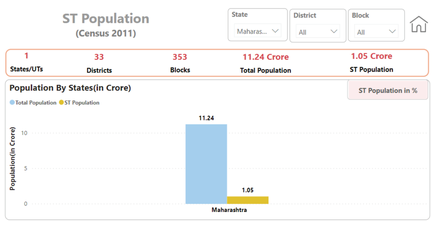
Maharashtra



Andh tribs

The Andh tribe, also known as Andh Bhil or Anhale, is an indigenous tribal community primarily found in the state of Maharashtra, India.
They are recognized as a Scheduled Tribe, indicating their historically disadvantaged social and economic status.
The Andh people are concentrated in hilly regions of Maharashtra, including districts like Thane, Nashik, Ahmednagar, and Pune.
They are also found in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
The Andh tribe has its own distinct language called Andh, belonging to the Bhil language family.
Many Andh people are bilingual, speaking both Andh and mainstream languages like Marathi and Hindi.
Traditionally, they relied on subsistence agriculture, forest resources, and hunting-gathering for their livelihood.
Over time, some Andh individuals have transitioned to wage labor, farming, and small-scale businesses due to changing lifestyles and land pressure.
The Andh community has rich cultural heritage, with unique customs, traditions, and art forms.
They have a vibrant oral tradition of folklore, songs, and dances that play a significant role in their cultural practices.
The Andh tribe celebrates various festivals and occasions with music, dance, and traditional rituals.
Similar to many tribal communities in India, the Andh tribe faces challenges related to education, healthcare, poverty, and land rights.
The government and various organizations are working to address these issues and promote socio-economic development within the Andh community.

Gond Tribe

Gond Art

Gond tribe: Prominent indigenous community in India.
Geographic presence: Central and northwestern India.
Culture: Unique language (Gondi) and intricate art forms.
Shifting cultivation: Traditional farming method.
Nature connection: Worship natural elements like trees and animals.
Festivals: Celebrate agricultural and nature-related festivals.
Social structure: Organized around clans and village councils.
Challenges: Land displacement, poverty, limited education, healthcare.
Development efforts: Government and NGOs working to support them.
Gond art: Colorful paintings depict stories, nature, daily life.
International recognition: Gond art as a unique tribal art form.
Income source: Gond art provides livelihood for many families.
Cultural contribution: Enrich India's diverse heritage and traditions.

Katkari

The Katkari tribe is an indigenous tribal community primarily found in the state of Maharashtra, India. They are recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in India, indicating their historically disadvantaged social and economic status.

The Katkari people are primarily concentrated in the hilly regions and forested areas of Maharashtra, including districts such as Thane, Raigad, Pune, and Ahmednagar. They have a distinct language known as Katkari, which belongs to the Bhil language family.

Historically, the Katkari tribe has been dependent on traditional occupations such as hunting, gathering forest produce, and shifting cultivation. However, with changes in their environment and lifestyle, many Katkari people have transitioned to settled agriculture, wage labor, and other economic activities.

The Katkari tribe has a unique cultural heritage, with their own customs, traditions, and art forms. They have a rich oral tradition, including folk songs and stories that are passed down through generations. Their festivals and rituals are often characterized by music, dance, and traditional practices.

The Katkari community has faced several challenges, including poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare, and land alienation. Efforts are being made by the government, NGOs, and various organizations to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Katkari tribe and preserve their cultural identity.

Gathering Forest Products

Warli

The Warli tribe is an indigenous tribal community primarily found in the state of Maharashtra, India. The Warli people have a rich cultural heritage and are known for their unique art, traditions, and way of life.

The Warli tribe is concentrated in the mountainous and forested regions of Maharashtra, especially in the districts of Palghar, Thane, Nashik, and Ahmednagar. They have a distinct language known as Warli, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family.

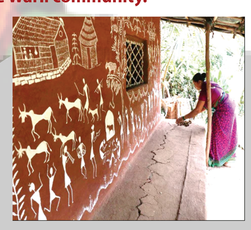
The Warli people have a predominantly agrarian lifestyle, relying on farming, fishing, and gathering forest produce for their livelihood. They practice shifting cultivation, known as "dap" or "slash-and-burn" agriculture, and cultivate crops such as rice, millets, and vegetables.

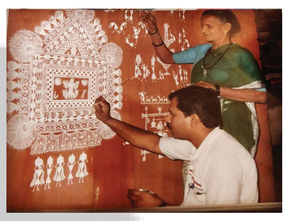
One of the notable aspects of the Warli tribe is their art form, known as Warli painting. Warli paintings are characterized by simple geometric shapes, stick figures, and use of white pigment on a red ochre background. These paintings depict scenes from their daily lives, including agricultural activities, festivals, and rituals.

The Warli tribe has a rich cultural heritage, and their festivals and rituals are an integral part of their social fabric. They celebrate various occasions, such as weddings and harvest festivals, with music, dance, and traditional rituals. Warli dance and music are known for their rhythmic beats and vibrant performances.

In recent years, efforts have been made to preserve and promote the Warli culture and art form. Warli paintings have gained recognition both within India and internationally as a unique form of indigenous art.

It's important to note that the Warli tribe continues to face various challenges, including issues related to land rights, poverty, and limited access to education and healthcare. Efforts are being made by the government, NGOs, and various organizations to address these challenges and support the overall well-being of the Warli community.





Tribes found in Maharashtra

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Barda
4. Bavacha, Bamcha
5. Bhaina
6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
7. Bhattra
8. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhwar
11. Birhul, Birhor
12. Omitted
13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
14. Dhanwar
15. Dhodia
16. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
17. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
18. Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.
19. Halba, Halbi
20. Kamar
21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
22. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
23. Khairwar
24. Kharia
25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
26. Kol
27. Kolam, Mannervarlu
28. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
30. Koli Malhar
31. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
36. Oraon, Dhangad
37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
39. Parja
40. Patelia
41. Pomla
42. Rathawa
43. Sawar, Sawara
44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
45. Omitted
46. Varli
47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia