

Bihar

Santhal Tribe

Origin and Existence: Originated in the northeastern regions of India, primarily in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.

One of the largest indigenous communities in India.

Traditional Culture: Rich oral traditions and folklore, passed down through generations.

Deep connection to nature, with a belief in spirits and deities.

Traditional Art and Craft: Known for "Sohrai" and "Chaitra" paintings, depicting daily life, rituals, and nature.

Skilled in traditional crafts like pottery, weaving, and woodcraft.

Lifestyle and Occupation: Traditionally agricultural, practicing shifting cultivation.

Also engaged in hunting, fishing, and gathering from the forest.

Traditional Attire and Adornments: Traditional attire includes simple garments made from handwoven fabric.

Adornments comprise jewelry made from beads, shells, and metals.

Cuisine and Diet: Reliance on locally grown crops like rice, millets, and pulses.

Diet includes non-vegetarian items like fish and game.

Music, Dance, and Festivals: "Baha" dance is a traditional dance form, often performed during festivals.

Celebrate festivals like "Baha Parab" with music, dance, and rituals.

Societal Importance: Play a significant role in preserving indigenous culture and traditions.

Highlight the cultural diversity of India and contribute to its social fabric.



Munda Tribe

Origin and Existence: Originated in the northeastern and central regions of India, particularly in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and West Bengal.

One of the prominent Adivasi communities with a rich history.

Traditional Culture: Strong oral traditions with folklore, myths, and rituals.

Deep-rooted connection to nature, spirits, and ancestral practices.

Traditional Art and Craft: Skilled in traditional crafts like basket weaving, pottery, and metalwork.

Expressive art forms often depict daily life, nature, and religious beliefs.

Lifestyle and Occupation: Historically agrarian, practicing shifting cultivation and forest-based livelihoods.

Also engaged in hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Traditional Attire and Adornments: Traditional attire includes garments made from handwoven fabrics.

Adornments feature jewelry crafted from beads, shells, and metals.

Cuisine and Diet: Diet comprises locally grown crops such as rice, millets, and pulses.

Non-vegetarian items like fish, game, and locally available protein sources are common.

Oraon (Kurukh) Tribe

Origin and Existence: The Oraon (Kurukh) tribe has its roots in the Chota Nagpur Plateau, primarily residing in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and West Bengal.

They hold a significant historical presence as one of the indigenous tribes in India.

Traditional Culture: Rich oral traditions form the backbone of their cultural heritage, featuring myths, folk tales, and rituals.

Deeply spiritual, their cultural practices often revolve around nature and ancestral spirits.

Traditional Art and Craft: The Oraon (Kurukh) community is skilled in various traditional crafts, including basket weaving, pottery, and wood carving.

Their artistic expressions often depict themes inspired by nature, mythology, and daily life.

Lifestyle and Occupation: Historically agrarian, the tribe practiced shifting cultivation and relied on forest-based livelihoods.

Engaged in traditional occupations such as hunting, fishing, and gathering to sustain their way of life.

Traditional Attire and Adornments: Traditional attire includes garments made from handwoven fabrics adorned with tribal motifs.

Adornments feature jewelry crafted from beads, shells, and metals, reflecting their cultural identity.

Cuisine and Diet: The Oraon (Kurukh) diet is centered around locally grown crops like rice, millets, and vegetables.

Non-vegetarian items such as fish, game, and other protein sources are integral to their culinary practices.

