



Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Report 2024

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme aims to enhance interaction and promote mutual understanding between people of different states/UTs through the concept of state/UT pairing. Our Ramnarain Ruia College Autonomous College has pair with state Odisha. To promote a sustained and structured cultural activities connect in areas of language, tradition, religion, tourism, culture our college students this year taken participation in submitting research presentation for this academic year. To celebrate Unity in diversity, to create bond our students taken part in group assignment with the help finding literature, religious views, mythological stories behind culture likewise prepared presentations.

As per the mission of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat our Ruia college students prepared presentation on comparison between cultures, tribal religion of Odisha and Maharashtra. The main objective was to enhance richness of culture, religious philosophical study about states.



EXPLORING ODISHA

ART | CULTURE | RELIGION | BIODIVERSITY

- Nia Yeole (2591)
- Pratiksha Khopekhar (2537)
- Sharvari Ambhore (2503)
- Aayushi Panchal (2548)
- Riddhi Phatak (2560)
- Tanvi Rajadhyaksh (2564)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRIBAL CULTURE BETWEEN

MAHARASHTRA & ODISHA

- Priyal Hardas (2524)
- Priyanka Joshi (2527)
- Rutuja Kamble (2532)
- Purva Patil (2557)
- Jui Sane (2567)
- Srushti Shelke (2574)

Orissa & Maharashtra

Culture and Festivals

- Khushi Bel (2505)
- Vedanti Chavhan (2509)
- Saloni Rajshirke (2565)
- Aditya (2581)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRIBAL CULTURE BETWEEN MAHARASHTRA & ODISHA



MEMBER'S PROFILE

2524

Priyal Hardas

2527

Priyanka Joshi

2532

Rutuja Kamble

2557

Purva Patil

2567

Jui Sane

2574

Srushti Shelke





INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the vibrant world where East meets West, unveiling the rich tapestry of Odisha and Maharashtra. The comparative study of tribal culture in Maharashtra and Odisha unveils the diverse traditions of indigenous communities. The study highlights the impact of society on indigenous communities, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to safeguard their rich history amidst changing sociocultural environments.

LET'S GET STARTED

TRIBE'S OF MAHARASHTRA



GOND TRIBE

The Gond tribe in Maharashtra is distinguished by its vibrant indigenous art, predominantly expressed through intricate paintings, and has a cultural identity closely connected to the state's diverse landscapes.



BHIL TRIBE

The Bhil tribe in Maharashtra, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage, traditional art forms, and a history deeply intertwined with the region's landscape.



WARLI TRIBE

The Warli tribe in Maharashtra is renowned for their unique Warli art, featuring geometric patterns depicting daily life, rituals, and nature, showcasing their deep cultural heritage.

TRIBE'S OF ODISHA



TANIA CHATTERJEE

BONDA TRIBE

The Bonda tribe is a remarkable ethnic group in Odisha, noted for its colorful traditions, traditional dress, and semi-isolated way of life in the state's hilly areas.



SANTHAL TRIBE

The Santhal tribe in Odisha, with a rich cultural heritage, is well-known for its traditional music, dance forms, and a harmonious residing with nature.



GOND TRIBE

The Gond tribe of Odisha is well-known for its distinctive Gondi art, which is distinguished by elaborate patterns and vivid narrative conveyed via paintings.

DIFFERENCES

GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW

- Native to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Tripura are the **Bhils**.
- **Santhals** are found in Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Orissa.
- **Bondas**, part of the first wave of migration from Africa, are found in Odisha.
- **Warlis** are found in mountain and coastal regions along the Maharashtra-Gujarat border.

ARTISTIC HERITAGE

- **Gond** tribe is known for their tattoos and festivals
- **Bhils** are known for their painting of Pithora and folk dance Ghoomar.
- **Santhals**, woodwork experts, produce finely carved items for personal use.
- **Bonda** women create warli paintings, which are the tribal community's cultural intellectual property.



GOND ART

DIFFERENCES

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

- The **Bondas** are primarily animistic but also include Hindu gods in their pantheon.
- Besides this, the Sun and the Moon are worshipped with a number of demigods residing in different streams, forest, swiddens, villages, homes etc.

CUISINE

- **Santhals** ate various vegetables, fruits, like Katha Saga, and occasionally fleshy foods like fish, chicken, mutton, and crab, along with meats like jackal and deer.
- **Bhils** primarily rely on maize, onions, garlic, and chili as their staple food, growing fruits and vegetables in small fields and consuming wheat and rice during festivals and special occasions.
- **Warlis** grow a variety of crops, including wheat and rice.
- The Jatimara festival of **Bondas**, also known as Pus Parba, is a festive event where a tribal priest sacrifices livestock, birds, and propitiates deities with liquor.

DIFFERENCES

TRADITIONAL ATTIRE

- The **Bonda** tribe, a semi-clothed tribe, is known for their colorful beads, silver neckbands, metal rings, and bangles. Men and women wear brass earrings and aluminum rings. Men start wearing ornaments at eight or nine, including headbands, bangles, necklaces, earrings, and rings called Sabah.
- **Santhal** communities have unique traditional dress patterns, with male members wearing hand loom loin cloth (kacha) and women wearing check saree (jhelah), but now using mill-made clothes.
- The **Warli** ladies dress in knee-length sarees. The sari was influenced by the rural areas of Maharashtra.
- Both **Gond** men and women wear silver and aluminum ornaments, while women wear glass bangles, black beads, and cowrie necklaces, and carve tattoos on their bodies.



**BONDA
ATTIRE**

DIFFERENCES

HISTORICAL STRUGGLE

- The **Santhals** are originally from the Champa Kingdom of northern Cambodia.
- The **Bonda** tribe of Odisha, believed to have migrated from Africa 60,000 years ago, continue to speak their Austroasiatic language, Remo, belonging to the Mundari group.
- The **Bhils**, a West Indian subgroup of Indic-Aryan languages, are spoken in West India.
- While the **Warli**, a semi-nomadic group, lived in small groups under a headman.

OCCUPATION

- The **Gond** tribe is known for their tattoos during their festivals.
- While **Santhals** were woodworkers and fishers.
- The **Bonda** are primary workers and food providers, while the Bhils grow fruits and vegetables in small fields.
- The **Warli**, due to demographic changes, are mainly agriculturalists, growing crops like rice and wheat.

DIFFERENCES

LANGUAGE

- Santhal, a language of the **Santhals**, belongs to the North Mundari group of languages.
- Bonda, a south Munda language, is spoken by **Bondas** in Odisha, India.
- **Bhils**, a region-specific language (eg. Marathi, Bhili dialect), is spoken by most people.
- **Warli**, an Indo-Aryan language, usually classified as Marathi or Konkani or Bhili.

MARRIAGE TRADITIONS

- **Warli** women wear toe-rings or necklaces as symbols of marriage, and polygyny is practiced.
- **Bhils** marry young, with boys' first wives expected to be virgins.
- Blood relatives are not married, but marriage between children is common in **Gond**.
- Bonded labor is common, and brides receive dowry. **Santhal** is ideal, with extended families.

SIMILARITIES

GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW

- **Gond** tribe is common in both Maharashtra and Orissa. It is also one of the largest tribal group in both the states.
- **Santhal** and Gond are also found in Madhya Pradesh

ARTISTIC HERITAGE

- The **Santhal and Bonda** tribe in Orissa and Maharashtra, **Warli and Bhil**, are renowned for their paintings, using triangles and stick-like arms to convey emotions.
- They use natural materials and themes like harvest seasons, festivals, nature, and rituals.
- The **Gond** tribe in Maharashtra and Orissa uses similar patterns and themes, focusing on nature.



WARLI ART

SIMILARITIES

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

- The **Santhal** tribe, **Warli** tribe, **Bhil** tribe, Bonda tribe of Orissa, and Warli practice Hinduism, while the Gond tribe in both states worship cults of clan and village deities and ancestor worship.

CUISINE

- The **Santhal and Warli** tribes primarily eat rice and vegetables.
- The Santhal and **Bhil** tribes eat vegetables and potatoes.
- The **Bonda and Warli** tribes eat beef and pork, while the Gond tribe eats two millets, kodo and kutki.

SIMILARITIES

TRADITIONAL ATTIRE

- **Santhal and Warli** tribe women wear saree, men wear loin cloth.
- **Gondi and Warli** people wear dhoti, women wear saree and choli.

HISTORICAL STRUGGLE

- **Santhal and Warli**, both with similar socioeconomic and political backgrounds, share a consciousness of pauperization, alienation, and dignity.
- Both faced major uprisings against British rule, including the Santhal Rebellion 1855-1856, and struggled for freedom through armed revolt and violent struggle.

SIMILARITIES

OCCUPATION

- The people of both **Santhal, gond and Bhil** have traditions of cottage industry, pottery, basket weaving, and floor paint, while also engaging in agriculture, hunting, and gathering.

LANGUAGE

- People of **Gond** tribe in both states speak Dravidian language Gondi, which is an unscripted language.



SIMILARITIES

MARRIAGE TRADITION

- **Santhal and Bhil** tribes practice sororal polygamy, widow remarriage, and sometimes marry by service if parents cannot afford the bride's price.
- Marriage in **Bonda and Bhil** tribes is viewed as an economic and reciprocal bond, with **Santhal and Bhil** also accepting love marriages.

ADMINISTRATION

- The **Gond** tribe in Odisha and **Warli** both have Village council or panchayat for planning and executing developmental activities for the village.



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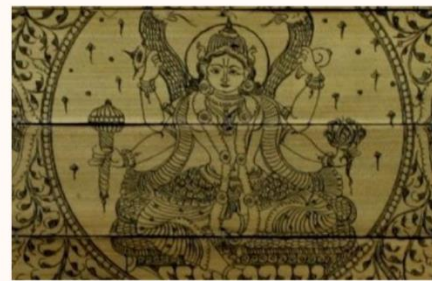
- Odisha, an eastern Indian state on the Bay of Bengal
- Capital - Bhubaneswar
- The region is also known as Utkala and is mentioned by this name in India's national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana".
- Odisha is often referred to as the "Land of Culture" due to its rich and diverse cultural heritage, which includes art, music, dance, literature, and festivals.

ART OF ODISHA



PATTACHITRA

- Originated in early 12th century
- Based on Hindu mythology



PALM LEAF PAINTINGS

- Also known as Talapatra Chitra
- Originated when written communication began
- Considered sacred



SILVER FILIGREE WORK

- More than 500-year old
- Practiced mainly in Cuttack
- Ornaments and decorative items are two main categories



BRASS AND BELL METAL HANDICRAFTS

- Practiced by the people of the "Kansari" caste
- Custom to give bell-metal utensils during daughter's marriage



HORN ART

- The most popular art amongst all is Horn Work.
- A mystical artwork of Odisha, Horn Work showcases an impressive fashion design.
- This is an ancient and traditional craft form prevalent in the state for ages



SAND ART

- Odisha is the birth place of Sand Art. Afterwards it spread all over the world
- Sand Art is carving of sculpture in sand.
- Every year Sand Art Festival is celebrated in Odisha during 1st December to 5th December.
- Every year this Festival is organized by Odisha Tourism.



SAURA ART

- With simple forms and figures that come together to compose intricate narratives in very few colours, the captivating art of the Sauras, has told the story of the tribe for hundreds of years.
- A tribal artform from eastern India, Saura art started out with its ritualistic beginnings on the walls of village homes, to become one of the most beautiful artforms that India is proud of.



APPLIQUE WORK

- Applique work sometimes referred to as "Kantha" embroidery, is a traditional needlecraft used for generations in India.
- The method entails cutting out shapes from fabric and attaching them to a backdrop.



CULTURE OF ODISHA

- Odia is the official language of odisha.
- Odissi is a major ancient classical dance form of odisha
- The 1st Odia novel is widely recognised to be "Chha Maana Atha Guntha"
- Odissi music is the famous music of Odisha
- The cuisine in Odisha is dominated by Odisha Rasogolla, Khira Mohana which is also served as bhog
- The major festivals of the state are Ratha Yatra, Prathamashtami, Rajo, Durga Puja, and Maha Shivratri.
- The traditional forms of outfit has a special place in the heart of native people despite modern clothing taking over.



RELIGION OF ODISHA



- Hinduism is a majority religion in Odisha followed by Islam, Jainism, Sikhism, and Buddhism, with smaller percentages.
- The religion of the tribes of Odisha is an admixture of Animism, animalism, nature worship, supernaturalism, ancestor worship, fetishism shamanism and anthropomorphism.
- Jagannatha, (Sanskrit: “Lord of the World”) form under which the Hindu god Krishna is worshipped at Puri, Odisha
- Odisha has a three dharmic religions as attested by the fact that the Jagannath Temple in Puri is considered to be holy by Hindus, Buddhists and Jains.
- Religious Festivals like
- Rath Yatra (Chariot festival) is one of the most celebrated festivals.

BIODIVERSITY OF ODISHA



- Odisha's unique location in Peninsular India has blessed it with an interesting assemblage of **floral** and **faunal** diversity.
- Being situated in the Eastern part of India covering three biogeographic provinces, the state of Odisha is bestowed with various natural ecosystems like **agrarian**, **forests**, **wetlands**, and **grasslands**.

FLORA OF ODISHA

The state is an abode for over 5174 species of plants and fungi, this diverse range of plant species contributes to its ecological wealth.

SOME OF THE FLORA SPECIES OF ODISHA ARE :-



MANGROVES

- Mangroves form intricate ecosystems along Odisha's coast, offering habitat and protection to diverse flora and fauna.



ORCHIDS

- Scientific name - *Orchidaceae*
- Orchids grace Odisha with their delicate beauty, representing one of the most diverse plant families in the state.



PIASAL

- Scientific Name - *Kydia Calycina*
- Piasal's timber is valued for its strength and is a part of Odisha's diverse forested landscape.



SAL

- Scientific Name - *Shorea robusta*
- Sal, with its towering presence, is one of the dominant tree species in Odisha's forests.



Indian Pangolin



Asiatic elephant

FAUNA OF ODISHA

- Odisha is equally blessed with rich wildlife heritage which are sheltered by largely spread sanctuaries of the state.
- Some prominent fauna found in Odisha are :-Sambar Deer, Indian Pangolin, Asiatic Elephants, Royal Bengal Tiger, Giant Squirrel Chowsinghas, Lion Tailed Macaque, Salt Water Crocodiles etc.

SAMBAR DEER : STATE ANIMAL



- Scientific name - *Rusa unicorn*
- Weight - 225 to 320 kgs
- One of the largest deer species in the world
- High adaptability and elegant horns
- Helps in shaping vegetation and seed dispersal
- Significant presence in Odisha's local traditions and folklore



CONCLUSION

- Till today, the beautiful state of Odisha continues to remain one of the most culturally rich states in India
- We have tried our best to give you a brief walkthrough of the magnificent Odisha through our project.
- The real pleasure of this state's beauty can only be felt by physically going there and exploring, so if you haven't, hope our work motivates you to book your tickets for Odisha 😊



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