



JPSC

Prelims

Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC)

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Jharkhand General Knowledge



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# 1

## CHAPTER

# Jharkhand: A Land of Cultural Richness and Natural Wealth

Jharkhand, located in eastern India, is known for its rich tribal cultures, lush landscapes, and mineral wealth. Home to diverse tribes like the Santhals, Mundas and Oraons, the state blends cultural heritage with natural beauty. Its economy thrives on mining, especially coal and iron ore, though developmental challenges remain. Jharkhand is a unique mix of tradition and modern aspirations.

### The Specific Identity of Jharkhand

#### Who are the Sadan?

The **Sadans** are the **original non-tribal** inhabitants of Jharkhand. The word *Sadan* means **settled people**, in contrast to the **Adivasis**, who were originally **nomadic or semi-nomadic**. The Sadans have lived in Jharkhand for centuries and have developed a distinct cultural identity while coexisting with the tribal groups of the region.

#### ➤ Language and Communication

The Sadan people speak a variety of Indo-Aryan languages, such as Khortha, Nagpuri, Panchpargania and Kurmali. Hindi is also commonly spoken for communication. These languages differ from the Munda and Dravidian languages spoken by the Adivasis, emphasizing the cultural distinction between the Sadans and the tribal communities.

#### ➤ Social Structure and Caste System

The Sadans follow a caste-based system, unlike the clan-based structure of the Adivasis. Traditionally, each caste had specific roles, but modernization and urbanization have brought greater flexibility, reflecting evolving social dynamics.

Caste	Traditional Role
Brahmins	Priests and scholars
Rajputs	Warriors and protectors
Kurmis	Agriculturists and landowners
Kumhars	Potters
Sonars	Goldsmiths
Banias	Traders and merchants
Ahirs	Cattle herders
Chamars	Leatherworkers
Doms	Street performers and cleaners

### ➤ **Physical Features and Ancestry**

- ✓ Aryan influences – Similar to North Indian populations.
- ✓ Dravidian traits – Resembling South Indian populations.
- ✓ Austroasiatic features – Similar to indigenous groups.
- ✓ This diversity reflects the Sadans' long-term interactions with various ethnic groups, contributing to their rich cultural and genetic heritage.

### ➤ **Religious Beliefs and Practices**

- ✓ The Sadans follow Hinduism, enriched by Jain and animistic practices, creating a unique spiritual identity that blends ancient religious teachings with local cultural beliefs.

<b>Tradition</b>	<b>Key Beliefs and Practices</b>
<b>Hindu Traditions</b>	Worship of deities like Shiva, Vishnu, Durga, Kali and Hanuman. Vaishnavism is prominent among some groups. Rituals are led by Brahmin priests.
<b>Jain Influence</b>	Some Sadans follow Jain principles, emphasizing non-violence (Ahimsa), self-discipline and dietary restrictions like avoiding food after sunset, meat and fish.
<b>Animistic and Folk</b>	Belief in ghosts, spirits and supernatural forces. Worship of nature and practice of exorcism, spirit worship and faith healing.

### ➤ **Lifestyle and Clothing**

#### 1. **Traditional Clothing**

- ✓ **Men:** Dhoti, Kurta, Gamchha (cotton towel) and Chadar (shawl).
- ✓ **Women:** Saree, often draped in a style similar to Bengal and Bihar.

#### 2. **Modern Influence**

- ✓ Many young men wear Western attire like shirts, pants and jackets.
- ✓ Women now wear salwar kameez or modern saree styles.

#### 3. **Jewelry and Ornaments**

- ✓ Sadans wear ornaments similar to those in Bihar, Bengal and Odisha
- ✓ **For Women:** Pola (bangles), Sankha (white bangles), Nathiya (nose ring), Sikari (necklace) and tattooing on arms and legs.
- ✓ **For Men:** Rings, amulets and sacred threads.
- ✓ Keeping brass and bronze utensils in the houses is considered a sign of prosperity.

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## **Houses and Architecture**

*Sadans traditionally live in mud houses with thatched roofs, decorated with folk art and symbols. Their courtyards serve as spaces for social gatherings and rituals, and they use earthen pots and brass or bronze utensils for cooking. Wealthier families now build brick houses, reflecting modernization.*

## **Festivals and Celebrations**

*The Sadans celebrate a rich mix of Hindu, tribal and Islamic festivals, reflecting their diverse cultural heritage.*

### **1. Major Hindu Festivals**

- *Holi – Festival of colors.*
- *Diwali – Festival of lights.*
- *Dussehra – Victory of Lord Rama over Ravana.*
- *Kali Puja – Worship of Goddess Kali.*
- *Makar Sankranti – Celebrated with kite flying and feasting.*
- *Karama and Sohrai – Harvest festivals.*

### **2. Tribal Influenced Festivals**

- *Sarhul – Worship of nature and trees.*
- *Tusu Parab – A folk festival of young women.*
- *Jitiya – A festival where mothers fast for their children's well-being.*

### **3. Islamic Festivals**

- *Eid-ul-Fitr – Marking the end of Ramadan.*
- *Muharram – Observed with processions.*

## **Music, Dance and Cultural Traditions**

*Music and dance are integral to Sadan culture, performed during weddings, festivals and special occasions. These traditions reflect a blend of Bengali, Bihari and tribal musical influences.*

### **1. Popular Dance Forms:**

- *Dumkach – A celebratory dance.*
- *Jhumar – A rhythmic dance performed in groups.*
- *Chokra – Traditional folk dance.*
- *Santhal Dance – Though of Adivasi origin, some Sadans also participate.*
- *Ganesh Dance – A devotional dance style.*

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## 2. Folk Songs:

- Sohar – Sung during childbirth.
- Agnayi – Harvest songs.
- Jhumar – Festive songs.

## Historical and Political Background

### 1. British Era and Conflict with Adivasis

During British rule, the divide between Sadans and Adivasis was intensified, with the British encouraging conflict to weaken unity. Adivasis referred to non-tribals, including Sadans, as "**Diku**" (outsiders). The **Kol Rebellion** (1831-32) saw clashes between Sadans and Adivasis over land disputes.

### 2. Modern Political Influence

Sadans have been pivotal in Jharkhand's statehood movement, advocating for political representation and cultural recognition.

## Conclusion

The Sadans are a unique and historically significant community of Jharkhand. They blend Hindu traditions with local customs and have influenced the region's language, music, dance, festivals and political landscape. While they have faced historical conflicts with Adivasis, both communities share cultural exchanges and traditions. Today, the Sadans continue to shape Jharkhand's identity, economy and social fabric.

## Freedom Fighters of Jharkhand

The freedom fighters of Jharkhand were instrumental in India's struggle for independence. Emerging from tribal communities, they opposed British rule and resource exploitation, paving the way for social and political movements that defined the state's identity. Their sacrifices remain a lasting source of inspiration for Jharkhand.

Leader	Background	Contributions
Birsa Munda (1875–1900)	Born in Ulihatu, Ranchi district. Prominent tribal leader and freedom fighter.	Led the Ulgulan (The Great Tumult) against British rule; revived tribal culture, opposed British land systems; contributed to the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908) restricting tribal land transfer.

Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu	Brothers from the Santhal community in Jharkhand.	Led the Santhal Rebellion (1855–1856) against British and zamindari exploitation; mobilized thousands to resist British and landlord injustices.
Tilka Manjhi (1750–1785)	Leader from the Paharia tribe in Santhal Parganas.	Led guerrilla warfare against the British; one of the earliest tribal leaders to rebel against colonial rule in the 1780s.
Jaipal Singh Munda (1903–1970)	Born in Takra-Hatami, Khunti district; educated in Oxford.	Founded the Adivasi Mahasabha (1938); advocated for tribal rights and Jharkhand state formation, contributing to its creation in 2000; Member of the Constituent Assembly.
Gaya Munda	Prominent tribal leader from Jharkhand.	Led revolts against British policies; worked to unite tribal groups for resistance and preservation of cultural heritage.
Jatra Tana Bhagat	Leader from the Oraon tribe.	Initiated the Tana Bhagat Movement (1914); promoted non-violent resistance and rejection of British-imposed laws and taxes.
Pandey Ganpat Rai	A zamindar and served as Dewan to the Maharaja of Chotanagpur.	Allied with Santhal leaders during the Santhal Rebellion; provided strategic support for the uprising.
Nirmal Munda (1893–1973)	Tribal leader from Birmitrapur.	Led the Munda Rebellion (1937–39) against British taxes; advocated for tribal land and resource rights.
Bhagirath Manjhi	Leader from the Manjhi community.	Participated in the Quit India Movement (1942); worked for tribal upliftment, education and self-reliance.
Raghunath Mahato	Freedom fighter from the Kol tribe.	Led the Kol Rebellion (1831–1832) against British exploitation and landlords; fought for tribal governance restoration and land rights. His Rallying cry was “Apna Gaon Apna Raj, Dur Hatao British Raj”.



Budhu Bhagat (1792–1832)	Born in Silagai village, Ranchi district, into an Oraon farmer family	Led the Kol Rebellion (1831–1832) against British forces; employed guerrilla tactics; martyred in the Battle of Silagai. Also known for the Lakra Rebellion.
Sindrai and Bindrai	Brothers from the Santhal community.	Played key roles in the Santhal Rebellion (1855–1856); mobilized Santhals for armed resistance against British rule and the zamindari system.
Phulo and Jhano Murmu	Sisters from the Santhal tribe along with Sumi Murmu.	Actively participated in the Santhal Rebellion, leading armed women's groups and highlighting women's role in resistance.
Nilamber and Pitamber	Brothers from the Kharwar tribe (Bhogta clan), Chemo-Senya village, Latehar district.	Led a revolt during the 1857 Rebellion against British rule; executed after prolonged resistance. Eventually arrested and hanged on 28 March 1859 by the British forces in Lesliganj.
Sheikh Bhikhari (1819–1858)	Born in Chutupalu, Ranchi district.	Served as a commander during the 1857 Rebellion; employed strategic tactics, such as blocking British troop movements; executed in 1858.
Poto Sardar	Leader from the Ho tribe	Led the Ho Rebellion (1820s–1830s); united tribal groups to resist British encroachments on their territories and autonomy. Hero of the Serengasia valley war in present day Jharkhand against the British rule.
Rani Sarveshwari Devi	Leader from Maheshpur, predominantly Mal Paharia tribe.	Led a rebellion against British rule in 1781–1782; fought British exploitation and encroachment on tribal lands; captured and executed in 1807. Her legacy continues to inspire the region.
Tikait Umrao Singh (1810–1858)	The ruler of the small kingdom of Bandhgawa, located in the Ranchi district of Jharkhand.	Led revolts against the British in Hazaribagh.

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## Important Personalities of Jharkhand

### 1. Political Leaders and Administrators

- **Shibu Soren** – Former CM of Jharkhand and leader of the Jharkhand Movement.
- **Babulal Marandi** – First Chief Minister of Jharkhand.
- **Hemant Soren** – Current CM of Jharkhand (as of 2025).
- **Raghubar Das** – Former CM of Jharkhand and BJP leader.
- **Madhu Koda** – Former CM and independent politician.
- **Sita Soren** – Jharkhand politician and daughter-in-law of Shibu Soren.
- **Jaiprakash Narayan** – Played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement and anti-corruption movements.
- **Kariya Munda** – Former Lok Sabha deputy speaker and tribal leader.
- **Sushila Hansda** – Politician known for advocating for tribal rights.

### 2. Social Reformers and Activists

- **Ram Dayal Munda (1939–2011)** – Linguist, tribal rights activist and Rajya Sabha MP. Awarded Padma Shri in 2010.
- **Baba Kartik Oraon (1924–1981)** – Fought for tribal education and empowerment. Founded the Akhil Bharatiya Vikas Parishad organisation.
- **Jaipal Singh Munda (1903–1970)** – First tribal MP in India and key leader of Jharkhand movement. Under his captaincy, India won its first gold medal in the 1928 Olympics.
- **Dr. Nirmal Minz (1927–2021)** – Noted social worker and educationist. Founded the Gossner college in Ranchi.
- **Stan Swamy (1937–2021)** – Activist who fought for tribal rights and justice. He was the oldest person to be accused of terrorism in India.

### 3. Sports Personalities

- **Mahendra Singh Dhoni (born 1981)** – Former captain of the Indian cricket team, World Cup winner in 2011.
- **Deepika Kumari (born 1994)** – World No. 1 archer from Jharkhand.
- **Sumit Panda (born 1979)** – International-level cricketer.
- **Varun Aaron (born 1989)** – Indian right arm fast bowler.
- **Irfan Ansari** – Noted hockey player from Jharkhand.
- **Salima Tete (born 2001)** – Member of the Indian women's hockey team.
- **Nikki Pradhan (born 1993)** – First female hockey player from Jharkhand to represent India in the Olympics.
- **Premlata Agarwal (born 1963)** – First Indian woman to scale the Seven Summits. Awarded Padma Shri in 2013.

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#### 4. Artists, Writers and Cultural Icons

- **Mukund Nayak** – Folk singer, Padma Shri awardee.
- **Mahua Maji** – Writer and Rajya Sabha MP.
- **Simon Oraon** – Padma Shri awardee, known as the ‘Waterman of Jharkhand.’
- **Vinay Kumar Sinha** – Noted filmmaker and cultural activist.
- **Ramchandra Manjhi** – Bhojpuri folk artist famous as Launda Naach Performer. Padma Shri recipient in 2021.
- **Madhu Mansuri Hasmukh** – Famous Nagpuri folk singer. Awarded Padma Shri in 2020.

#### 5. Academicians and Scientists

- **Dr. Kali Prasad Sharma** – Renowned geologist.
- **Dr. Devendra Majhi** – Educationist and scientist from Jharkhand.
- **Dr. Alok Kumar Sinha** – Noted researcher in metallurgy.

#### 6. Business and Industry Leaders

- **Ratan Tata (1937–2024)** – Though not from Jharkhand, his Tata Group has had a major impact on the state's economy.
- **Jamshedji Tata (1839–1904)** – Founder of Tata Steel, which transformed Jamshedpur into an industrial hub.
- **Narayana Murthy** – Infosys co-founder; has business ties in Jharkhand.
- **Anurag Kashyap** – Filmmaker born in Jharkhand.
- **Gautam Adani** – Businessman investing heavily in Jharkhand's infrastructure and energy sectors.

### Formation of Modern Jharkhand: A Detailed Analysis

Jharkhand, India's **28th state**, was officially formed on **15th November 2000**, marking the culmination of a long struggle for tribal identity, autonomy, and resource control. The movement for a separate Jharkhand was rooted in historical, social and economic factors.

#### 1. Historical Background: The Demand for a Separate Jharkhand

##### ➤ Pre-Independence Era:

- ✓ The idea of a separate Jharkhand began during **British rule** when the British government recognized the distinctiveness of the tribal-dominated Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana regions.
- ✓ British administrators created separate governance systems such as the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908) and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (1876) to safeguard tribal land rights.
- ✓ **Jaipal Singh Munda**, a former Indian hockey captain, strongly advocated for tribal autonomy.

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### ➤ **Post-Independence Era:**

- ✓ After independence in 1947, Jharkhand was merged with Bihar, despite cultural and linguistic differences.
- ✓ Many tribal leaders opposed this merger, stating that Bihar's administration ignored Jharkhand's economic and social issues.
- ✓ The first demand for a separate Jharkhand was made in **1948 by the Jharkhand Party**, led by **Jaipal Singh Munda**.

## **2. Major Movements and Protests for Jharkhand's Formation**

The demand for a separate state intensified in the **1970s and 1980s** with the rise of various tribal and student-led movements.

### **A. Jharkhand Party (1950s - 1960s)**

- ✓ Founded by **Jaipal Singh Munda** in the early 1950s.
- ✓ Aimed to create a separate state for the tribal population.
- ✓ The movement weakened after Jaipal Singh merged the party with the Congress in **1963**.

### **B. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) (Founded in 1972)**

- ✓ Led by **Shibu Soren**, the JMM became the most significant force demanding Jharkhand's statehood.
- ✓ It organized protests against land alienation, exploitation of tribals and lack of development.
- ✓ JMM focused on land rights, natural resource control and the cultural identity of tribals.

### **C. All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSU) (1986 - 1990s)**

- ✓ AJSU was formed in **1986** by **Nirmal Mahto** and other student leaders. It was mostly active in Santhal Pargana region.
- ✓ It took the Jharkhand movement to educational institutions and mobilized youth.
- ✓ Unlike JMM, AJSU followed a more aggressive approach, often engaging in violent protests.

### **D. Other Significant Protests and Political Developments**

- ✓ **1995:** The **Bihar Reorganization Committee** recommended **statehood for Jharkhand**.
- ✓ **1998:** The **Bihar Legislative Assembly** passed a resolution supporting Jharkhand's creation.
- ✓ **1999:** The **Union Cabinet** approved the formation of **Jharkhand**, but political disagreements delayed the process.

## **3. Political Decision and Formation of Jharkhand (2000)**

### **A. Role of the BJP and Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

- ✓ The Bharatiya Janata Party (**BJP**) supported Jharkhand's statehood demand in its 1998 election manifesto.
- ✓ When the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) came to power under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Jharkhand issue was prioritized.

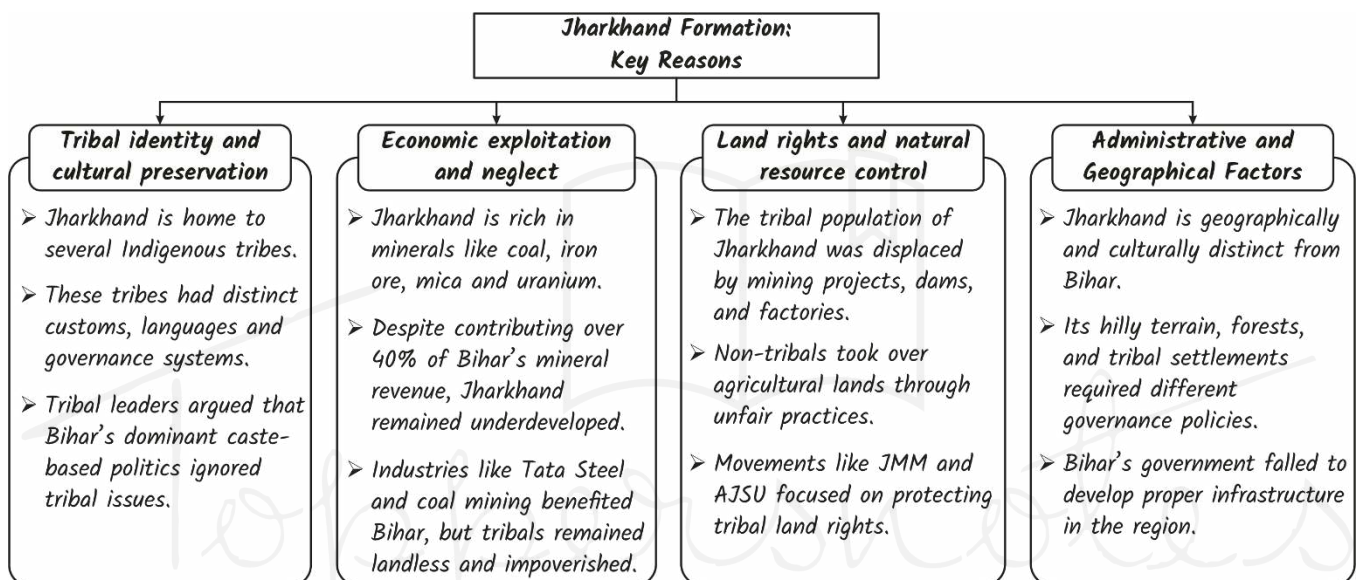
## B. Passage of the Bihar Reorganization Act (2000)

- ✓ On 2nd August 2000, the Bihar Reorganization Bill was passed in Parliament.
- ✓ It was approved by the Rajya Sabha on 11th August 2000 and by the President of India on 25th August 2000.
- ✓ Jharkhand officially became a state on 15th November 2000, marking the birth anniversary of Birsa Munda, the legendary tribal freedom fighter.

## C. First Government of Jharkhand

- ✓ Babulal Marandi of the BJP became the first Chief Minister of Jharkhand.
- ✓ Ranchi was chosen as the capital city due to its central location and tribal significance.

## 4. Key Reasons for the Formation of Jharkhand



## 5. Jharkhand's Growth and Challenges After Statehood

### A. Positive Developments

- ✓ **Rapid Industrial Growth:** Expansion of mining, steel and power industries.
- ✓ **Improved Tribal Representation:** More tribals in politics and administration.
- ✓ **Development in Education:** Establishment of IIM Ranchi, IIT Dhanbad and Central University of Jharkhand.
- ✓ **Better Infrastructure:** Expansion of railways, highways and urban development.

### B. Challenges Faced by Jharkhand

Despite its formation, Jharkhand faces several issues:

- ✓ **Naxalite (Maoist) Insurgency**
  - Naxalite groups operate in rural areas, exploiting tribal discontent.
  - The government has launched several anti-Naxal operations.



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### ✓ **Tribal Land Rights Issues**

- Industrialization and mining continue to displace tribal communities.
- Many tribal protests and legal battles have emerged over land acquisition.

### ✓ **Political Instability**

- Jharkhand has seen frequent changes in government.
- Political parties like BJP, JMM, Congress and AJSU have struggled for control.

### ✓ **Unemployment and Migration**

- Many young people migrate to other states for jobs.
- The education sector lacks enough vocational training.

The formation of Jharkhand marked a significant achievement in tribal self-governance, emphasizing the importance of regional identity, economic rights and land protection. While the state faced numerous challenges, it continues to stand out as one of India's wealthiest states, rich in minerals and home to a vibrant tribal culture that shapes its unique heritage and development.

## **Recognized Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand**

Jharkhand is indeed home to 32 recognized Scheduled Tribes, each with their unique cultural identity, traditions and history. Some of them are mentioned below:

### **1. Asur**

- **Origin:** Indigenous to Jharkhand's Gumla, Lohardaga and Palamu regions.
- **Ethnicity:** Austro-Asiatic ethnic group.
- **Language:** Asuri (Austroasiatic family).
- **Script:** Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari for written communication.
- **Notable:** Known for their traditional iron-smelting skills and rich folklore.

### **2. Baiga**

- **Origin:** Primarily from Madhya Pradesh, with communities in Jharkhand.
- **Ethnicity:** Dravidian ethnic group.
- **Language:** Baigani dialect and local Chhattisgarhi/Hindi variants.
- **Script:** Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.
- **Notable:** Known for sustainable forest management practices and traditional medicine.

### **3. Banjar**

- **Origin:** Nomadic tribe believed to have originated in Mewar region of Rajasthan.
- **Ethnicity:** Indo-Aryan.
- **Language:** Lamani/Lambadi (Indo-Aryan language).
- **Script:** Traditionally oral; now uses regional scripts including Devanagari.
- **Notable:** Known for colorful clothing, jewelry and nomadic trading traditions.

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#### **4. Bathudi**

- *Origin: Indigenous to northern Jharkhand and southern Bengal.*
- *Ethnicity: Proto-Australoid.*
- *Language: Bathudi dialect (influenced by Oriya).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Oriya and Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Traditional hunters and gatherers with distinctive religious practices.*

#### **5. Bedia**

- *Origin: Indigenous to central Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Indo-Aryan.*
- *Language: Bedia dialect of Hindi.*
- *Script: Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for their dance forms and agrarian lifestyle.*

#### **6. Bhumij**

- *Origin: Indigenous to eastern Jharkhand and western West Bengal.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Mundari with local variations.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Connected to Munda tribal groups with unique agricultural traditions.*

#### **7. Binjhia**

- *Origin: Indigenous to western Jharkhand and eastern Chhattisgarh.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed Proto-Australoid and Dravidian.*
- *Language: Binjhia dialect with Sadri influences.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for their basketry and hunting skills.*

#### **8. Birhor**

- *Origin: Indigenous forest-dwelling tribe of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Birhor (Munda language family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Nomadic hunter-gatherers known for rope-making skills; one of the PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups).*

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#### **9. Birjia**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand's Gumla and Lohardaga regions.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Birjia dialect (Munda language family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Small population with unique agricultural practices; classified as PVTG.*

#### **10. Chero**

- *Origin: Believed to be descendants of Bhars who ruled parts of eastern UP and Bihar.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed Indo-Aryan and indigenous.*
- *Language: Chero dialect influenced by Hindi.*
- *Script: Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Historical rulers with rich cultural traditions and unique governance systems.*

#### **11. Chik Baraik**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand plateau.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed tribal ancestry.*
- *Language: Sadri and regional dialects.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for traditional weaving and textile skills.*

#### **12. Gond**

- *Origin: One of India's largest tribal groups with presence across central India.*
- *Ethnicity: Dravidian.*
- *Language: Gondi (Dravidian language family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari; historical Gond script (Gondi lipi) is being revived.*
- *Notable: Rich cultural heritage with unique art forms and governance traditions.*

#### **13. Gorait**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand and Bihar.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed Indo-Aryan and indigenous.*
- *Language: Gorait dialect related to Magahi.*
- *Script: Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Traditional agricultural community with distinct cultural practices.*



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#### 14. Ho

- *Origin: Indigenous to Kolhan region of Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Ho (Austroasiatic family).*
- *Script: Warang Citi (their own script developed in the 20th century).*
- *Notable: Strong cultural identity with unique festivals like Maghe and self-governance traditions*

#### 15. Kanwar

- *Origin: Indigenous to northern Jharkhand and southern Chhattisgarh.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed tribal ancestry.*
- *Language: Kanwar dialect with regional influences.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for agricultural practices and basketry skills.*

#### 16. Karmali

- *Origin: Indigenous to eastern Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed tribal ancestry.*
- *Language: Sadri and regional dialects.*
- *Script: Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Traditional forest-dependent community with unique hunting techniques.*

#### 17. Kharia

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand and Odisha.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Kharia (Austroasiatic family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Three main divisions: Hill Kharia (PVTG), Dudh Kharia and Dhelki Kharia*

#### 18. Kharwar

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand and eastern UP.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed tribal ancestry.*
- *Language: Kharwari dialect with Hindi influence.*
- *Script: Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Traditional farmers with rich cultural folklore and stories.*

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## 19. Khond

- *Origin: Primarily from Odisha with communities in Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Dravidian.*
- *Language: Kui/Kuvi (Dravidian family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Oriya and Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for their unique agricultural practices and religious traditions.*

## 20. Kisan

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand-Odisha border regions.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Kisan dialect (related to Kurukh).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- **Notable:** *Primarily agricultural community with distinct cultural practices.*

## 21. Kora

- *Origin: Indigenous to eastern Jharkhand and West Bengal.*
- *Ethnicity: Proto-Australoid.*
- *Language: Kora dialect influenced by Bengali.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Bengali and Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for their basket-making skills and hunting traditions*

## 22. Kol

- *Origin: Indigenous to central and eastern India.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic/Mixed.*
- *Language: Kol dialects with regional variations.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: One of the ancient tribal groups mentioned in historical texts.*

## 23. Korwa

- *Origin: Indigenous to northern Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Korwa (Munda family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Classified as PVTG; known for shifting cultivation practices.*

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## **24. Lohra**

- *Origin: Indigenous to central Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Mixed tribal ancestry.*
- *Language: Lohra dialect with Mundari influences.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Traditional ironworkers with unique metallurgic knowledge.*

## **25. Mahli**

- *Origin: Indigenous to eastern Jharkhand.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Mahli dialect (related to Santali).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for their bamboo craftsmanship and basketry.*

## **26. Mal Pahariya**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Rajmahal hills.*
- *Ethnicity: Dravidian.*
- *Language: Malto (Dravidian family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Hill-dwelling community with unique agricultural practices.*

## **27. Munda**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Chota Nagpur plateau.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Mundari (Austroasiatic family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; some use Warang Citi; now commonly uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: One of the largest tribes with historical resistance movements like Ulgulan.*

## **28. Oraon**

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand's Chota Nagpur plateau.*
- *Ethnicity: Dravidian.*
- *Language: Kurukh (Dravidian family).*
- *Script: Tolong Siki (their own script); also uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Known for Sarhul festival and Dhumkuria (traditional education system).*

### 29. Parhaiya

- *Origin: Indigenous to Palamau and Hazaribagh regions.*
- *Ethnicity: Proto-Australoid.*
- *Language: Parhaiya dialect with regional influences.*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Classified as PVTG; known for their forest-dependent lifestyle.*

### 30. Santhal

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar.*
- *Ethnicity: Austro-Asiatic.*
- *Language: Santali (Austroasiatic family).*
- *Script: Ol Chiki (their own script developed in 1925).*
- *Notable: Largest tribe in Jharkhand with rich cultural traditions, music (Baha) and historical resistance movements (Santhal Rebellion).*

### 31. Sauria Paharia

- *Origin: Indigenous to Rajmahal hills.*
- *Ethnicity: Dravidian.*
- *Language: Malto (Dravidian family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Classified as PVTG; hill-dwelling community with unique hunting practices.*

### 32. Savar/Sabar

- *Origin: Indigenous to Jharkhand and Odisha.*
- *Ethnicity: Proto-Australoid.*
- *Language: Savara (Munda language family).*
- *Script: Traditionally oral; now uses Devanagari.*
- *Notable: Ancient tribe mentioned in Ramayana; known for traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.*

#### **Facts related to tribes:**

- *Madhya Pradesh has the highest tribal population in India according to the Census 2011, followed by Orissa, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.*
- *Tribes constitute 8.6% of India's population (2011 census).*
- *Odisha has the highest number of scheduled tribes in India with 62 tribes scheduled as STs. It also issues the Tribal Atlas of Odisha*
- *Bhil is the largest tribal group in India as per 2011 Census constituting approximately 38% of the total scheduled tribal population of India, followed by Gonds.*