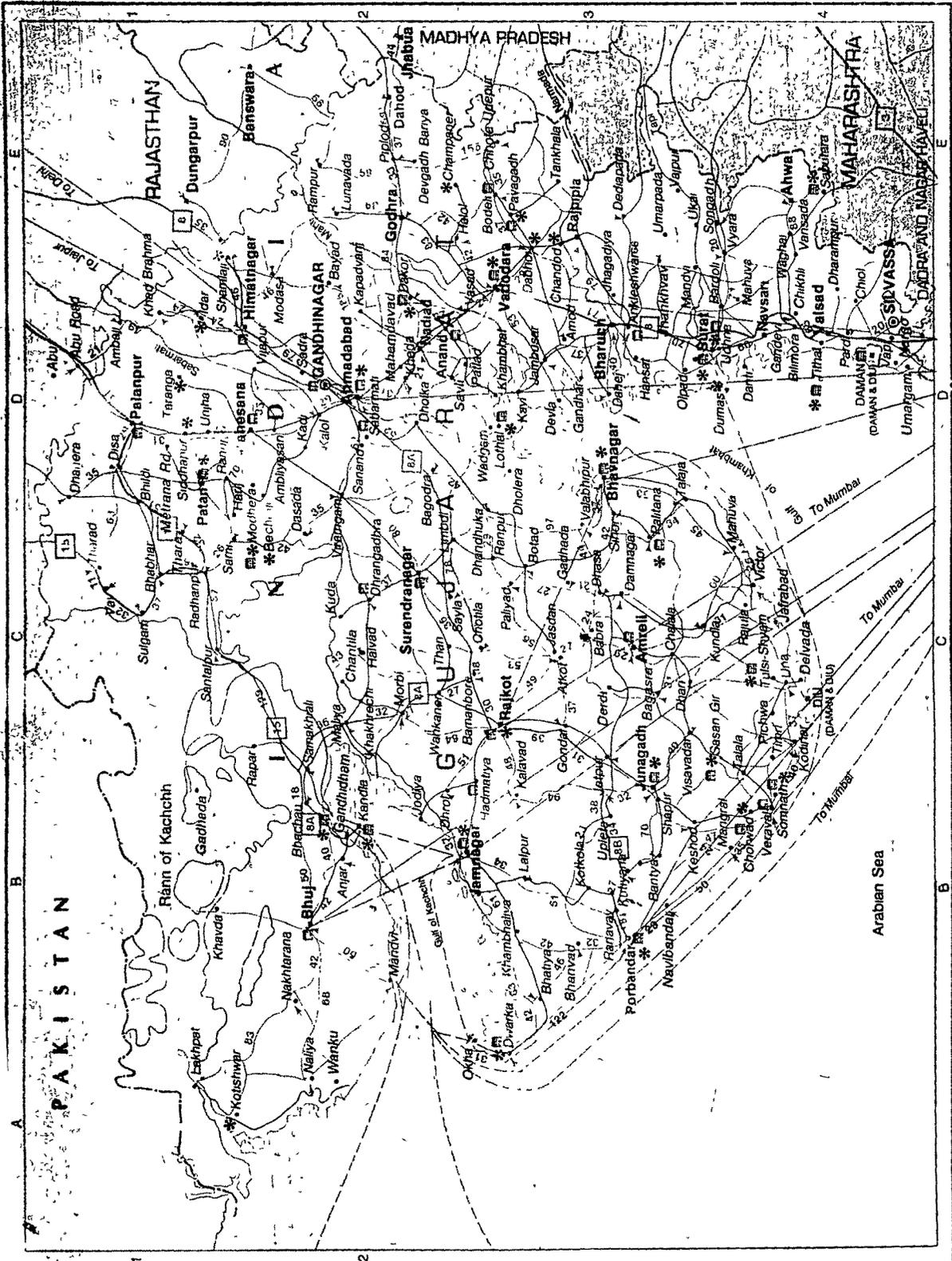
## **RESEARCH STRATEGY**

Observation is the important component in the field work. There are many things related to data collection is to minutely observed and decided to which is to collect and which has to respect. It should be very cleared at the time of field work. I had the chance of looking the Kawant, the Kawant, the pilhoro paintings of Rathwas Chhotaudepur Dist. Vadodara.

## **OBSERVATION**

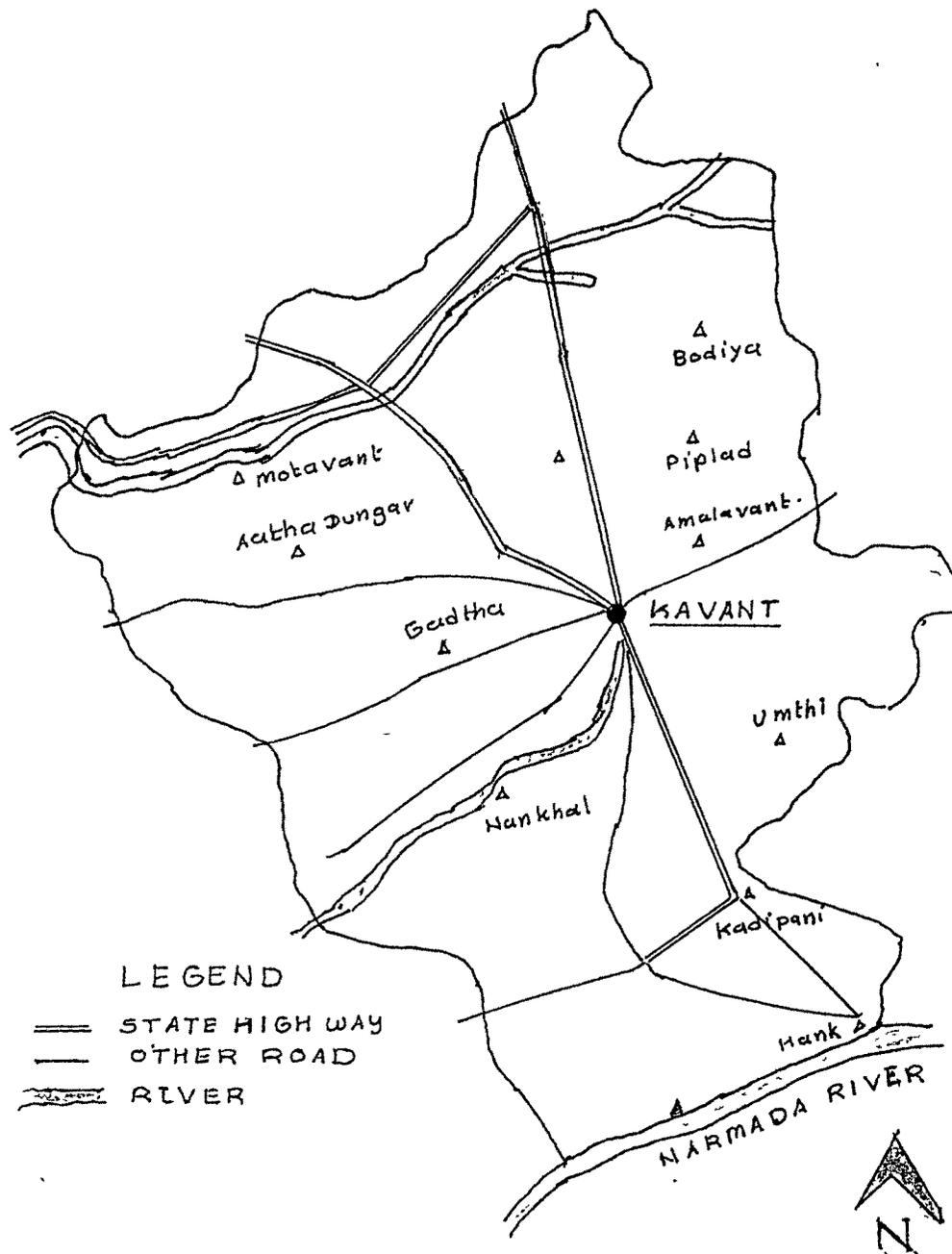
In ethnographic research observation is very important component. A lot of time was spent in observing the different materials. As their literature are not sufficient and therefore one has to observe the thing and describe the matters.

Tribes of Gujarat were mentioned in the Gazelleer of Bombay Presidency published in 1899 and 1901.



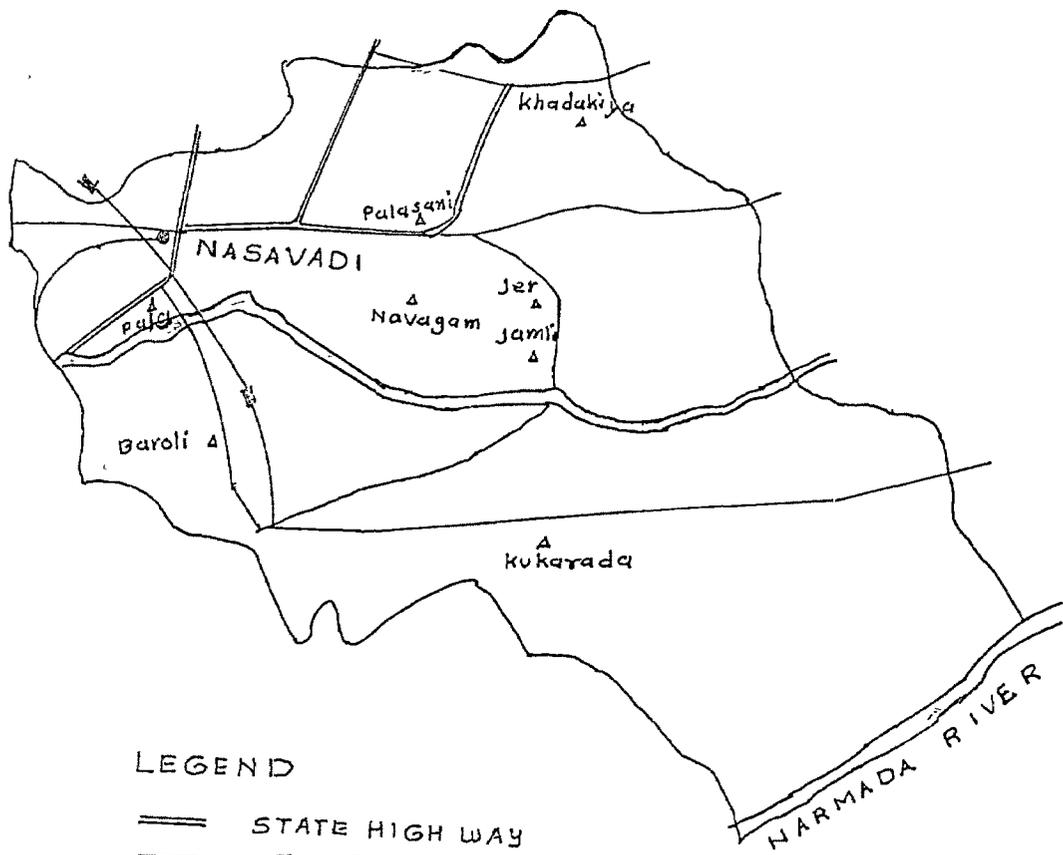
MAP OF "KAVANT" AND  
ADJACENT AREA

II



MAP OF "NASAVADI" AND  
ADJACENT AREA

III



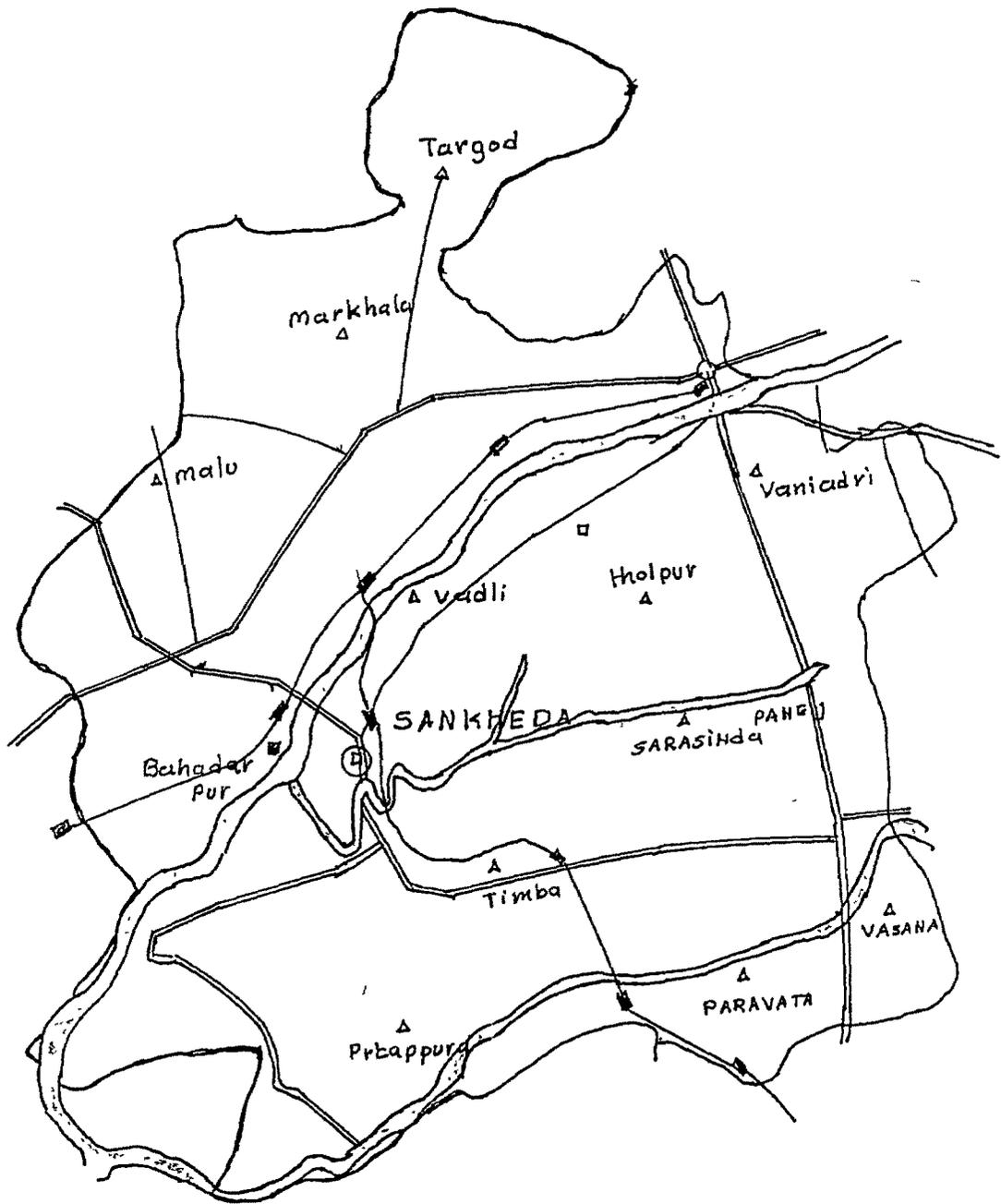
LEGEND

- == STATE HIGH WAY
- OTHER ROAD
- ~ RIVER
- +— RAILWAY STATION.



MAP OF "SANKHEDA" AND  
ADJACENT AREA

IV



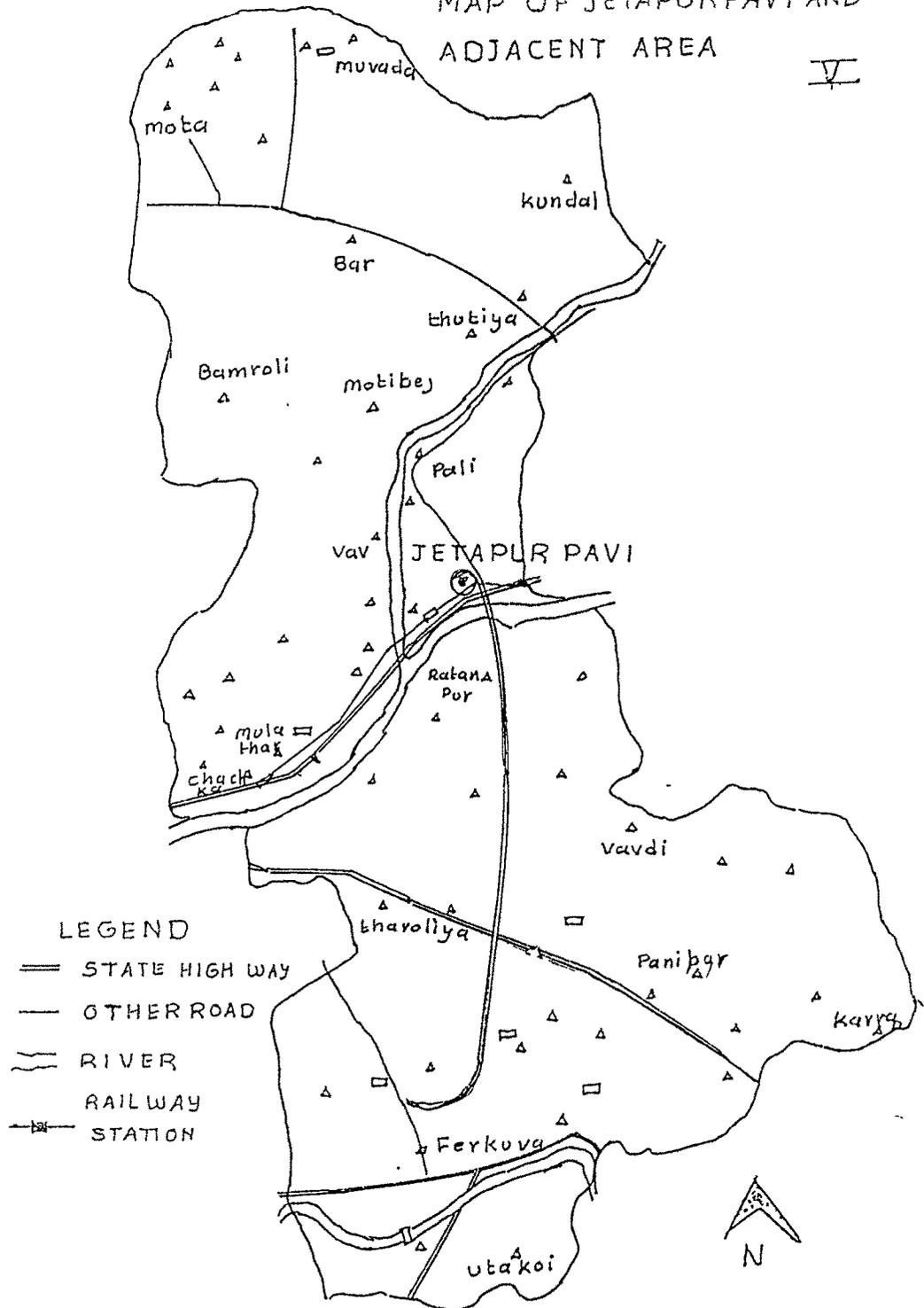
LEGEND

- STATE HIGH WAY
- OTHER ROAD
- RIVER
- RAILWAY STATION.



MAP OF "JETAPUR PAVI" AND  
ADJACENT AREA

V



LEGEND

- == STATE HIGH WAY
- OTHER ROAD
- ~ RIVER
- RAILWAY
- ⊕ STATION