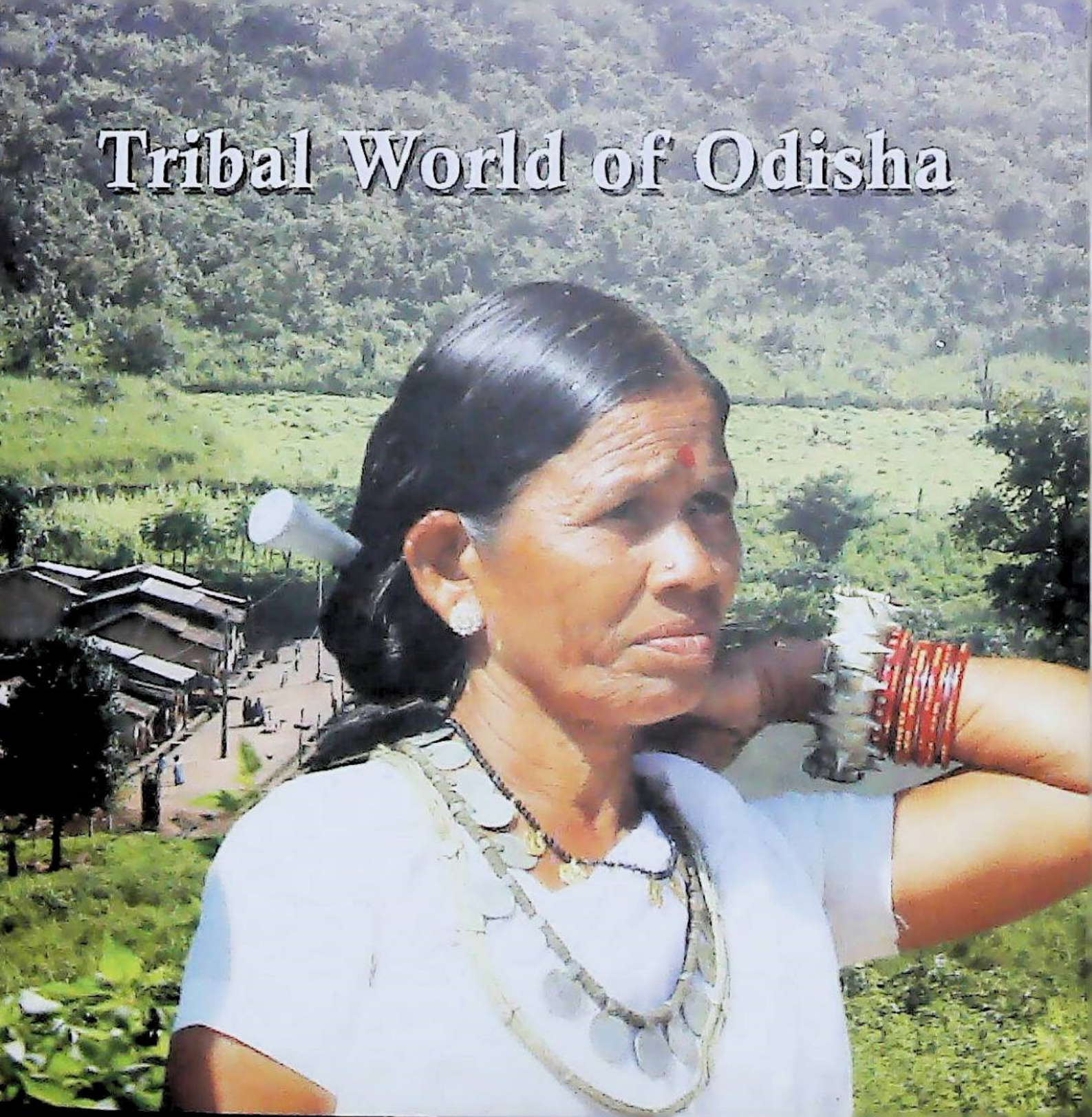


Tribal World of Odisha



TRIBAL



Tribal World of Odisha

WORLD OF ODISHA

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
ST & SC Development Department
Adivasi Exhibition Ground, Unit-1, Bhubaneswar-751009

2016



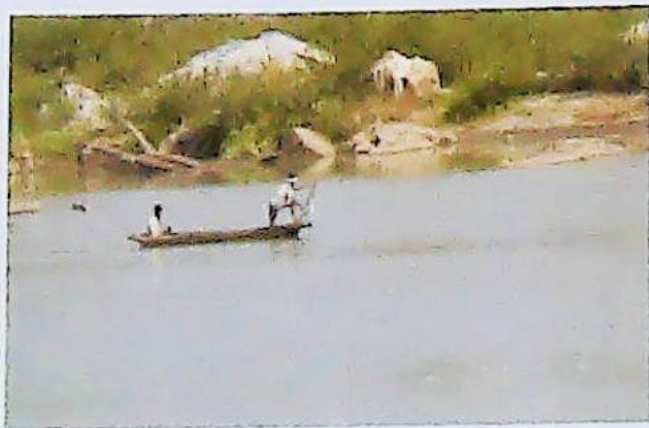


Odisha the most captivating region of India, is often referred as an attractive treasurehouse of culture and customs, religions and traditions, languages and literature, art, crafts and architecture, scenic beauties and wild life. Exquisite temples and historic monuments, abundant greenery, forest clad blue hills of Eastern Ghats with rich wild life and colorful Tribal culture.

From Geographic, Ecological and Agro-climatic considerations, Odisha has two separate regions, such as (1) Coastal Region and (2) Highland Region. The latter region provides abode for major Tribal Communities of State. The areas inhabited by tribals are generally forest clad hill tracts, mountainous terrains, undulating uplands, flat table land in hill flanks, etc... which constitute remote and interior pockets and are relatively isolated and inaccessible.

Barring the N.E. States, the maximum numbers of tribal communities i.e. 62 are living in Odisha. There are 3 broad linguistic groups, such as the Austro-Asiatic (Munda), Indo-Aryan





and Dravidian. Except the Santal (Ol Chiki), Ho (Warrang Chiti), Saora (Sora Sompén), Kandha (Kui), Bhumij who have developed their own scripts, others have only spoken languages. Among different Indian languages, the Santali language only has been included in the 8th Scheduled of the Constitution.

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ କେଉଁଠି କେଉଁଠି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଏହି ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ କେଉଁଠି କେଉଁଠି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଏହି ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା। ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ କେଉଁଠି କେଉଁଠି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଏହି ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା। ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ କେଉଁଠି କେଉଁଠି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଏହି ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା।

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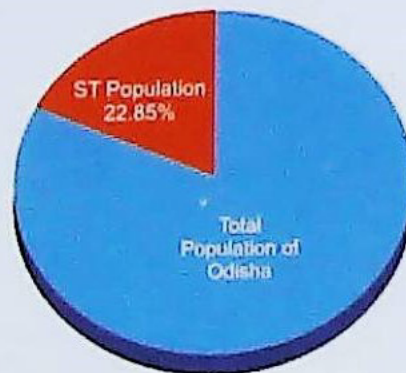
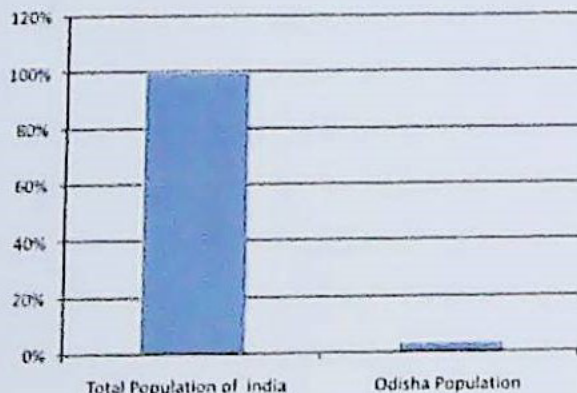
The Austro-Asiatic group: the Gta (Didayi), Gutob (Gadaba), Juang Birhor (Mankida), Mundari (Mundari/Munda), Santali, Sora (Saora, Lanjia, Juray, Arsi), Gorum (Perenga), Remo (Bonda), Khairia (Kharia), Korwa, Bhumij, Ho(Ho/Kolha), and Mahili (Mahali).

The Dravidian group: Parji (Dharua), Koya, Kui (Kondh-Kutia/Dongaria), Konda/Kubi (Konda Dora), Ollari (Gadaba), Kuru /Oraon (Oraon), Gondi (Gond), Madia, Kuvi (Kondh, Jatapu), Pengu (Pengo-Kondh) and Kisan.

The Indo-Aryan group: the Desia, Bhuyan, Bhatri, Jharia, Matia, Kondhan, Laria, Bhulia, Aghria, Kurmi, Sounti, Bathudi, Sadri, Binjhia, Banjara, Baiga, Bhunjia and Halbi

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

According to 2011 Census, Odisha's STs number 95.90 lakh who constitute 22.85% of the total population of Odisha.



BAGATA

Population: 8813 (M-4323, F-4490)

1. Location (Major) : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan), Telugu (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Freshwater fishing, Cultivation & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BAIGA

Population: 338 (M-173, F-165)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Balesore
2. Language : Chhatishgarhi (Indo Aryan), Oriya (Indo Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Traditional Priest hood & Middle Manship
4. Major Festivals : Chaita Navami, Dussera, Bidi, Phag, Hareli, Pola
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BANJARA

Population: 18,257 (M-9126, F-9131)

1. Location : Sonapur, Baragarh, Nowrangapur, Nuapada, Bolangir
2. Language : Banjari (Indo Aryan), Oriya (Indo Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Animal Husbandry
4. Major Festivals : Guru Nawami, Dussera, Holi, Diwali
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BATHUDI

Population: 217,395 (M-106,515, F-110,880)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balesore, Jajpur
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals : Dussera, Makar Sanskrit, Raja, Gamha, Kalipuja
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



BHOTTADA

Population: 450,771 (M-222,266, F-228,505)

1. Location : Nowrangapur, Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri
2. Language : Bhatri & Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Akhiturtia, Nua Khia, Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BHUIYA

Population: 306,129 (M-151,479, F-154,650)

1. Location : Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Angul
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Shifting Cultivation & Hunting
4. Major Festivals : Magh Poda, Am Nua, Ratha Yatra, Boram, Nua Khai, Bui Khai, Makar, Pus Punei
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BHUMIA

Population: 125,977 (M-61,360, F-64,617)

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur
2. Language : Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Settled Cultivation
4. Major Festivals : Balijatra, Budhi Thakurani Puja, Chait Parab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BHUMIJ

Population: 283,909 (M-141,270, F-142,639)

1. Location : Balesore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal
2. Language : Bhumij (Austro-Asiatic Group)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Wage Earning
4. Major Festivals : Karama, Dhulla Puja, Vandana Parab, Makar
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BHUNJIA

Population: 12,350 (M-6,139, F-6,211)

1. Location : Nuapara, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Nowrangapur
2. Language : Chhattisgarhi-Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Labour & Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals : Chaual Dhona, Naya Khana, Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BINJHAL

Population: 137,040 (M-68,810, F-68,230)

1. Location : Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonepur, Nuapara, Sambalpur
2. Language : Sambalpuri, Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting & Food gathering, Cultivation, Animal Husbandry
4. Major Festivals : Karama, Harali Parab, Pus Punei or Madhen Parab, Magh Parab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BINJHIA

Population: 11,419 (M-5,787, F-5,632)

1. Location : Sundergarh
2. Language : Sadri & Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Agriculture & Wage Earning
4. Major Festivals : Dussera, Ratha Yatra, Karama, Jitiya, Sarhul, Diwali
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BIRHOR

Population: 596 (M-289, F-307)

1. Location : Sambalpur, Sundergarh
2. Language : Birhor (Mundari) Astro Asiatic Group
3. Major Occupation : Forest Collection, Siali Rope Making and Monkey Catching
4. Major Festivals : Magh Parab, Hero, Baha, Makar, Kali Puja, Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



BONDO PORAJA

Population: 12,231 (M-5669, F-6562)

1. Location : Malakangiri
2. Language : Remo (Mundari), Astro-Asiatic
3. Major Occupation : Shifting Cultivation, Hunting and Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Pus Parab, Patkhanda Jatra
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



CHENCHU

Population: 13 (M-6, F-7)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Baragarh
2. Language : Telugu (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Forest Collection & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Ugadi, Dussera, Sankrati, Sivaratri
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



DAL

Population: 25,598 (M-12,626, F-12,972)

1. Location : Bolangir, Nuapada
2. Language : Sambalpuri, Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Forest Labour and Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals : Pus Punei, Ashadh Khai, Mati Yatra, Panchhada Puja
5. Religion : Animism with admixture of Hinduism



DESUA BHUMIJ

Population: 404 (M-201, F-203)

1. Location : Mayurbhanja, Malkangiri
2. Language : Bhumij (Astro-Asiatic Group)
3. Major Occupation : Wage earning, Cultivation & Forestry, Brick Moulding
4. Major Festivals : Raja, Gamha, Makar Sankrati
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



DHARUA

Population: 18,151 (M-8,875, F-9,276)

1. Location : Malkangiri, Koraput, Nowrangapur, Bolangir
2. Language : Parji (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Basketry & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Lendi Panda, Ghiapanda, Goesendia Hia
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



DIDAYI

Population: 8,890 (M-4,175, F-4,715)

1. Location : Malkangiri
2. Language : Didayi (Mundari) (Astro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Shifting Cultivation, Forest Collection & Hunting
4. Major Festivals : Lendi Pandu, Bhairo Puja, Goesendia Hia, Ghia Pandu
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



GADABA

Population: 84,689 (M-40,953, F-43,736)

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur
2. Language : Gutob & Ollari (Astro-Asiatic & Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Shifting Cultivation & Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals : Bandapana Parab, Dussera, Pus Parab, Chait Parab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



GANDIA

Population: 1,854 (M-884, F-970)

1. Location : Malkangiri, Nowrangapur
2. Language : Gondi (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Bijapandu, Kurumpandu, Dussera, Sikud Pandu, Bimud Pandu
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



GHARA

Population: 195 (M-99, F-96)

1. Location : Boudh, Baragarh, Sonepur
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Wage & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Dussera, Baisakhi
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



GOND

Population: 888,581 (M-438,624, F-449,957)

1. Location : Nowrangpur, Nuapada, Bolangir, Kalahandi
2. Language : Gondi (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Wage & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Dussera, Baisakhi
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



HO

Population: 80,608 (M-39,977, F-40,631)

1. Location : Mayurbhanja, Anugul, Keonjhar
2. Language : Ho (Kolarian) (Astro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Forest Collection, Sale of rice beer
4. Major Festivals : Damurai, Heru, Jamanama, Kolon, Batuali, Maghe, Baha
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



HOLVA

Population: 28,149 (M-14,006, F-14,143)

1. Location : Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Koraput, Kalahandi
2. Language : Halbi, Bhatri (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Forest collection, Wage & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Amus, Nayakhana, Diwali, Holi, Dussera
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



JATAPU

Population: 14,890 (M-7,231, F-7,659)

1. Location : Rayagada, Gajapati
2. Language : Kuvi (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Shifting & Settled Cultivation, Carpentry, Ropemaking
4. Major Festivals : Pongal (Pondugu), Bhagudi, Dussera, Nuakhia
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



JUANG

Population: 47,095 (M-23,093, F-24,002)

1. Location : Keonjhar, Dhenkanal
2. Language : Juang (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Shifting Cultivation, Hunting, Food Gathering
4. Major Festivals : Puspunei, Amba-nua, Tirtia, Pirh Puja, Dhan Nua
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KANDHA GAUDA Population: 26,403 (M-13,318, F-13,085)

1. Location : Kandhamal, Nowrangapur, Sundergarh
2. Language : Kui (Dravidian) and Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cow-herding, Cultivation & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Gotha Puja, Raja, Kumar Purnima, Ratha Jatra, Gamha Dola
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KAWAR Population: 5,225 (M-2,627, F-2,598)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Jharsuguda
2. Language : Chhatisgarhi (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals : Dussera, Cherchera, Phagun, Hareli, Pitore Manna
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KHARIA Population: 222,844 (M-109,817, F-113,027)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanja, Jharsuguda
2. Language : Kharia (Austro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Hunting, Labour & Rope Making
4. Major Festivals : Dussera, Makara Sankranti, Bhandarapuja, Chait Parab Nasa Khani, Sarhul, Karma, Diwalli, Phagua
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KHARWAR Population: 2,265 (M-1,122, F-1,143)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Keonjhar
2. Language : Sadri (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Settled Cultivation, Hunting, Food gathering, Wage Labour
4. Major Festivals : Karma, Jutia, Norata, Tiza, Diwalli, Dussera, Holi, Baisakhi, Sarhul
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KHOND

Population: 1,627,486 (M-790,559, F-836,927)

1. Location : Rayagada, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput
2. Language : Kui & Kuvi (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Settled and Shifting Cultivation, Animal Husbandry, Hunting & Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals : Ghanta Parab, Meria, Dakina, Mandiarani, Korubiha, Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KISAN

Population: 331,589 (M-165,079, F-166,510)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda
2. Language : Kisan (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals : Gamha, Pus Punei, Dussera, Kalipuja, Diwali, Dola, Soharai, Karma, Jitia, Nuakhai
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KOL

Population: 4,058 (M-2,028, F-2,030)

1. Location : Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balesore
2. Language : Kolarin (Mundari) (Austro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Magh Pudi, Baa Parab, Phul Bhaguni, Jamnan Parab, Makar, Asadhi Gamha
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KOLAH LOHARAS

Population: 9,558 (M-4,707 F-4,851)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Blacksmithy & Selling iron Implements
4. Major Festivals : Karma, Dussera, Makar, Nuakhai
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal religion



KOLHA

Population: 825,009 (M-310,212, F-314,797)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore
2. Language : Kol (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Magha Pudi, Baa Parab, Phul Bhaguni, Jamnan Parab, Makar, Asadhi, Gamha
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KOLI, MALHAR

Population: 6,423 (M-3,268, F-3,115)

1. Location : Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Anugul, Cuttack
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Water Carrier, Cultivation & Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Diwali, Holi, Nag Panchami, Gauri Sankar Chauth
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KONDA DORA

Population: 20,802 (M-10,222, F-10,580)

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi
2. Language : Kondi/Kuvi & Telugu (Central Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation & Wage Earning
4. Major Festivals : Makar, Dhan Nuakhai, Dussera, Ammora, Panduga, Ugad
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KORA

Population: 54,408 (M-27,173, F-27,235)

1. Location : Anugul, Balasore, Keonjhar
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Earth work, Cultivation & Labour
4. Major Festivals : Dussera, Pus Punei, Laxmi Puja, Holi
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KORUA

Population: 499 (M-250, F-249)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi
2. Language : Korua (Mundari)/ Sadri (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Shifting Cultivation, Wage
4. Major Festivals : Karam, Nawa, Charchara, Haryali, Dussera, Holi
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



KOTIA

Population: 7,232 (M-3,466, F-3,766)

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Kandhamal
2. Language : Desia-Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Agrl. Labour
4. Major Festivals : Chait Parab, Zakhar, Pus Parab, Nuakhia
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KOYA

Population: 147,137 (M-71,014, F-76,123)

1. Location : Malkangiri
2. Language : Koya (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Livestock Rearing, Agrl. Labour, Basketry
4. Major Festivals : Bijapandu, Kurumpandu, Dussera, Kartapandu, Ikkpandu, Markapandu, Ittpandu, Tadipandu, Sikudpandu, Bimudpandu
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



KULIS

Population: 13,689 (M-6,854, F-6,835)

1. Location : Bargarh, Bolangir, Sambalpur
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Weaving, Wage-earnig
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Gamha, Pus Punei, Dussera, Kalipuja, Diwali, Dola, Soharai, Karma, Jitia, Nuakhai
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



LODHA

Population: 9,785 (M-4,860, F-4,925)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Cuttack
2. Language : Kudumali & Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Forest Collection, Rope Making
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Sitalpuja, Chandipuja, Manasa Puja, Jathal, Asthani Puja, Bandana, Laxmipuja
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



MADIA

Population: 2,243 (M-1,106, F-1,137)

1. Location : Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Jharsuguda
2. Language : Madia (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Forestry, Livestock rearing, Agrl. Labour, Basketry
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Bijapandu, Kurumpandu, Dussera, Ittpandu, Ikkpandu, Sikudpandu, Bimudpandu, Kartapandu, Markapandu
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal religion



MAHALI

Population: 18,625 (M-9,182, F-9,443)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjhar
2. Language : Mahali (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Palanquin bearers, Bamboo workers, Wage Earners
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Baha, Saharai, Maa-mane, Bandana
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



MANKIDI

Population: 31 (M-12, F-19)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh
2. Language : Birhor (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Rope Making, Wage Earning
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Magheparab, Sarhul, Fagua, Soharai, Dussera, Chait parab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



MANKIRDIA Population: 2,222 (M-1,144, F-1,078)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Deogarh, Balasore
2. Language : Birhor (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food gathering, Rope making, Wage earning
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Hera/Chait parab, Magha, Sarhul, Fagua, Sohrai, Dussera
5. Religion :



MATYA Population: 30,169 (M-15,149, F-15,020)

1. Location : Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Malkangiri
2. Language : Matia (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Wage earning
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Nuakhia, Dula Dei puja, Dussera, Rathajatra, Pus Punei, Chait Parab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



MIRDHAS Population: 75,940 (M-37,757, F-38,183)

1. Location : Sambalpur, Bargarh, Bolangir, Sonepur
2. Language : Mirdha (Kun Boli) (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Earth Work, Cultivation, Wage Earning, Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Nuakhai, Am-gundi, Diwali, Dussera, Dola, Phagun, Karma
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



MUNDA Population: 558,691 (M-279,211, F-279,480)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar
2. Language : Mundari (Astro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Settled Cultivation, Industrial Labour
4. Major Festivals : Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Dussera, Sohrai
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



MUNDARI

Population: 25,655 (M-12,725, F-12,930)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
2. Language : Mundari (Astro-Asiatic)
3. Major Occupation : Settled Cultivation, Industrial Labour
4. Major Festivals : Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Dussera, Sohrai, Sivaratri
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



OMANATYA

Population: 28,736 (M-14,204, F-14,532)

1. Location : Koraput, Nowrangapur
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Settled Cultivation, Hunting, Fishing, Wage earning, Forest Collection.
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Pus Purnima, Magha Jatra, Am nua, Amus, Dasara, Diwali, Holi
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



DRAON

Population: 358,112 (M-177,457, F-180,655)

1. Location : Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Keonjhar
2. Language : Kurkh (Dravidian)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Agrl. Labour, Mining, Quarrying
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Phagu, Sarhul, Bisu-sikar, Sohrai, Jeth-jatra, Karma, Kalipuja, Dussera
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



PARENGA

Population: 9,445 (M-4,532, F-4,913)

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri
2. Language : Gorum (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Settled & Shifting Culti., Forest Collection, Wage earning
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Pus punei, Chait parab, Bandapana, Baura
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal religion



PAROJA

Population: 374,628 (M-180,122, F-194,506)

1. Location : Koraput, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Rayagada
2. Language : Parji (Dravidian) and Desia (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Agriculture, Shifting Cultivation, Forestry, Wage earning, Animal Husbandry
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Asadhiparab, Nuakhia, Chait parab, Bihanthapa, Langal Dhua, Bhad parab, Diali, Pusparab,
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



PENTIA

Population: 10,003 (M-4,870, F-5,133)

1. Location : Koraput
2. Language : Holva, Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Agrl. Labour, Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Nuakhai, Amba Nua, Pus Punei, Diwali, Bali Yatra, Chait Parab, Mondai, Osaparab
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



RAJUAR

Population: 3,518 (M-1,753, F-1,765)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Balasore
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Preparation of Pounded Rice, Cultivation, Wage Labour
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Makarsankrati, Nuakhia, Karam, Bandana
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



SANTAL

Population: 894,764 (M-445,700, F-449,064)

1. Location : Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar
2. Language : Santali (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Industrial Labour, Minning, Quarrying
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Erok-sim, Hari-har-sim, Iriguldi-sim, Jantkar, Saharai, Magha-sim, Baha
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



SAORA

Population: 534,751 (M-264,364, F-270,387)

1. Location : Baragarh, Gajapati, Rayagada, Bolangir
2. Language : Sora (Mundari)
3. Major Occupation : Terrace & Shifting Cultivation, Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Barusim, Buroy-n-a-Adur, Ganugey-n-a-Adur Osa-n-a-Adur, Rago-n-a-Adur, Kondam-n-a-Adur
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



SHABAR LODHA

Population: 516,402 (M-255,184, F-261,218)

1. Location : Gajapati, Jharkhand, Kalahandi, Rayagada
2. Language : Savar (Mundari) and Kudmali (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Hunting, Food Gathering, Forest Collection
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Sital Puja, Chandi Puja, Manas Puja, Jathel, Astami, Bandana, Laxmi Puja, Natun Hanri, Dussera, Raja, Gamha
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



SOUNTI

Population: 112,803 (M-55,759, F-57,044)

1. Location : Keojar, Mayurbhanj, Khurda
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Cultivation, Wage Earning, Livestock Rearing, Forestry
4. Major Festivals : Raja, Gamha, Makarsankrit, Nuakhai
5. Religion : Autonomous Tribal Religion



THARUA

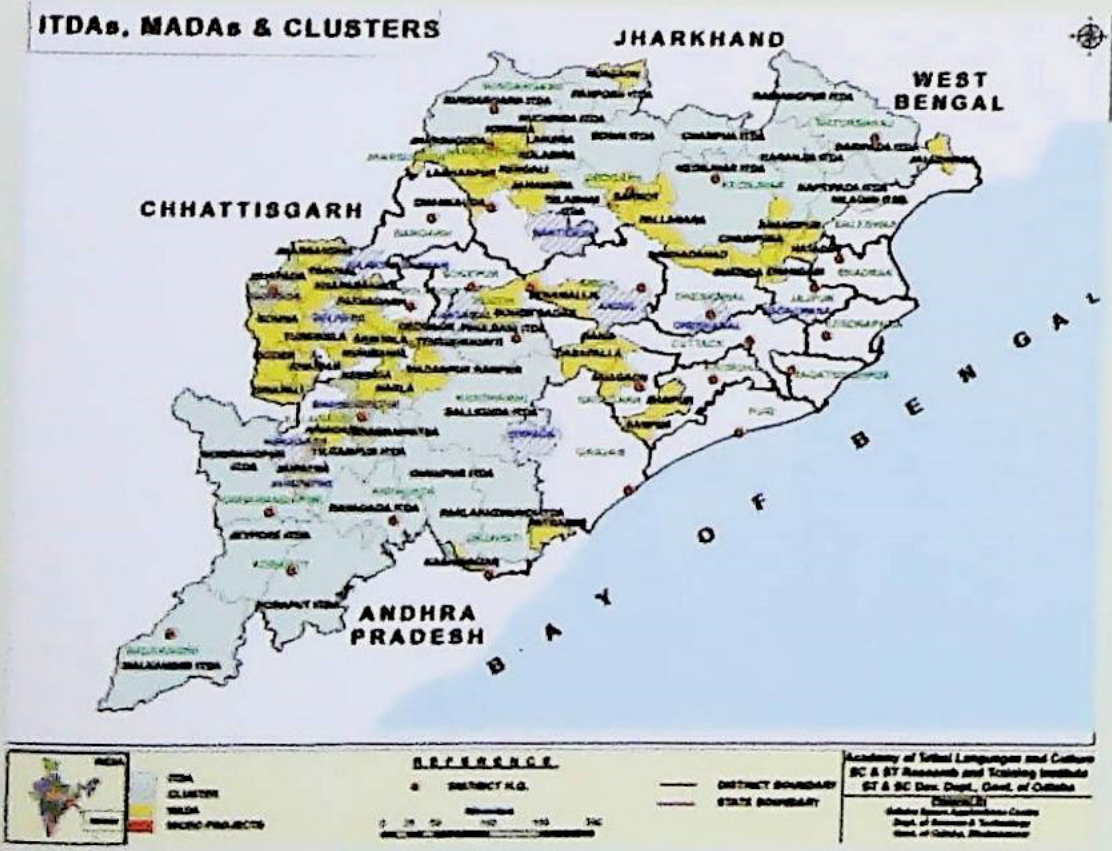
Population: 9,451 (M-4,721, F-4,730)

1. Location : Bolangir, Balasore
2. Language : Oriya (Indo-Aryan)
3. Major Occupation : Pottery, Stone Cutting, Engraving, Cultivation, Wage Earning
4. Major Festivals & Rituals : Makarsankrit, Randia, Gamha, Gameta Biswakarma Puja, Magha Parab
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism



ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

Tribal area spreads over mainly 2 out of 4 geo-physical zones of Odisha. These 2 geo-physical zones are, one is the Northern plateau (25.5%), it includes Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Angul, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Kalahandi. The Santal, Kolha, Munda, Bhuiyan, Oraon, Gond, Kisan and Bhumij are the predominant Tribal Communities such as the Juang, Hill Khadia, Mankirdia, Lodha, Birhor, Paudi Bhuiyan are the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of the region. Another is the Eastern Ghat region (29.2%). This region includes geo physical region consisting of Gondwana system. It includes Kondhmal, Kalahandi, Paralakhemundi, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nawarangpur district.



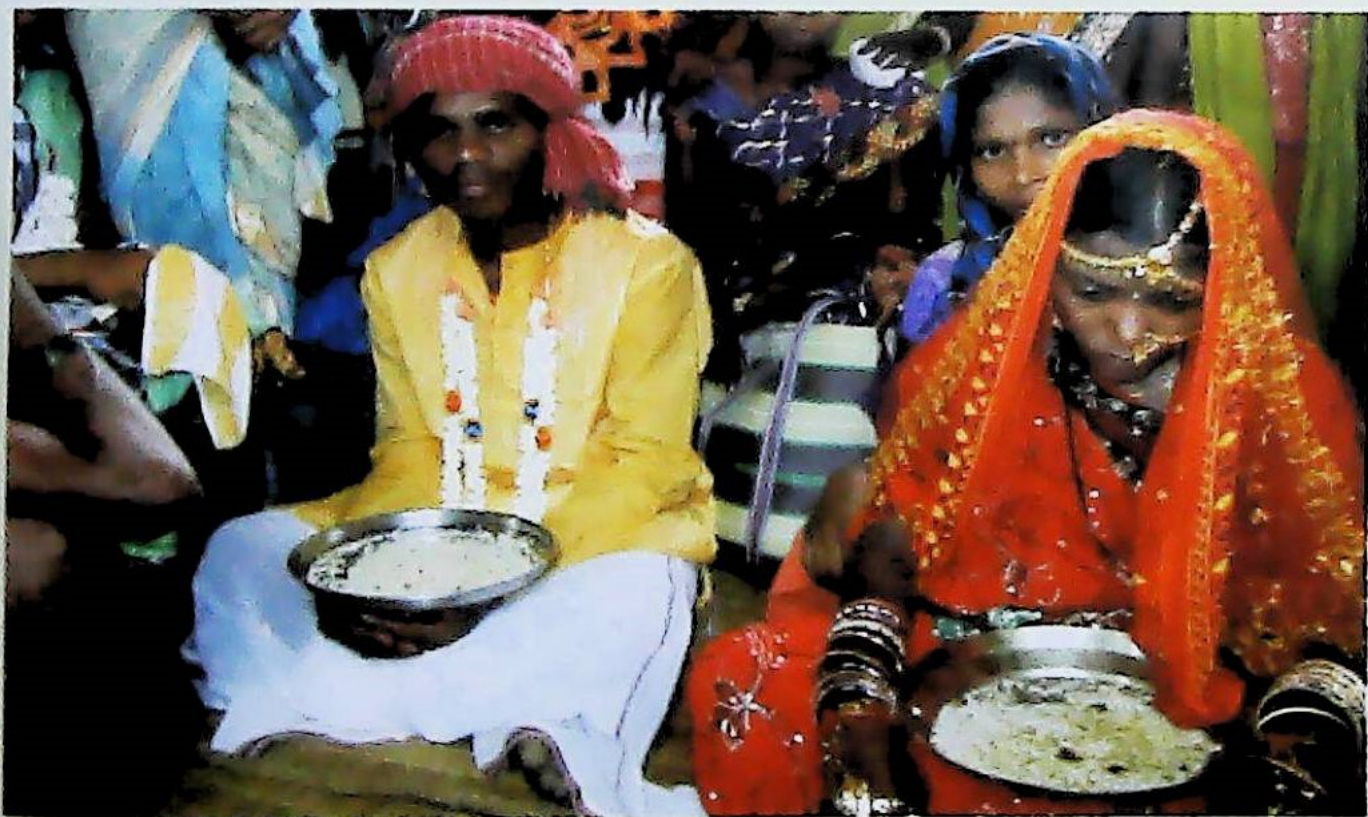
The predominant Tribal Communities, like Kandha, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, like Bondo, Didayi, Kuita Kondha, Dongria Kandha, Saora, Lanjia Saora and Chukutia Bhunjia dwell in this region.

This geo-physical zone occupies about 55 per cent of the total area. The other 2 Geo-physical zones are the Central Table Land (24.8%) and the Coastal Tract (21.2%) having dispersed tribal population. The Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State lies in the first and second geo-physical zones.



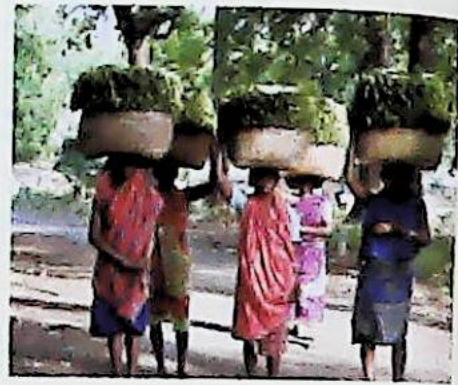
SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

Tribal communities have retained several socio-cultural peculiarities for managing their internal affairs. These sociocultural characteristics are ancestral and differ from that of their Hindu neighbors. Besides tribal endogamy, they have got clan system, different types of marriage, youth dormitories, traditional leadership, religious beliefs and practices, dance and music etc. All the tribal communities of the State are patrilineal. Moreover, the families are generally monogamous, patrilocal and mostly of nuclear type.



TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal economy in Odisha is subsistence-oriented. It shows wide variation in the economic pursuits which are greatly influenced by ecological characteristics of their habitat and own culture and tradition. Basing on their traditional economy the tribes of Odisha may be grouped under (a) hunters and foodgatherers, (Mankidia, Hill Kharia, Birhor, Malhar and the Korwa belongs to this category and they are found in the forest areas of Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts) (b) cattle herders, (The Koya found in Malkangiri district is the only pastoral and cattle breeder in Odisha.) (c) simple artisans, (Only a few tribes, like Mankidia in Mayurbhanj district and plain Juangs in Angul district are practicing bamboo basketry and the Kol-Kol-Lohara in Sundergarh district are undertaking blacksmith) (d) shifting cultivators, (Bonda, Paroja, Didayi, Gadaba, Koya, Dongria Kondha, Kutia Kondha and Saora in southern region and Juang and Pauri Bhuyan in the northern region of State.) (e) Settled agriculturists (Santal, Oraon, Plain



Bhuyan, Plain Kandh, Munda, Ho and Gond inhabiting comparatively plain areas of State carry on settled cultivation.) and (f) industrial workers (Munda, Kolha, Ho, Oraon, and Gond).



POLITICAL LIFE

The tribes of Odisha are known for their well organized political organization in the recent past for maintaining peace, harmony, solidarity and well being of their society and providing security against external interference. Their political organization has three components, namely (a) customary laws, social sanctions and norms (b) functionaries and (c) territorial jurisdiction. At the family level, the father or in his absence the eldest male member acts as its head, officiates as priest in the household rituals and represents the family in the meetings of the village Panchayat.

Above the family the eldest male member of the lineage or clan or Kutumba group in the village acts as the head and officiates in collective rituals of the group. The village head is named differently among different tribes. He is known as Majhi, Pradhan, Pahan, Munda, Gomango, Badnaik, Manjhi among



Santal, Juang and Bhuyan, Oraon, Ho, Saora and Kandha respectively. In Mayurbhanj district, where Santal, Ho, Bathudi and Bhumij tribes live, the inter village territorial unit is known as 'Pargana' and its head is called Parganadar. In Keonjhar district where Juang and Bhuyan are found it is known as Pirha and the head is called Sardar. In southern Odisha where tribes, like Kandha, Saora, Poroja, Gadaba, Koya etc. inhabit, the inter-village territorial unit is called Mutha with Muthadar as its head.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

The religion of the Odisha tribes may be described as an admixture of animism, animatism, shamanism and ancestral worship. Deities and spirits may be classified as benevolent, malevolent and ambivalent. According to their belief system, these supernatural powers constantly watch the doing of living generation and can punish them and create problem, when neglected or not remembered at regular intervals through propitiation.

Amongst almost all tribes, there is a set of specialists to communicate with supernatural powers and to appease them by offering food and sacrifice from time to time for the safety and prosperity of the people. A priest is generally employed at the village level to officiate in religious rituals on behalf of the whole village. The village priest named differently among different tribal groups is the key person in the matter of religious and socio-religious rites. The village priest is named as Dehury among the Bhuyan, Boida among Juang, Naega among Oraon, Buya among Lanjia Saora, Beju among Kandha, Jani among Gadaba etc. The village priest officiates in all communal worships of the village and death of an individual.

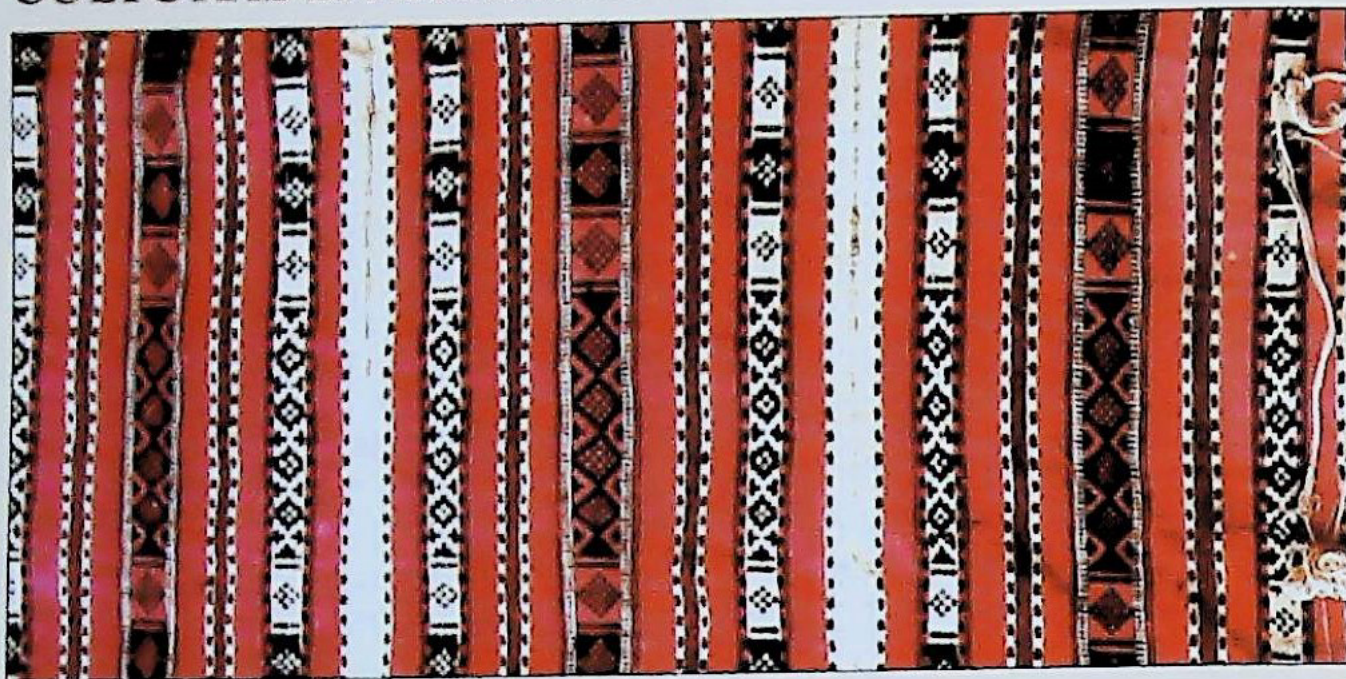


PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGs)

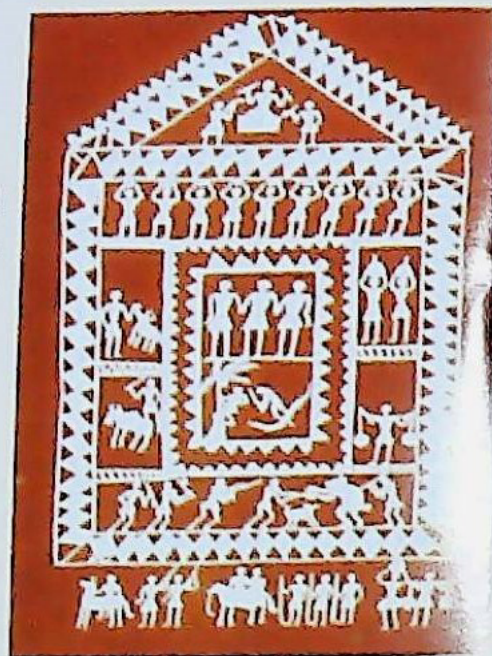
In India 75 PVTGs are distributed in States and in Union Territory. In Odisha there are, 13 Particularly Volunerable Tribal Groups(PVTGs) namely, Bonda, Birhor, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dungaria Kandha, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora have been identified. Considering there diminishing population, level of literacy, level of techno-economy and relative physical isolation.



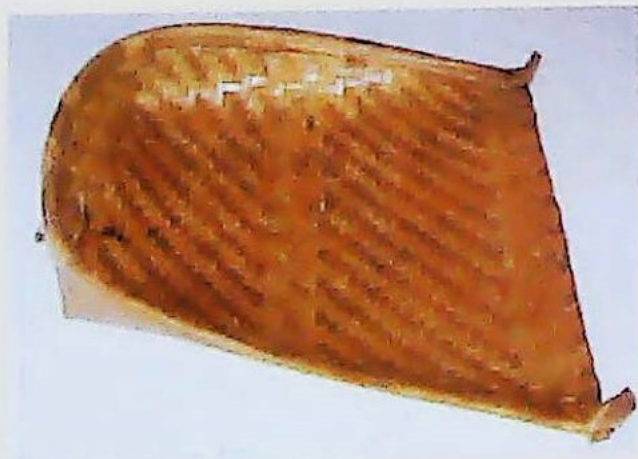
CULTURAL EFFLORESCENCE















The ingenious art and crafts of STs manifest their cultural efflorescence. The Bonda women weave their clothes, *ringa*, women wear of one and half feet in size and *gasi*, a loin cloth or men's wear. *Ringa* is a piece of typical Bonda textile, prepared out of natural fibers collected from the bark of tree and spun, designed and woven by the Bonda craftsperson. The art of rope making is a significant aspect of Mankidia economy. They harvest good variety of fibres by chopping and stripping the bark of seasoned *siali* (*Lama Bayer*) creepers collected from forest. The Juangs are experts in the crafts of bamboo combs (*Barei Tangakat*). To make the combs beautiful they carve out impressive graphic pictures, floral or animal designs by heating thick needles. *Idital* is an important traditional art form of wall painting drawn by the Saora Shaman. It is meant for the appeasement of Gods and ancestors.



Further it substantiates their aesthetic, cultural and religious life. The Didayi people practise both shifting and settled cultivation. They collect green bamboos and process them into slits for preparation of different baskets, dolleys for storing grains and other usable items of house decoration and carrying goods. Dongria girls excel in art of cotton scarf embroidery work, Dongria men in decorated woodcarving in doorframes and sacrificial wooden post and their women in wall painting.



| STs/PVTGs | Manufacturing of Crafts and Art Objects | |
|--|---|--|
| BIRHOR/ MANKIRDIA  | Basket, rope making out of siali fiber, sabai grass and jute fiber, Khali stitching and processing |  |
| BONDO  | Weaving of handloom cloth, carpet weaving, bead necklaces making and broom making. |  |
| DIDAYI  | Bamboo basketry & broom making, weaving of handloom clothes |  |
| DONGARIA KANDHA  | Embroidery, wood carving and decorating, Comb making, wall painting |  |
| HILL KHARIA  | Collection and processing of honey, resin, arrowroot, broom making, mat making and Khali stitching and pressing |  |
| JUANG  | Wood carving, Comb making |  |

| STs/PTGs | Manufacturing of Crafts and Art Objects | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>KUTIA KANDHA</p>  | <p>Wood carving and broom making</p> |  |
| <p>PAUDI BHUYAN</p>  | <p>Broom making, mat making and basketry</p> |  |
| <p>SAORA</p>  | <p>Icon (wall painting), Wood carving and carpet weaving</p> |  |
| <p>BATHUDI</p>  | <p>Lost wax, Dhokara Casting, Sabai Grass Mat</p> |  |
| <p>GOND</p>  | <p>Pedi Craft, Lacquer Craft, Wood Craft, Bamboo Craft</p> |  |

TRIBAL DANCE

Dance as a movement of body is the collage of the constantly moving image within a prescribed space, be it a stage or an open arena. In classical dances, the body movement and gestures are rigidly structured. It is not so in folk dances nor in the tribal dances. The latter enjoys enormous freedom and possibilities of innovation.

Most tribal dances are accompanied by appropriate songs, rituals and performance. The three are almost hermitically tied up and give the dance forms greater width and space in term of its communal significance and religious overtones. The tribals of Odisha have their dances which differ from tribe to tribe and even within a large tribe, from area to area.

To them dance and songs are part of their life and source of enjoyment and relaxation. Although every tribe has its unique pattern of dance, there are several characteristic features which are common to all. Tribal dances are usually accompanied by songs and orchestra. Both men and women, young and old, dance but the accompanying orchestra is usually provided by the male members. Invariably the dancers sing to the accompaniment of music.



DHAP DANCE

The dance has derived its name from the accompanying instrument known as 'Dhap', which is modeled in the shape of a *Khanjani*, a single membrane wooden drum, is played with stick. The dancer holds the *Dhap* (Drum) with his left hand and beats with his right hand. The *Khonds* of *Kalahandi*, *Bolangir* perform *Dhap* dance, in which both men and women take part. Generally young boys of one village dance with young girls of another village. Probably this is because, it gives them freedom in singing love songs and dancing freely with other sex without any prejudice of blood relation.



DHEMSA DANCE

A ritual dance generally performed during communal festivals like '*Dashera*', '*Pausa Purnima*' and '*Chaitra Parba*'. Both men and women participate in dancing. The dance is performed in a group where more than 15 members participate, wearing their remarkable sarees. The male participants control the orchestra with instruments like '*Dhol*', '*Tamak*', '*Khiridi*' and '*Mahuri*'. The *Paraja* belle after joining in a semicircle, holding each other's arm and each other's waist on the back side, dance flawlessly.



PARAJA DANCE

Dances and music are the most important part of the Paraja life. In the evening, both boys and girls dance together. This gives them regular entertainment and systematic training in the folk art. The Paraja girls wear colored handloom sarees in their own style with knots at the shoulders. They tie pieces of cloth at their waists, which hangs down up to the knees. The Paraja girls participate in the dancing in great number as more the number of girls, more the dance colorful and enchanting. The social custom of the Parajas allow only unmarried boys and girls to participate in the Dance.



SANTAL DANCE

The santal, one of the most socio-culturally integrated tribes of the state, has rich heritage of culture crowded with dance and song programmes. The Santals have one than thirty dance forms to perform, throughout the year. Among them mention may be made of ten prominent dance forms. They are Lagne, Dang, Dasain, Dantha, Jatur, Daha, Gali, Jhika, Ringa and Karam. Each dance form has its relevance to special occasion for its performance. All the forms are related to their sociocultural and economic settings.



ORAON DANCE

The Oraons are not among the early inhabitants of the State. They are the immigrants from the Chhotanagpur plateau. But as they settled here, they assimilated the local culture with their own. Dance is an indispensable part of their social life and occurs on an occasions. Besides on special occasions like *chaitra parva*, *phaguna jatra*, *Karama*, *Biha* (marriage) etc...they often dance for their own enjoyment. The dance always takes place in open air, in front of the 'mandap' (village club house) which is in close proximity to the village headman house. Whenever the young men go to the 'mandap' (literally means a pandal) and beat drums, the girls come out of their houses to join them. They have the characteristics round-dance.



KISAN DANCE

Kisans of Odishas are agricultural laborers and live outside the village. They are very gentle, honest and peace-loving people in comparison to others. Their dance is rich in repertory. Different patterns of their dances are intended for different occasions. Most of the varieties are known as *Phagua*, *Jadur*, *Karama*, *Jhumar*, and *Biha* dance. Each dance has its own peculiar steps and movements like Oraons and Kharias. Their dance is also of round type. In their dance both men and women take part, men always remaining at the head of the line.

Biha or marriage dance of the Kisans is very simple and is like a procession. In this dance both men and women move in a queue. Each of them place hands in their waistband of the person remaining in front. They move hips to the left and right and make circles with dancing steps.



KOYA DANCE

Bijapandu dance of the Koya form two separate groups i.e. one for male and another for female for dancing. The male dancers hold a drum of cylindrical shape and long in size and they beat them while dancing. They wear huge head gears of bison-horn which are richly decorated with peacock's feathers and cowries. The girls adorn themselves in ornaments, wearing flat brass band in the forehead and holding sticks fitted with tinkling bells and dance in circles striking the sticks during the dance in between the beats.



BONDA DANCE

The Bonda of Malkangiri district, who lead a scheduled life also perform dance, which is called as Bonda Dance. The grown up girls and boys of Bonda tribe dance on different festive occasions to entertain each other and enjoy life after the village elders solemnize this ceremony. It is the women who dance while the men play the drums and string instrument.





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ST & SC Development Department
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