

## **Institutional Distinctiveness**

The warli community is an indigenous tribal group primarily found in the western Indian state of Gujarat and parts of Maharashtra. Their culture, art, and traditions are unique and worth preserving.

The introduction of a Warli painting course at the Com. Godavari Shamrao Parulekar College of Arts, Commerce and Science in Talasari is a commendable initiative aimed at preserving and promoting the rich tribal culture of the Warli community. Warli painting is a unique and traditional art form that not only showcases the social life of the community but also serves as a means of preserving their culture.

Here are some key points regarding the significance of this initiative:

### **Art Preservation:**

Warli art is distinctive and visually striking. Encourage Warli artists to continue their traditional art forms, such as painting on walls and cloth.

Provide training and resources to young Warli artists to ensure the continuity of their art forms.

**Preservation of Tribal Culture:** Warli painting plays a crucial role in preserving the cultural heritage of the Warli tribe. It captures their way of life, traditions, and folklore, helping to maintain a connection with their roots even in the face of modernization.

**Cultural Continuity:** In the face of modernization and changing societal norms, traditional art forms like Warli painting serve as a bridge between the past and the present. They help communities maintain a sense of identity and continuity.

**Commercial Viability:** While preserving culture is a primary goal, the commercial aspect should not be neglected. By teaching Warli painting as a course, students can learn not only the artistic skills but also the business skills necessary to market and sell their creations. This can provide financial benefits to the artists and the community as a whole.

**Demand in the Market:** As mentioned, there is a substantial demand for Warli paintings in the market. This demand can be met by trained artists, ensuring that this art form remains economically viable.

**Cultural Integration:** By offering a course in Warli painting, the institution is helping integrate traditional culture with modern education and ideology. This is an effective way to ensure the culture is not forgotten and can adapt to the changing times.

**conclusion:**

The Warli painting course at the Com. Godavari Shamrao Parulekar College of Arts, Commerce, and Science is a significant step in preserving and promoting the Warli culture. It acknowledges the importance of traditional art in today's world and seeks to ensure the continuity of this valuable cultural heritage. The efforts to conserve Warli culture, establish a museum, and offer courses like Warli painting are vital for preserving the heritage of indigenous communities like the Warli. These initiatives bridge the gap between tradition and modernity and contribute to the cultural richness of the region.

**Godavari Shamrao Parulekar Arts Commerce and Science College Talasari Talasari Dist-  
Palghar**

**Warli tribal culture Course - 2018-19**

**Annual planning**

| SR.NO | Duration         | Component               | Subcomponent  | Hours |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------|---|-------|
| 1     | Sep-18 to Oct-18 | Warli painting          | Warli painting form, art form, inspiration and cultural significance  | 8     |
| 2     | Nov-18 to Dec-18 | Layout Skills           | 1] Festivals, Festivities – Format<br>2] Various ritual-forms<br>3] Marriage Ceremony-Form<br>4] Importance of Warli Painting | 8     |
| 3     | Jan-19           | Presentation            | 1] Festivals, Festivals – Format<br>2] Various ritual-forms<br>3] Marriage Ceremony-Form                                      | 8     |
| 4     | Feb-19           | Presentation Of student | 1] festival, festival time – form<br>2] Various ritual-forms<br>3] Marriage Ceremony-Form                                     | 8     |

|   |        |            |  |   |
|---|--------|------------|--|---|
|   |        |            |  |   |
| 5 | Mar-19 | importance | 1]Production Process<br>2]Demand and Supply<br>3] Marketplace and format | 8 |

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Principal  
Department Head  
Com. GSP College of Arts  
Commerce and Science, Talasari.

Com . Godavari Shamrao Parulekar Arts Commerce and Science College Talasari Talasari

District Palghar

Warli Painting Course

Report

2017-2018

Com. Godavari Shamrao Parulekar College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Talasari District, Talasari District, Palghar, Warli painting course has been started since 2017. Jeeva Mhasha has worked to take Warli painting abroad. Warli Chitrasheli is very different and works to show the social life. The painting is very simple and unique. The work of preserving the tribal culture is done through painting. Although the society has changed due to modern change, the culture has been preserved by the tribal society through painting. Although there has been a change in the content of modern tools, the footprints of the tribal culture have been preserved through painting. The painting, which is related to the ancient painting tradition, is blossomed from natural medium. The painting is arranged from simple shapes. But these paintings are broad and touching various parts of life. It is seen that an attempt was made to depict religious, social. Realistic nature paintings are felt in his art. Agricultural works, Sindhi tree. The inclusion of toddy drawing, daily life, hunting, nature's rivers, streams, valleys and hunting animals etc. realistic pictures are seen in his paintings. On the occasion of wedding ceremony, 'Chowk filling, groom, mandav and bashing and the form of wedding ceremony' can be seen in his painting. Numerous folklores surrounding the animal are depicted through paintings. This course is designed to introduce such an ancient culture.

But due to the change in the modern era, this culture is being forgotten. Therefore, is Warli painting an acknowledgment of extinction or not? The time has come to face this doubt. Warli painting course was started keeping in mind that our ancient culture should be nurtured through modern ideology and financial benefit should be gained from the commercial evil angle of modern change. Forms of painting, types of art, motivation behind it and business skills Festivals, festivals - form, various rituals - form, wedding ceremony - form, production process - form, production process, demand and supply, market and form Simple and easy teaching activities according to the syllabus. It is done. It is guided by direct action. This is a course of eight months duration and the college has decided to start this course with the expectation that maximum number of students will participate. It is necessary to conduct a professional and culturally based painting course in today's times. There is a demand. It is a living art in our tribal areas and it needs to be cultivated. This course has been started with this motivation.



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District Palghar

Warli Painting Course

Report

2019-2020

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Warli Painting Course

Report

2018-2019

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Tarpa dance(Varli)





TOOR dance(Varli)



Gauri dance(Varli)



Cultural event on Jagtic adivasi day

**Video links:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0y9Ic67Q7uA>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08H2nFEwI\\_c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08H2nFEwI_c)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehwMxJzHNco>



3) कनगी- धान्य साठवण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजामध्ये शेतकरी हा धान्य ठेवण्यासाठी कनगीचा वापर करतो. कनगीमध्ये धान्य ठेवून त्याच्यावर पळसाचे पाने किंवा सागाचे पाने ठेवून रोषाने लिपले जाते. कनगी ही बांबूच्या विपापासून विणवले जाते. ती लहान व मोठ्या आकाराची असते.

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2) चटई- बसण्यासाठी व झोपण्यासाठी वापर  
आदिवासी समाजामध्ये चटईला आथरी, मांजरी असे  
म्हणतात. ही चटई ताडीच्या खजुरीचं झाडाच्या पात्यापासून  
विणली जाते. त्याचा उपयोग बसण्यासाठी व बिछाणा  
म्हणून झोपण्यासाठी करतात. तसेच लग्नामध्ये त्याच्यावर  
भात ठेवला जातो.

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40) खापर- दारु बनविण्याचे साधन

आदिवासी समाजामध्ये दारु हे घरोघरी तयार करण्यात येते. ही दारु तयार करतांना खापरचा उपयोग केला जातो. आदिवासी समाजामध्ये जन्मजात मुलाला थेंबाच्या रुपात दारु पाजली जाते. मोहाची फुले, काळा गुळ तसेच नवसागर इत्यादी वस्तूपासून दारु बनवली जाते. घरी येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक पाहुन्याला दारु पाजण्याची परंपरा आहे.



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13) मलय- मासे पकडण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजामध्ये मासे पकडण्यासाठी, कोलंबी  
पकडण्यासाठी मलय ही पावसाच्या कमी पुरामध्ये मांडली  
जाते. मलय ही बांबुच्या लहान लहान काड्या व लहान  
दोरीने गोलाकार विणले जाते.



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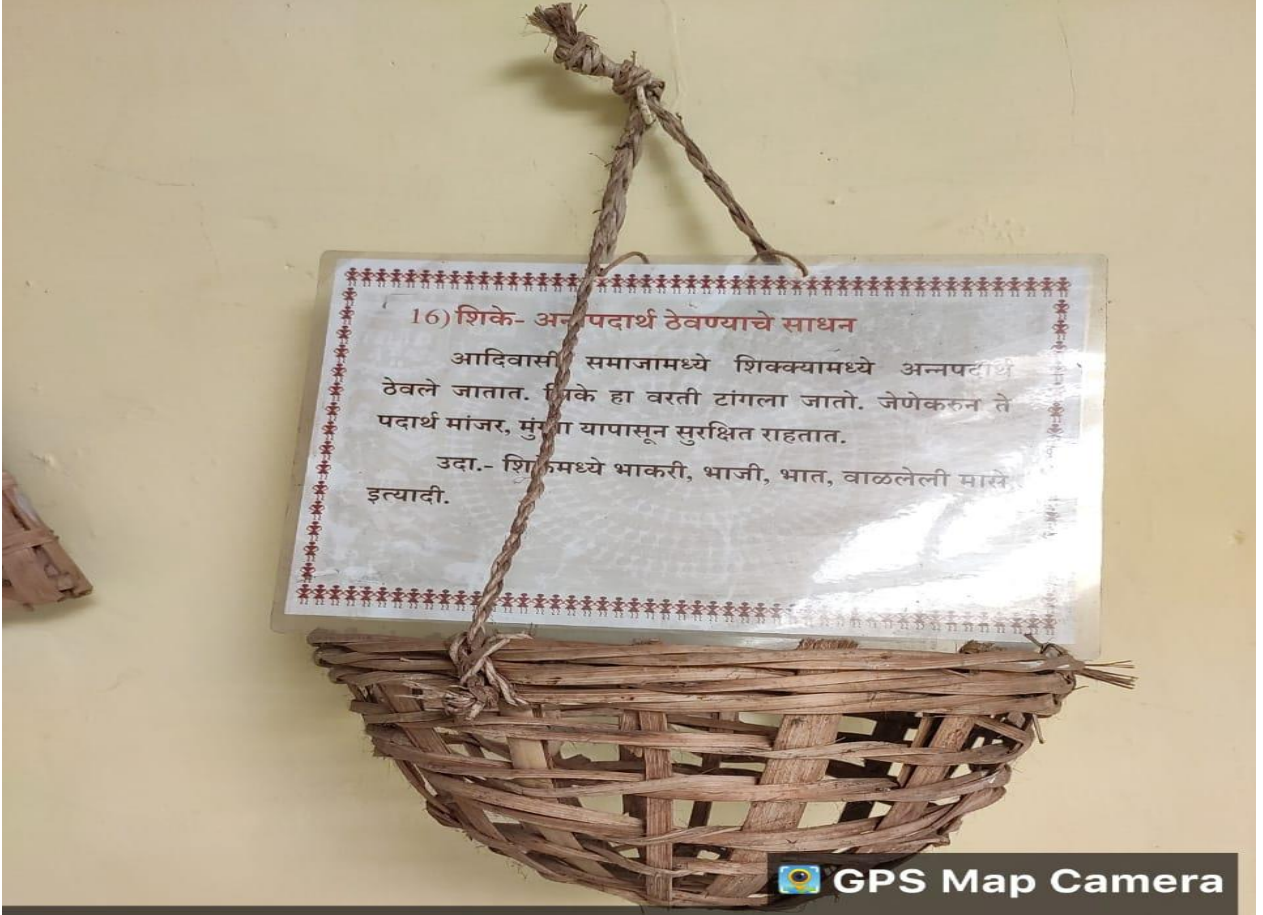
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26) करंडी- कोंबडी ठेवण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजामध्ये करंडी याला किरकंडी,  
किरकंडा, करंड असे म्हणतात. कोंबडे, कोंबडी, कोंबडीचे  
लहान पिल्लु ठेवण्यासाठी करंड्याचा वापर उपयोग केला  
जातो. करंडी हे बांबुच्या चिपापासून तयार करतात.



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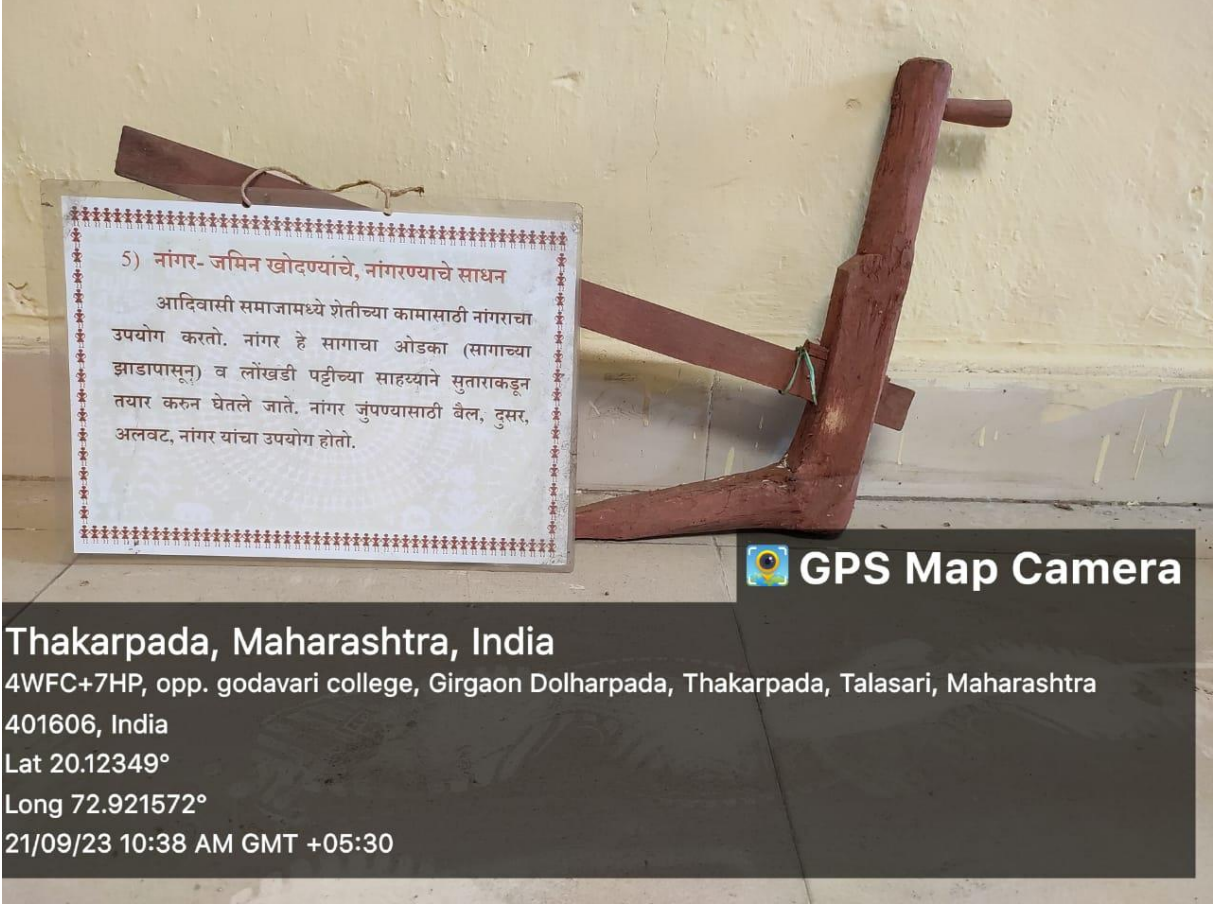
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5) नांगर- जमिन खोदण्यांचे, नांगरण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजामध्ये शेतीच्या कामासाठी नांगराचा  
उपयोग करतो. नांगर हे सागाचा ओडका (सागाच्या  
झाडापासून) व लोंखडी पट्टीच्या साहय्याने सुताराकडून  
तयार करून घेतले जाते. नांगर जुंपण्यासाठी बैल, दुसर,  
अलवट, नांगर यांचा उपयोग होतो.

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4) चोंगडी- पाण्यापासून सरंक्षण मिळण्यासाठी वापर  
अतिवासी समाजामध्ये पावसाच्या पाण्यापासून  
सरंक्षण द्याव म्हणून चोंगडीचा वापर केला जातो. चोंगडी ही  
बुच्या लहान कावी व पळसाची पाने वाच्यापासून तयार  
केली जाते. हे सर्व साधारणपणे शेतीच्या कामात याचा  
प्रयोग करण्यात येतो. - नंगरणे, भात पेरणे, भात  
संगवड, चारा

पापर  
पासून नीत्र  
राती विलापा  
पापासून

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9) आठवा- धान्य मोजण्याचे साधन

आदिवासी समाजामध्ये पारंपरिकरित्या चालत आलेल्या आठवा ह्या मापाचा उपयोग धान्य मोजण्यासाठी करतात. शेतकरी शेतीपासून आणलेले धान्य, ज्वारी, तुर, उडीद यांची मोजणी करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त करतो.

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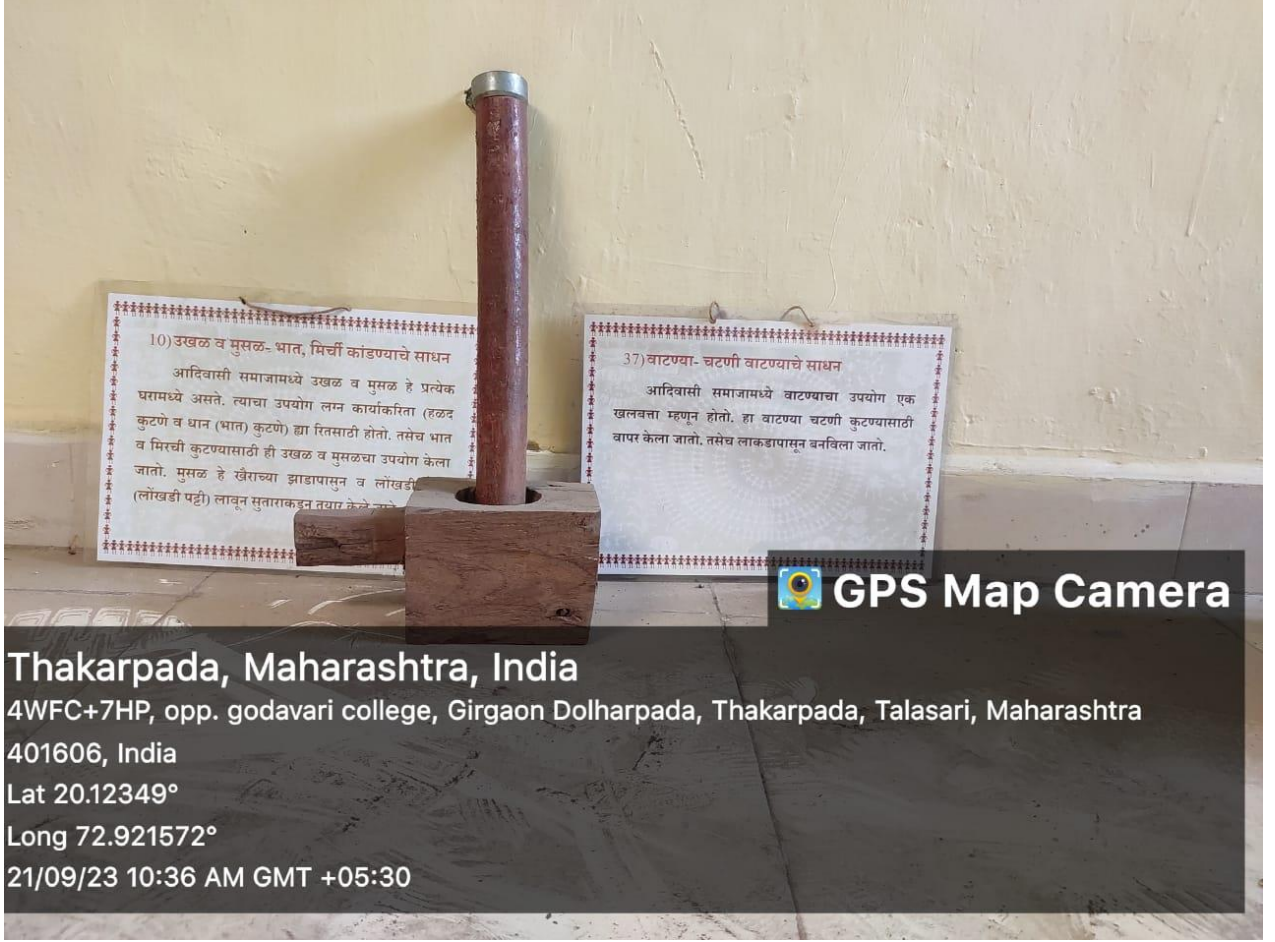
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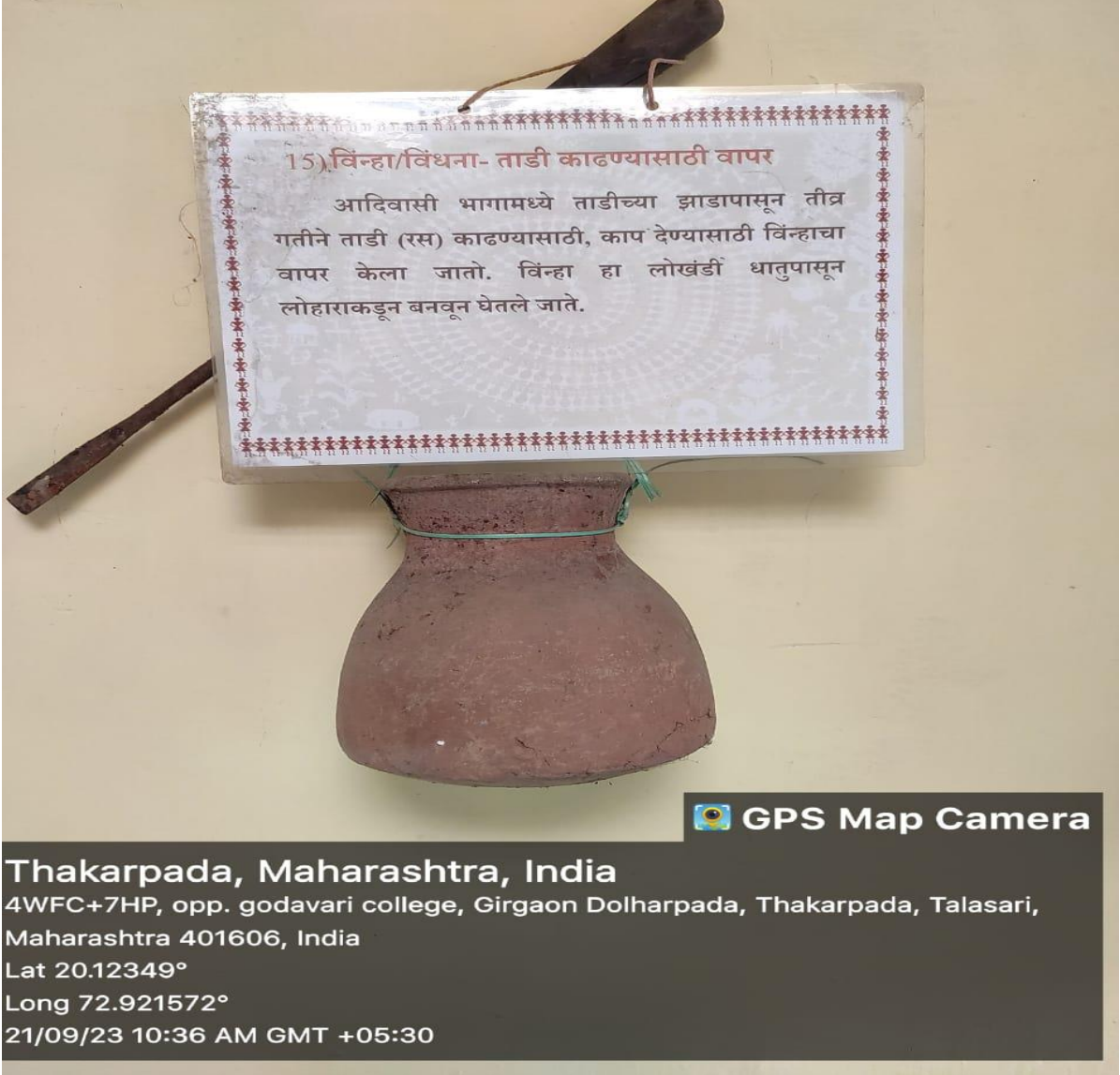
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15) विन्हा/विंधना- ताडी काढण्यासाठी वापर

आदिवासी भागामध्ये ताडीच्या झाडापासून तीव्र गतीने ताडी (रस) काढण्यासाठी, काप देण्यासाठी विन्हाचा वापर केला जातो. विन्हा हा लोखंडी धातुपासून लोहाराकडून बनवून घेतले जाते.

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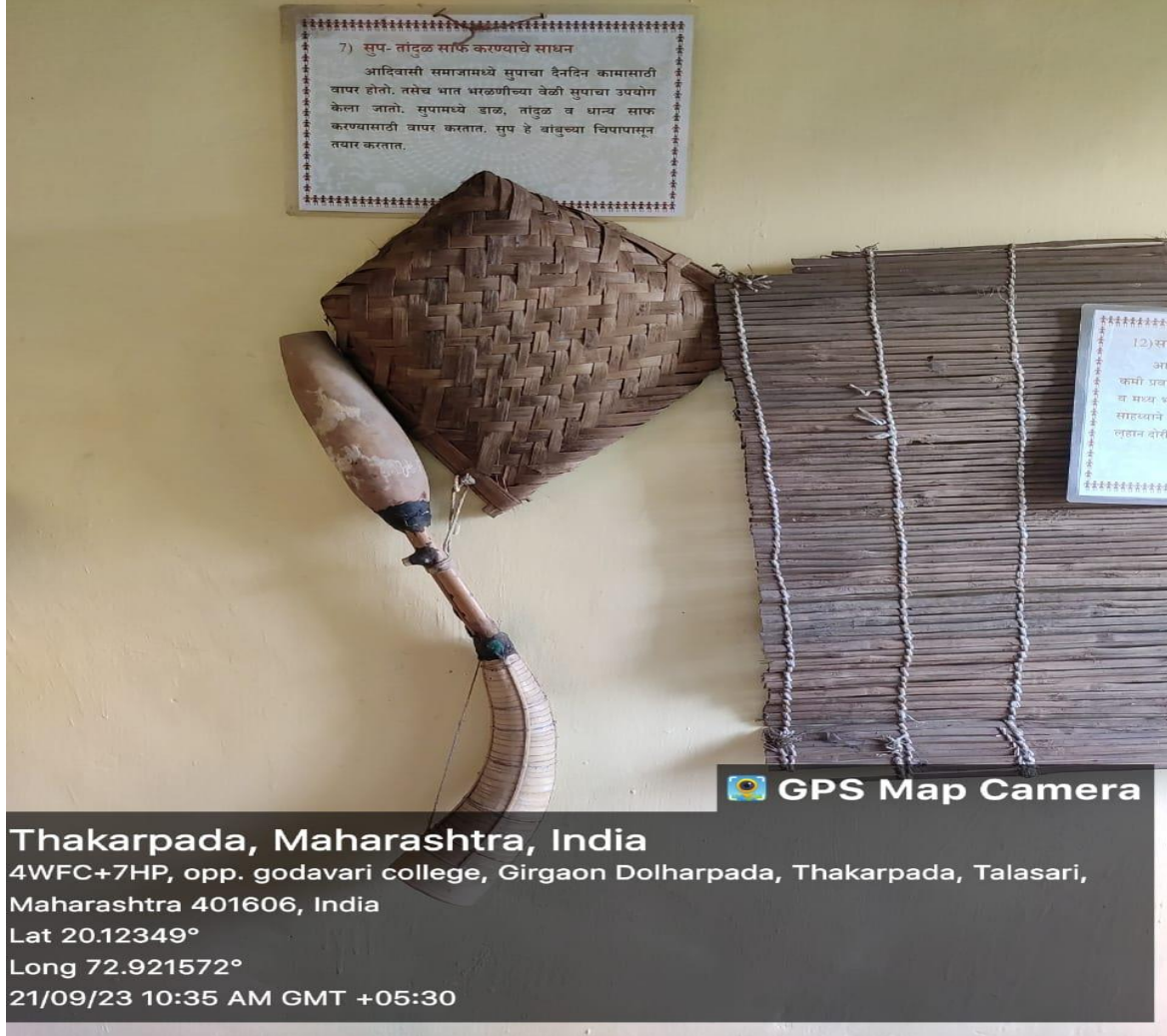
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7) सुप- तांदुळ साफ करण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजांमध्ये सुपाचा दिवसेंदिवस कामासाठी वापर होतो. तसेच भात भरणीच्या वेळी सुपाचा उपयोग केला जातो. सुपांमध्ये डाळ, तांदुळ व धान्य साफ करण्यासाठी वापर करतात. सुप हे बांबुच्या चिपापासून तयार करतात.

12) सुपा  
आदिवासी  
समाजांमध्ये  
सुपाचा  
वापर होतो.  
सुपांमध्ये  
डाळ, तांदुळ  
व धान्य साफ  
करण्यासाठी  
वापर करतात.

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12) साटा- मासे पकडण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजांमध्ये मासे पकडण्यासाठी साटा हा  
कमी प्रवाहाच्या पुरवठ्यात दोंगरी बाजूला मोठी लाकड ठेवून  
जे मध्ये भागात छोटी लाकड ठेवून माडला जातो. त्याच्या  
साठ्याने मासे पकडले जातात. साटा हा बांबूच्या चिपा व  
लहान शरीरपासून तयारला जातो.

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8) टोपली-

आदिवासी समाजामध्ये टोपलीचा वापर दिवस  
आधी व घरातील इतर वस्तु ठेवण्यासाठी करतात.  
टोपली ही बांबुच्या चिपापासून विणली जाते.

उदा.- डाल, उळीद, ज्वारी, तांदुळ इत्यादी.

 GPS Map Camera

**Thakarpada, Maharashtra, India**

4WFC+7HP, opp. godavari college, Girgaon Dolharpada, Thakarpada, Talasari,  
Maharashtra 401606, India

Lat 20.12349°

Long 72.921572°

21/09/23 10:34 AM GMT +05:30



3) कनगी- धान्य साठवण्याचे साधन  
आदिवासी समाजांमध्ये शेतकरी हा धान्य हे पंचकाल  
ठेवण्यासाठी कनगीचा वापर करतो. कनगीमध्ये धान्य ठेवून  
त्याच्यावर पलसाचे पाने किंवा सागाचे पाने ठेवून शेणाने  
सिंपले जाते. कनगी ही बांबूच्या विपापासुन विणविली जाते.  
ही लहानच मोठ्या आकाराची असते.

 **GPS Map Camera**

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