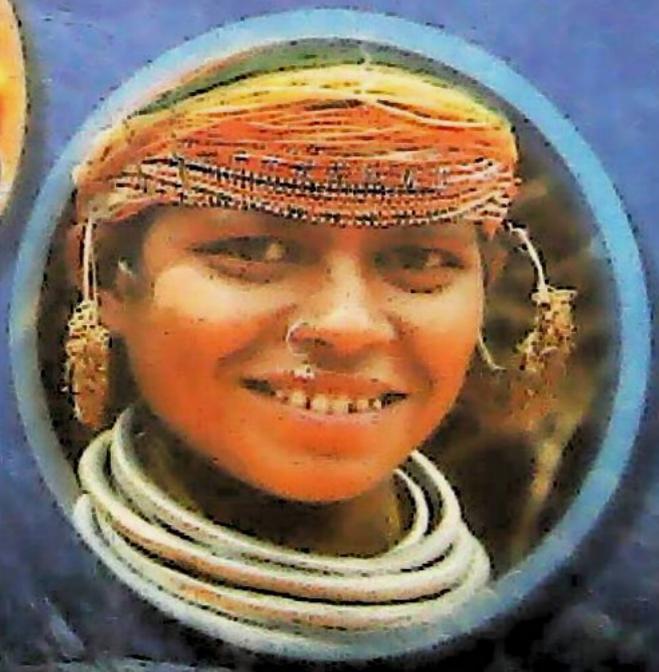


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ODISHAN

Odishan Tribal World

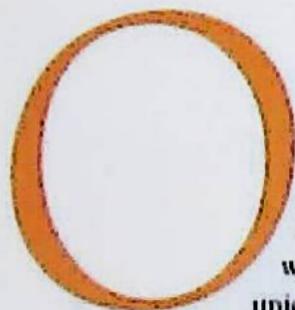


TRIBAL WORLD

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

2013





Odisha the most captivating region of India, is often referred as an attractive treasure house of culture and customs, religions and traditions, languages and literatures, art, crafts and architecture, science 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. In the Indian Subcontinent, it enjoys a unique situational advantage of being the meeting ground of the north and south Indian cultures.

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. They usually live in uni-ethnic / multi-ethnic villages.

It is unique to note that Odishan tribal communities epitomize the tribal cultural fabric of our nation. Barring the N.E. States, the maximum numbers of tribal communities i.e. 62 are living in

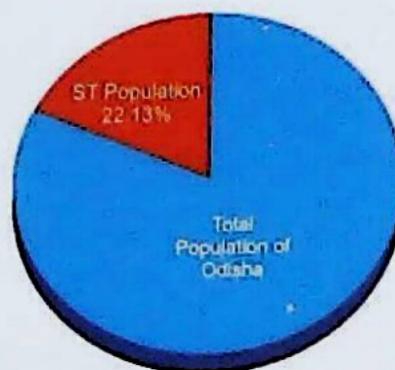
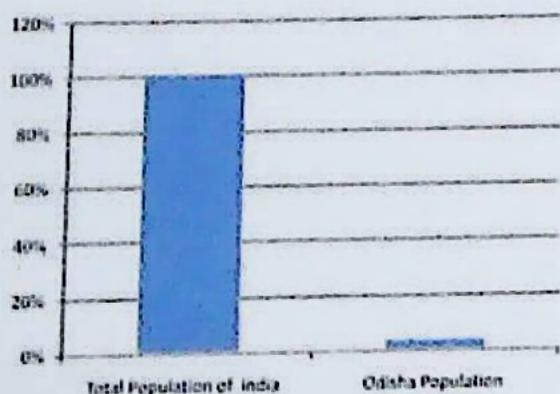




Odisha Tribal Forest

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

According to 2001 Census, Odisha's share of total population of the country was 3.6% and share of STs was 9.7%. The STs number 81.45 lakh persons who constitute 22.13% of the total population and it occupies the 16th position in the States of our country. As regards number of ST population, it occupies the 3rd position in India.



BAGATA

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Location (Major) | : Sundergarh, Mayurbhanja, 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

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 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 & Rituals | : Chaita Navami, Dussera, Bidi, Phag, Hareli, Pola |
| 5. Religion | : Autonomous Tribal Religion |

BANJARA, BANJARI

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



BATHUDI

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



BHOTTADA, DHOTADA

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



BHUIYA, BHUYAN

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



BHUMIA

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





BHUMIJ

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



BHUNJIA

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



BINJHAL

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 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 & Rituals | : Karama, Harali Parab, Pus Punei or Madhen Parab, Magh Parab |
| 5. Religion | : Autonomous Tribal Religion |



BINJHIA, BINJHOA

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



BIRHOR

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 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 & Rituals | : Magh Parab, Hero, Baha, Makar, Kali Puja, Dussera |
| 5. Religion | : Autonomous Tribal Religion |

BONDO PORAJA

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



CHENCHU

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



DAL

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



DESUA BHUMIJ

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



DHARUA

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





DIDAYI

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



GADABA

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



GANDIA

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



GHARA

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



GOND, GONDO

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

HO

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



HOLVA

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



JATAPU

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



JUANG

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



KANDHA GAUDA

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





KAWAR

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



KHARIA, KHARIAN

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



KHARWAR

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



KHOND, KOND KANDHA, ETC.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 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 & Rituals | : Ghanta Parab, Meria, Dakina, Mandiarani, Korubiha, Dussera |
| 5. Religion | : Autonomous Tribal Religion |



KISAN

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

KOL

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, KOL LOHARAS

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



KOLHA

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

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



KONDA DORA

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





KORA

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



KORUA

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



KOTIA

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



KOYA

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



KULIS

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, Jitra, Nuakhai
5. Religion : Hinduism with admixture of Animism

LODHA

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

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

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

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

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, Soharai, Dussera
5. Religion :





MATYA

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

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, MUNDA LOHARA MUNDA MAHALIS

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



MUNDARI

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



OMANATYA

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

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



PARENGA

1. Location : Koraput, Malkangiri
2. Language : Gorumi (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

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

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

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

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



SAORA, SAVAR, SAURA, SAHARA

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

1. Location : Gajapati, Dhenkanal, 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

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

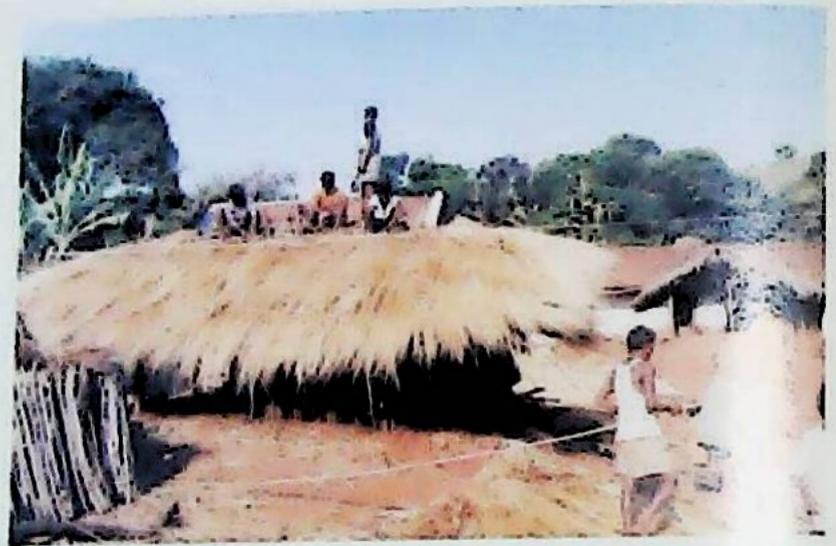


THARUA

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

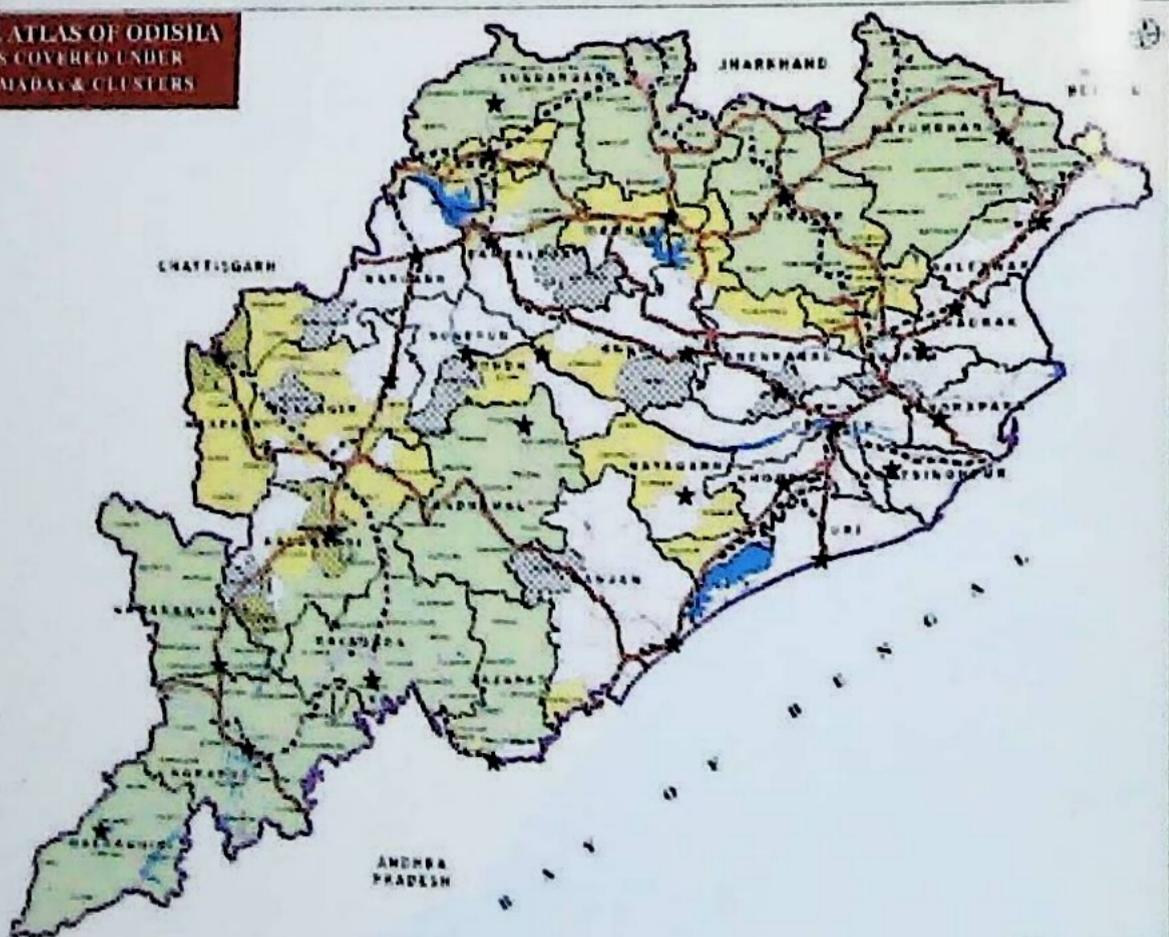
ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

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 and 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

TRIBAL ATLAS OF ODISHA
AREAS COVERED UNDER
ITDA, MADAS & CLUSTERS



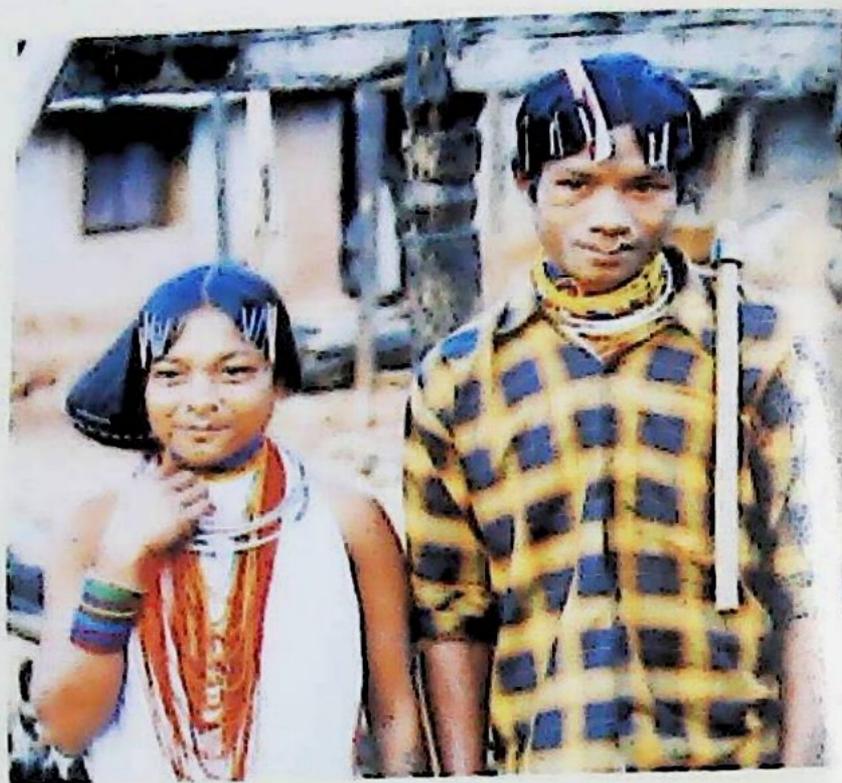
Nawarangpur district. Sal is the dominant species. The predominant Tribal Communities, like Kandha, Saora, Paraja, Koya, Gond, Gadaba and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, like Bondo, Didayi, Kuita Kondha, Dongria Kandha, Saora, Lanjia Saora and Chukutia Bhunjia dwell in this region.

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.



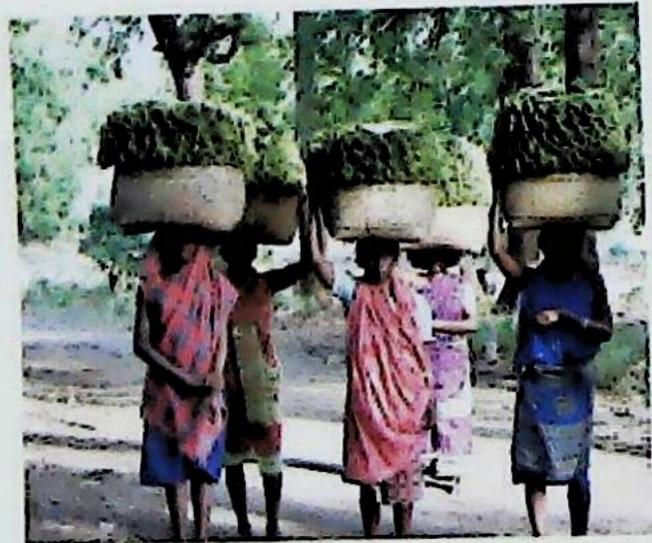
SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

Tribal communities have retained several socio-cultural peculiarities for managing their internal affairs. These socio-cultural 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 and not a single matrilineal group is seen. Moreover, the families are generally monogamous, patrilocal and mostly of nuclear type.

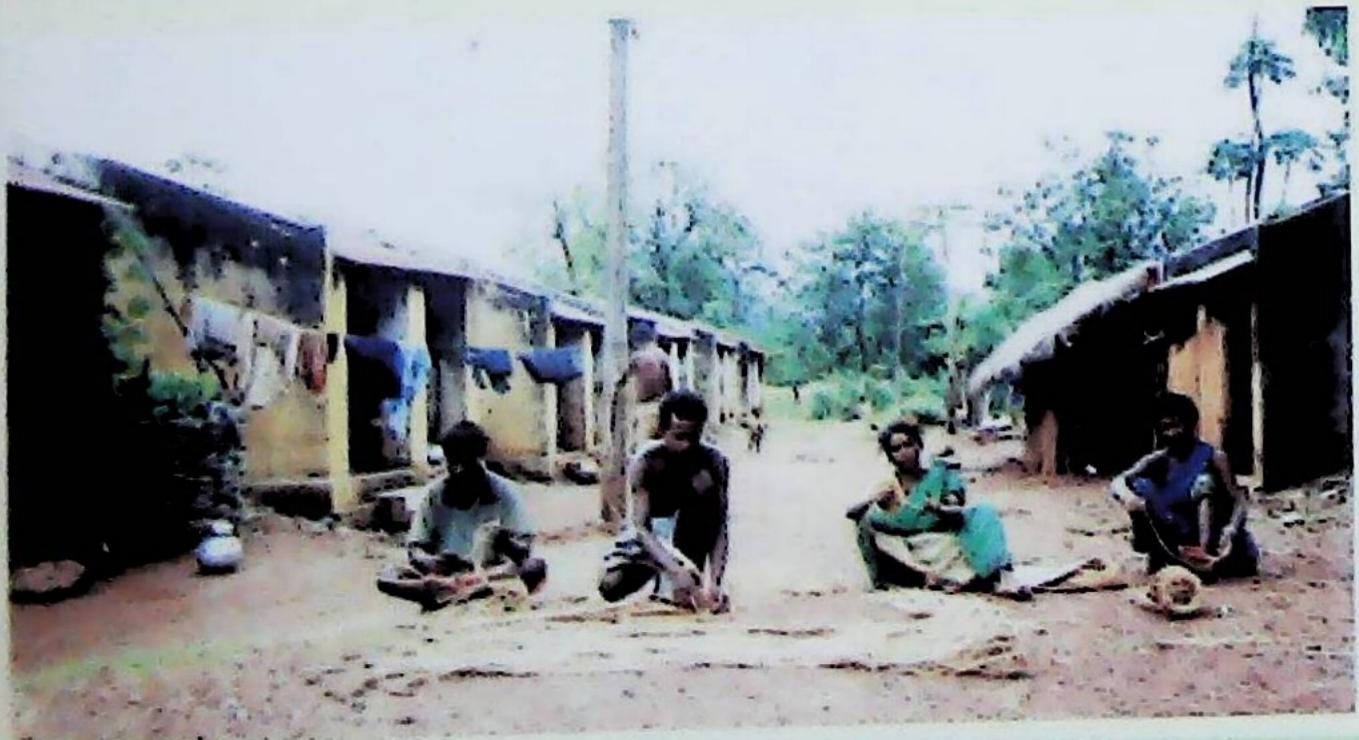


TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal economy in Odisha is subsistence-oriented. It shows wide variation in the economic pursuits which are greatly influenced by ecological characteristic of their habitat and own culture and tradition. Basing on their traditional economy the tribes of Odisha may be grouped under (a) hunters and food-gatherers, (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 Kandha, Munda, Ho and Gond inhabiting comparatively plain areas of State carry on settled cultivation.) and (f) industrial workers (Munda, Kolha, Ho, Oraon, and Gond). Tribal economy still revolves round agriculture in some form or other and continues to be the mainstay of the people as about 90 per cent of their main workers have returned as cultivators and agricultural laborers.



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 Kurumba 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, Pakan, Munda, Gomango, Badnaik, Manjli among Santal, Juang and Bhuyan, Oraon, Ho, Saora and Kandha respectively. In



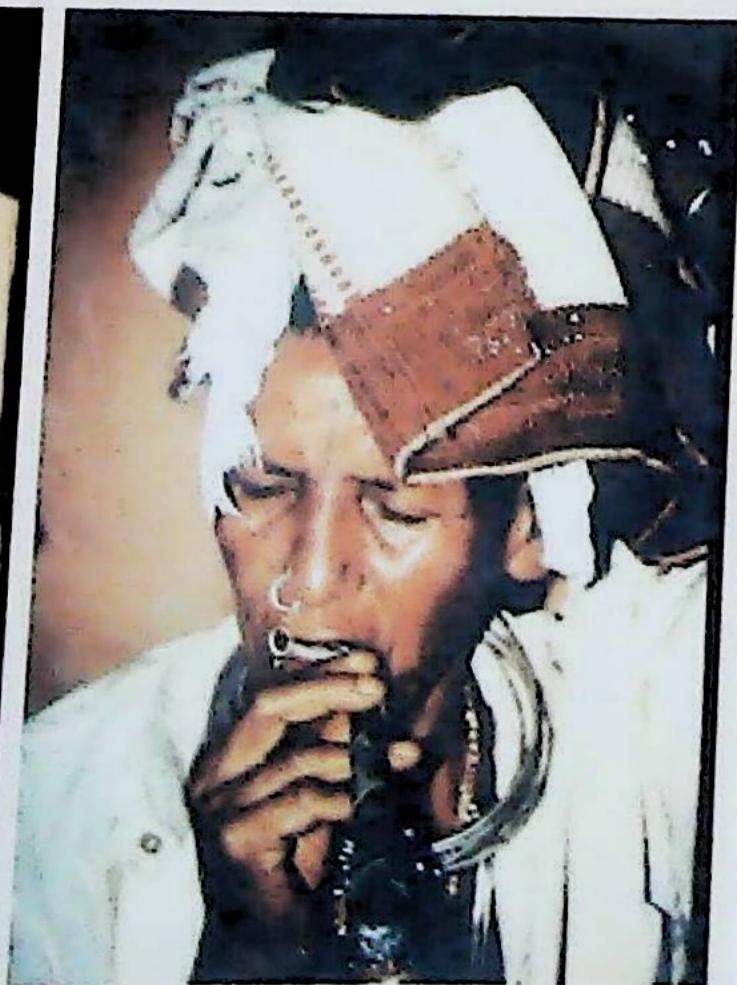
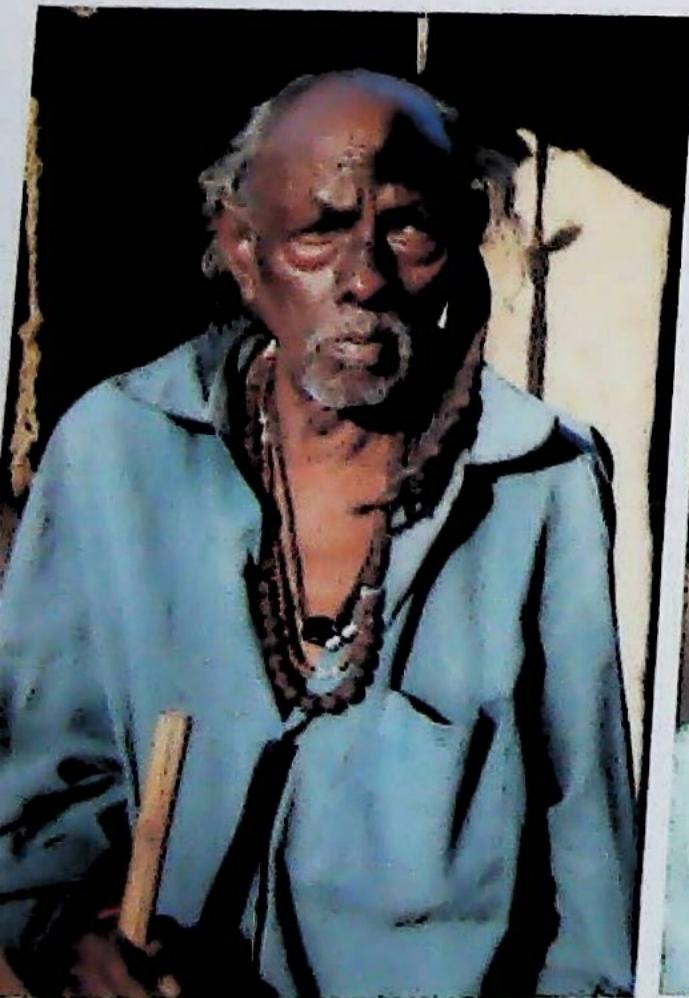
Mayurbhanj district, where Santal, Ho, Bathudi and Bhumij tribes live, the inter village territorial unit is known as 'Pargana' and its head is called Parganadar. In Keonjhar district where Juang and Bhuyan are found it is known as Pirha and the head is called Sardar. In southern Odisha where tribes, like Kandha, Saora, Poroja, Gadaba, Koya etc. inhabit, the inter-village territorial unit is called Mutha with Muthadar as its head. The head of these organisations were invariably selected by the local administration from among the dominant tribal groups in the area and assigned with the duties of supervising the work of the village heads and adjudicate inter-village disputes.

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.

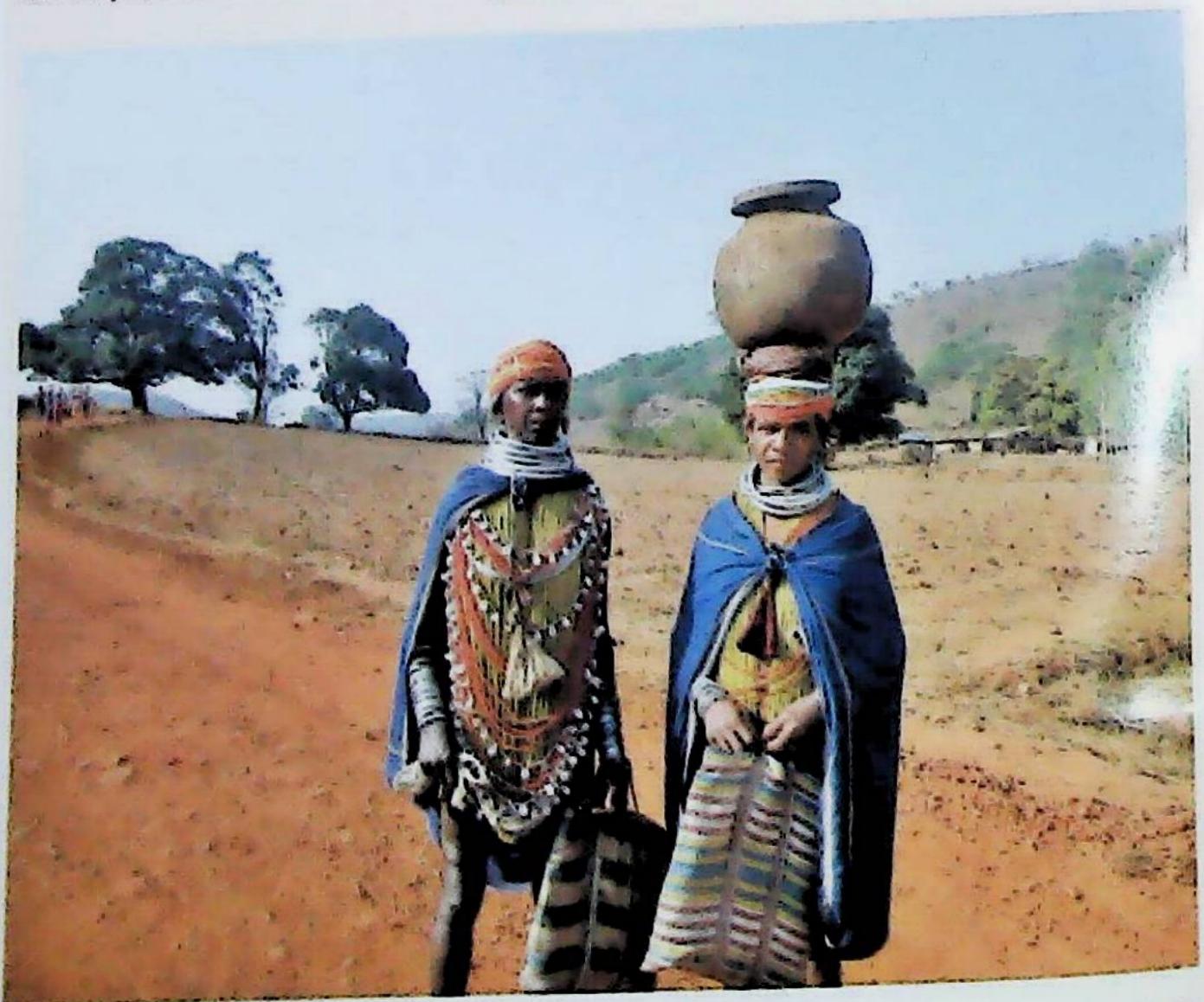
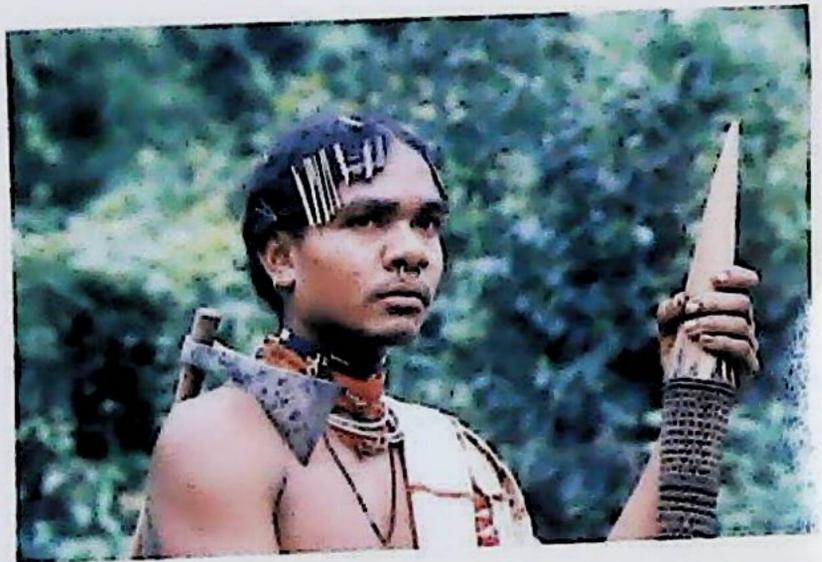
Amongst almost all tribes, there is a set of specialists to communicate with supernatural powers and to appease them by offering food and sacrifice from time to time for the safety and prosperity of the people. A priest is

generally employed at the village level to officiate in religious rituals on behalf of the whole village. There are also other experts, like shaman, shamanin, medicine man and witch-doctor to diagnose the causes of ailments or trouble affecting an individual or the group and to perform appropriate rites for prevention and cure. 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, Boita among Juang, Naega among Oraon, Buya among Lanjia Saora, Bija 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 (PTGS)

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

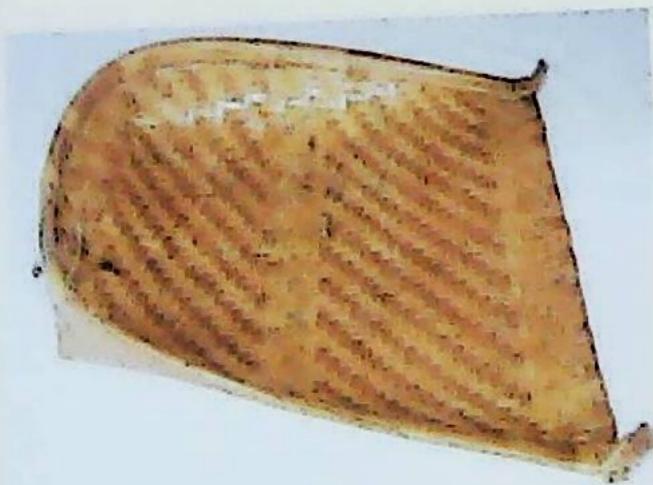


The ingenious art and crafts of STs manifest their cultural efflorescence. The Bonda women weave their clothes, *ringa*, women wear of one and half feet in size and *gasi*, a loin cloth or men's wear. *Ringa* is a piece of typical Bonda textile, prepared out of natural fibers collected from the bark of tree and spun, designed and woven by the Bonda craftsman. The art of rope making is a significant aspect of Mankirdia 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.

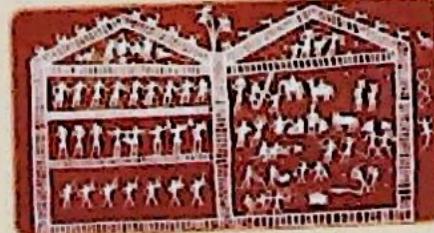




Further it substantiates their aesthetic, cultural and religious life. The Didayi people practise both shifting and settled cultivation. They collect green bamboos and process them into slits for preparation of different baskets, *dolleys* for storing grains and other usable items of house decoration 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/PTGs	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 broomstick making.	
DIDAYI 	Bamboo basketry & broomstick making, weaving of handloom clothes	
DUNGARIA KANDHA 	Embroidery, wood carving and decorating, Comb making, wall painting	
HILL KHARIA 	Collection and processing of honey, resin, arrowroot, broomstick 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 stick making</p>	
<p>PAUDI BHUYAN</p> 	<p>Broom stick 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. To them dance and song are group activities forming integral part of the celebration of religious festivals, wedding and funeral and occasionally for enjoyment and relaxation. The orchestra includes different types of musical instruments varying from one group to another, drums of diverse shapes and sizes, different types of string instruments, flute and different varieties of gong and clapper are used.

Tribal dance is characterized not only by its originality and spontaneity but also for its rhythmic movement, free expression of emotion and colorful customs and attire. The song theme is considerably influenced by the natural phenomena and the subject matter based on folklore and legends relating to the supernatural forces.



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. The unmarried boys and girls take active part in dancing and singing while married and experienced men and women guide them. The women dancers play on with '*Ramakathi*', an instrument made of two pieces of polished wood, which produces beautiful sound with little cymbals fitted with them.



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', 'Khundi' 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'S 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.



KARAMA DANCE

Karama is the most colorful dance among the Binjhal, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan and Kol tribes of Odisha. It is a ritual dance. It is performed in honor of 'Karmasani' or 'Karmarani', the deity for granting children and who is also believed to be the cause of good and bad fortune. On the eleventh



day of the full moon of *Bhadra* the boys and girls go to the jungle singing and beating drums and cut a branch of the 'Karam' or 'Sal' tree, which is brought to a decorated circular place of the village, where the dance take place. The branch of the tree is ceremonially placed at the center, where the dance takes place. Songs are sung, drums are beaten and the young people dance vigorously.

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*, *Kanama*, *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 Odisha 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, Jabus, Karana, Juman, and Biha* dance. Each dance has its own peculiar steps and movements like *Oraon* and *Kharua*. 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. After the dance is played the young men and women get together near the 'Mardaj' where the dance takes place.

Biha or marriage dance of the Kisan 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. During the dance they sing *Biha* songs in their own dialect. *Mandal* remains the only accompanying drum of their dances.



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, Daba, Gali, Jhika, Ringa and Karam. Each dance form has its relevance to special occasion for its performance. All the forms are related to their socio-cultural and economic settings.



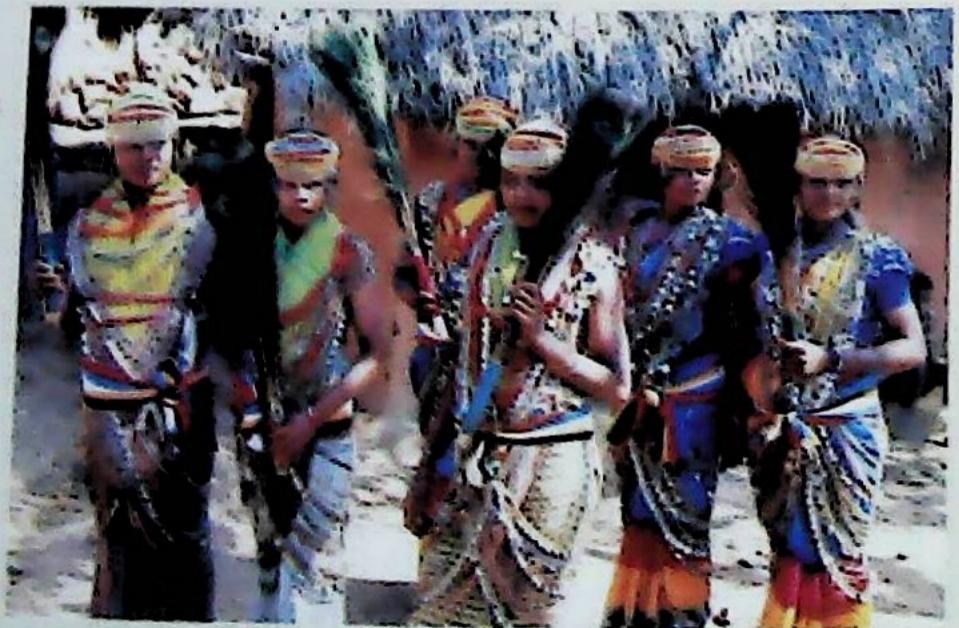
BIJAPANDU DANCE

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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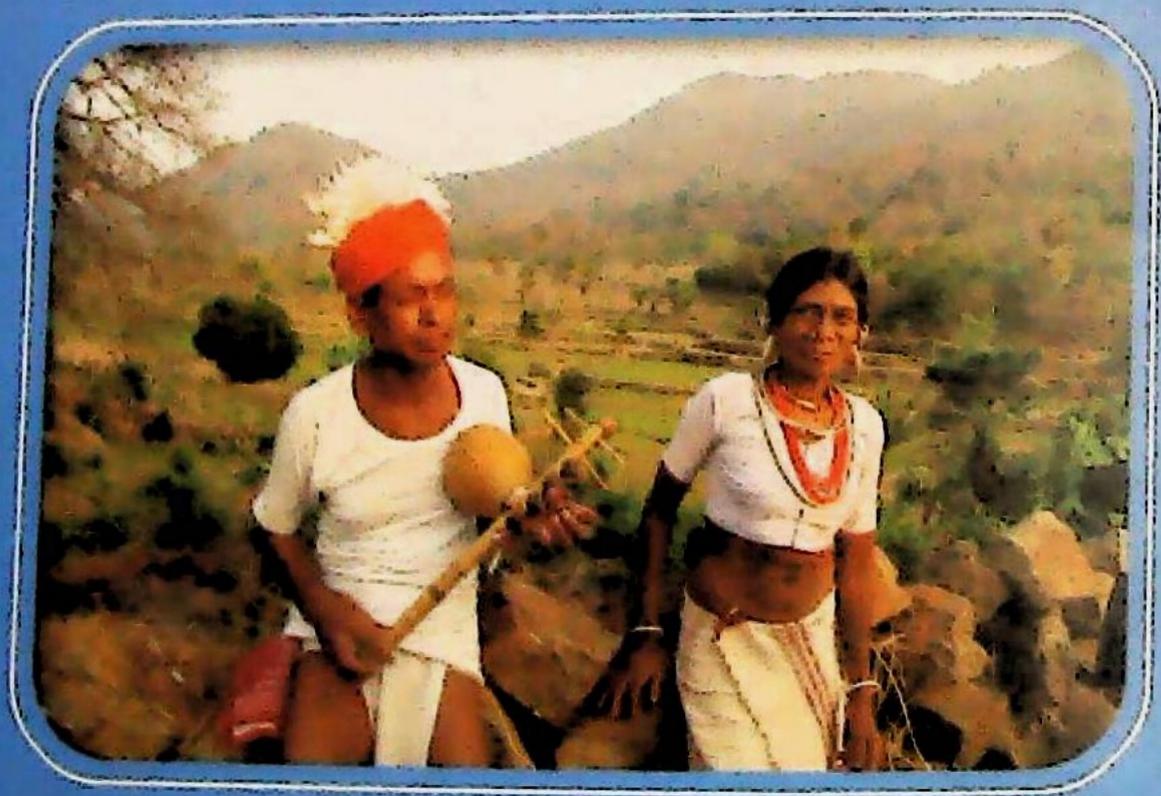
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