

# **REPORT OF THE PROJECT**

**Scheme for protection and preservation of endangered languages**

**For the month of November**

**LANGUAGE : GOJAPURI**

**DISTRICT : DODA**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**Central Institute of Indian Languages**

**(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, Department of  
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## AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

**Introduction:** Agriculture practices in Braila village have been carried out by small-holder farmers using hand and animal drawn traditional tools and implements. Traditional farm tools and implements for self-sustenance have been developed and modified through experience over generations to meet emerging socio-economic and farming challenges.

Traditional agriculture tools and implements were made up of locally available materials like wood, jute rope, willow and iron made at local level. These tools and implements are economical in terms of labour, money and time saving. Also they are operated easily without any special skills. Each of these tools and implements are usually used in connection with specific operation in the sequence of agriculture operation, land clearance and preparation, sowing, weeding, irrigation, harvesting, post harvesting operation and transportation.

In Braila village the Gojapuri farmers are using a variety of traditional tools and implements for agricultural practices which can be identified as follows:

**COMMON NAME:** Sickle

**LOCAL NAME:** /da:ti:/

**MATERIAL USED:** Iron and Wood.



**Figure 1 SICKLE /da:ti:/**

Sickle /**da:ti:**/ is used in harvesting of the crops. The inside of the blade's curve is sharp, so that the user can either draw or swing it against the base of the crop, catching the stems in the curve and slicing them at the same time. The material to be cut may be held in a bunch in the other hand. The handle of the sickle is made

of wood and working area is made of iron. Working area has 20cm length and 3cm width. The handle is of 15cm height and 5cm width.

**COMMON NAME:** Two headed hoe

**LOCAL NAME:** /c<sup>h</sup>o:tjɪ: bangadi:/

**MATERIAL USED:** Iron and Wood



Figure 2 TWO HEADED HOE /c<sup>h</sup>o:tjɪ: bangadi:/

/c<sup>h</sup>o:tjɪ: bangadi:/ it is a small two headed Hoe with a small iron rectangular blade on one side and large rectangular iron blade on other side and a short wooden handle.it is used to move small amount of soil ,weed .Control by agitating the surface of the soil around the plants, pilling soil around the base of plants, creating

narrow furrows and shallow trenches for sowing seeds and planting bulbs, to chopweeds, roots and crop residues and even to dig or move soil, such as when harvesting root crops.

**COMMON NAME:** Hoe

**LOCAL NAME:** /badibangadi:/

**MATERIAL USED:** Iron and wood



**Figure 3** HOE /badibangadi:/

Hoe/**badibangadi**:/ is used to cut weeds or weed roots, to burry organic matter(chipped weeds, manure etc.) and open the soil up for easy water penetration. The handle is of 65cm length made of wood and working area has length of 22cm breath of 18cm made of iron.

**COMMON NAME:** Plough

**LOCAL NAME:** /ha:l/

**MATERIAL USED:** Wood and Iron



**Figure 4 PLOUGH /ha:l/**

Plough /**ha:l**/ is used in farming for initial cultivation of soil in preparation for sowing seed or planting to loosen or turn the soil. The handle is 0.6 to 1 m long, 5 to 7.5 cm thick and 7.5 to 12.5 cm wide and is fitted to the body of the plough. The shoe, used in the plough, can be of different shapes and sizes. Ploughs used in dry lands have shoes which are generally of a triangular section while in wet land

cultivation the shoes are of a more flat section. The share is prepared from a mild iron bar, 0.6 to 7.5 m in length and 1.5 to 2.5 cm in width. The share is fixed to the shoe or body by means of a U-clamp or ring shaped clamp. The share point projects beyond the shoe by 5 to 7.5 cm. Beams generally vary in length from 2.4 to 3m. It needs some skill in driving bullocks hence operated only by men.

**COMMON NAME:** Conical basket

**LOCAL NAME:** /cangali:/

**MATERIAL USED:** Willow



**Figure 5 CONICAL BASKET/cangali:/**

Conical basket /**cangali**:/ is made up of willow and used for collection of plant products, broadcasting of seeds, to carry cow dung and store fodder it has depth of 12cm and diameter 25cm.

**COMMON NAME:** Basket

**LOCALNAME:** /cangali:/

**MATERIAL USED:** Willow and Jute rope



**Figure 6**BASKET /cangali:/

Basket /cangali:/is used by people mainly to carry food items, wood, twigs and other things.

**COMMON NAME:** Broom

**LOCAL NAME:** /ba:ri/

**MATERIAL USED:** Branches, bushes and twigs



**Figure 7**BROOM /ba:ri/

Broom /**ba:ri**/ is used to separate clod from the grains, sweep up the mass of leaves, Ashes and dirt are also moved around and out of the house using bundled branches and brushes.

Native branches are dried and bundled together tied tightly with yarn or fabric to keep the branches together

**COMMON NAME:** Neck Yoke.

**LOCAL NAME:** /dʒo:t/

**MATERIAL USED:** Wood and Jute Rope.



**Figure 8 NECK YOKE /dʒo:t/**

A Neck yoke /dʒo:t/ is a shaped wooden crosspiece used to bind the necks of a pair of oxen. To reach the optimum depth and width of cut when ploughing high draft power is required so the animals should be yoked close together. The neck yoke consists of yoke shaft, clamps and strings

The yoke shaft: The yoke shaft should be strong but not too heavy or too rough. Freshly cut trees are left to dry in the shade before constructing the yoke, otherwise

the pole will crack and bend. A smooth finish is desirable to protect the skin of the animal. The diameter of the yoke shaft should be 8–10 cm.

Clamps: U-shaped clamps at the centre of the yoke are used for hitching to the implement through a boom. The clamps are made of jute ropes; these are strong and durable but also flexible. It is possible to compensate for animals of different strengths when fixing clamps on the yoke shaft: the stronger animal should be closer to the clamps than the weaker one.

Strings: Strings (strops) go under the neck of animal. These should be of adequate length, smooth and soft to avoid hurting the animal.

On a ploughing yoke the animals are placed 90 cm apart (Centre–Centre) on the yoke shaft. The traction rope should be at least 2.9 m long. When the yoke is too long (animals >90cm apart) a strip of unploughed land will be left at the Centre during ploughing, and when the yoke is too short (animals <90cm apart) the share cuts a narrow slice of unploughed land. This means that it will take more time to plough a given area of land.