

Indian Tribal Ornaments; a Hidden Treasure

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Abstract: *In early India, people handcrafted jewellery out of natural materials found in abundance all over the country. Seeds, feathers, leaves, berries, fruits, flowers, animal bones, claws and teeth; everything from nature was affectionately gathered and artistically transformed into fine body jewellery. Even today such jewellery is used by the different tribal societies in India. It appears that both men and women of that time wore jewellery made of gold, silver, copper, ivory and precious and semi-precious stones. Jewelry made by India's tribes is attractive in its rustic and earthy way. Using materials available in the local area, it is crafted with the help of primitive tools. The appeal of tribal jewelry lies in its chunky, unrefined appearance. Tribal Jewelry is made by indigenous tribal artisans using local materials to create objects of adornment that contain significant cultural meaning for the wearer.*

Keywords: *Tribal ornaments, Tribal culture, Tribal population , Adornment, Amulets, Practical and Functional uses.*

I. Introduction

Tribal Jewelry is primarily intended to be worn as a form of beautiful adornment also acknowledged as a repository for wealth since antiquity. The tribal people are a heritage to the Indian land. Each tribe has kept its unique style of jewelry intact even now. The original format of jewelry design has been preserved by ethnic tribal. Jewelry that is made of bone, wood, clay, shells and crude metal, by tribals, is not only attractive, but also holds a distinct rustic and earthy charm. Tribal jewelry is made of the products that are available locally.

When the entire country was taken over by the spirit of globalization it was the tribal of India who had preserved the ancient crafts and arts of India. One such form of ethnic Indian art was the jewellery used by the tribes. Ornaments used by the tribes stand out in a crowd because of its rustic and earthy flavour. They make jewellery from the indigenous items that are available locally. Moreover the jewellery they prepare exhibit their artistic skill in a profound manner. Rather it can be said that the appeal of the tribal jewellery is mainly due to its chunky and unrefined look. Tribal's live close to the forest are largely dependent on the wild biological resources for their livelihood. They utilize various plant parts like root, bark, leaves, fruits, etc. to make themselves comfortable.

The materials which they commonly use to prepare the wonderful pieces of jewellery are wood, shells, bone, clay and some crude metals. Sometimes they also use hairs of animals in a painted form. The shapes which they use are basic and very close to the ethnic Indian art. Various tribes in India use different types of jewellery to adorn themselves. Sometimes it is found that may be they are scantily clothed but they have ample jewellery on their bodies. Many communities use lot of grass, beads and cane to prepare their unique jewellery. Traditional ornaments made out of silver, wood, peacock feathers, glass, copper and wild flowers. They generally wear necklaces made up of rupees coin with earrings, bracelets, anklets, bangles, amulets, hairpins etc. in many parts of India. In some places they mainly use thick red coral bead necklaces and also use metals like silver, zee stones, turquoise and coral etc. . Some tribals use common materials like ivory, gold, bone, brass, silver for making their beautiful pieces of ornaments also they use blue feathers from birds, green wings of beetles, beads, earrings made of glass bead, cane, reed, bamboo and wild seeds. Some tribal women use to wear heavy iron rings in their ears which are coiled several times and necklaces made from metal coins and leather belts which are heavily studded with beads and cast metal bangles to decorate their body. Some tribal men wear flowers in their ears, red being the favourite colour, green fern or other foliage in their hair knots. In early India, people handcrafted jewellery out of natural materials found in abundance all over the country. Seeds, feathers, leaves, berries, fruits, flowers, animal bones, claws and teeth; everything from nature was affectionately gathered and artistically transformed into fine body jewellery. Even today such jewellery is used by the different tribal societies in India. Excavations at Mohenjodaro and other sites of the Indus Valley civilization have unearthed a wealth of handmade ornaments. It appears that both men and women of that time wore jewellery made of gold, silver, copper, ivory and precious and semi-precious stones.

The Ramayana and the Mahabharata abound in descriptions of ornaments and the code of Manu defines the duties of the goldsmith. By the Third Century B.C., India was the leading exporter of gemstones, particularly diamonds. Gold was usually imported into the country, a practice prevalent even during the Mughal period.

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copper, ivory and precious and semi-precious stones. Even today such jewellery is used by the different tribal societies in India. Temple complexes supported many different styles of jewellery - scented sandalwood bead necklaces, the prayer bead or the rudraksh (berry of the *elaocarpus canitrus*) necklace, multi-colored silk and gold thread necklaces and others.

The uses of Jewellery for Primitive communities are beautification or decorations and body modification in terms of accenting the systematic differences between the sexes. Indian primitive man used flowers and beads, carved wood, shell, bone and stone for decoration, it is art of adornment.

The time when jewelry was first used is not known but the remains of mollusk jewelry discovered in the caves of Blombos in South Africa dates the existence of jewelry for over 100 thousand years. Ancient jewelry was made from animal tooth, bones, shells, ivory, carved stone and wood. Metallic jewelry is believed to have existed for nearly 5000 BC. The modern costume, imitation, fashion or fake jewelry started in the 17th century and was made out of glass. By the 18th century semi-precious jewelry came into existence. The various types of jewelry items include hairpins, bracelets, earrings, jewelry sets, necklaces and pendants, pins & brooches, rings, anklets, watches etc. Men use belt buckles, cufflinks, tie clasps, pendants, pins, ring, chain and bracelets.

Indian jewellery is as old as Indian civilisation itself. The ruins of the Indus Valley civilisation, going back to 5000 years, have yielded examples of beaded jewellery. In the sculptures at Bharhut, Sanchi and Amaravati and the paintings at Ajanta can be seen the wide range of jewellery worn by man and woman, by king and commoner. The temples of South India, Bengal, Orissa and Central India present a veritable cornucopia of the jeweller's art.

Greek visitors to ancient India marvelled at the elaborate Indian jewels of the time. The epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and the Arthashastra, a text 19 centuries old, mention the intricate arts of the jewellers of yore. The Silappadikaram, an ancient Tamil classic, talks of a society dealing in gold, pearls and precious stones. Paes, a Portuguese chronicler, writes of the Vijayanagar empire where visitors were dazzled by the jewellery worn. The Tribal jewellery is typically hand-made, and the designs mostly depict floral and fauna treasures of the region, any diety symbol etc.

Tribals live cloistered exclusive, remote and inhospitable areas such as hills and forest. They have low level literacy and health. They have marginal degree of contact with other cultures. They are unevenly distributed to all over the country and there is a wide diversity among them. Next only to Africa India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world. 75 tribal communities have been identified as particularly vulnerable tribal groups in different states of INDIA. The tribes in India represents one of the most economically impoverished and marginalized groups. Tribal groups of people have been identified to live in more than one state of the country. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat are the state having more than half of the concentration of Indian tribal population whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified here as a specific tribal group. Madhya Pradesh is known as the home of tribals having the largest concentration of tribal population in India and also vast indigenous, endemic plant species. The population of Scheduled Tribals (ST) is 21.1% of the state population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million), according to the 2011 census. About 154 lakh out of the total population of 677 in India, which estimates about 22.75% of total tribal population. It is one of these regions of India where scheduled caste for 15% & schedule tribes Constitutes 23% forming a total of 38% of the state population. Near about 84,326,240 tribals in India around 12 per cent live in northeast region of the country. In the different states of India like Madhya Pradesh-14.7%, Maharashtra-10.10%, Orissa-9.2%, Gujarat-8.6%, Rajasthan-8.9%, Jharkhand -8.3%, Andhra Pradesh-5.7%, West Bengal-5.1%, Karnataka-4.1%, Assam-3.7%, Meghalaya-2.5% and Chhattisgarh-7.5% tribal people are found. There is no ST population in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Puducherry and Chandigarh), as no Scheduled Tribe is notified.

Tribal Jewelry pieces are rarely uniform in shape or exactly symmetrical. The materials used are those found locally, with content and quality varying among the different cultures, artisans, and across time. Much Tribal Jewelry has traveled around the world from village to village, and generation to generation – these irregularities are part of its charm, heritage, and value. Ideals of beauty vary greatly from one tribe to another, however. The large cylindrical Tumar pendants worn in Central Asia and India were ideal for carrying written messages from one person to another. Servants brought them to the intended recipients. The jeweled silver toothpicks and ear cleaner pendants were worn by Turkmen as Hygiene Aid. Milkmaids wear ornately decorated fang-shaped pendants at their waist to support the milk buckets while they worked in Tibet. Women of Algeria and large size of Turkmen women's jewelry around the neck, wrists and chest is considered paramount in protecting the most vulnerable parts of the body from injury. Tribal Jewelry as Amulets and Talisman to protect the spiritual body. Amulets allow only beneficial energies to reach the wearer, whereas Talisman also repel evil forces. Frequently Tribal Jewelry combines the properties of both an amulet and a talisman into one piece. Amulets include the coins and ornaments attached to a beggar's necklace in India for attracting more generous donations. In Central Asia, Turkmen boys wear a stylized bow and arrow (ok-yai) pendant on their backs to improve their luck when hunting. Other pattern of Amulets were used to gain the power of fertility, femininity,

masculinity, bravery, wisdom, vitality, health, crops, etc. Talisman is Evil-Eye jewelry. The Bhil tribe of Northern India wear large decorated beads of glass and clay during the joyful 40-days of their Gavri Festival similarly, Miao ritual dancers of Northern Cambodia wear ornate silver-colored headdresses that express the ancient traditions linking the celebrants together. In the engagement celebration of a Turkey woman, a heart-shaped silver Asyk (Asik) pendants are gifted which she attaches to her braids. The more Asyks she is given, the more blessing will be bestowed upon her and her new family when she marries. After her wedding ceremony, the same Turkmen woman may wear gold-washed (gilded) jewelry, but not before.

Since ages plant materials such as flowers, coconut shell, seeds, nuts, wood, grasses, bamboo and feathers are used for making jewellery (Jain 2010). With its ever changing trends, the jewellery industry has become as dynamic as the fashion industry. There is a constant churning of varied jewellery, launch of new ideas and innovation. Each season introduces you to a brand new range of jewellery or a reappearance of age old jewellery trends. Now a days people are very image conscious. They don't want jewellery as a symbol of financial security but to make a fashion statement and also as trends wear that suits different occasions. Today, we stand at the threshold of the new and unknown wherein, the new will definitely derive inspiration from the past and the unknown. Here, in the article "Indian tribal jewellery" discussed.

Tribal groups of people have been identified to live in more than one state of the country. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat are the state having more than half of the concentration of Indian tribal population whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified here as a specific tribal group. Present study is the state wise acquiring knowledge of about Tribal Ornaments.

II. Method and Materials

The tribal concentration of each state is different with different origin, history, economic status lifestyle, food habits, traditional dresses, jewellery etc. but the feeling, desires of looking beautiful by them is same. Besides being beautiful, some Tribal Jewelry is both practical and functional. Each tribe has kept its unique style of jewelry intact even now. The original format of jewelry design has been preserved by ethnic tribal. What one group considers beautiful, another group may find unappealing. It is not only beautiful, but often communicates messages about the wearer's status, wealth, spiritual beliefs, and functional habits. It also marks group affiliation, communal celebrations and individual rites of passage. In this investigation each and every state of India where the tribal concentration is found is studied and observed. Local tribes and people are interrogated by different questions. The list of question is all related to Tribal Ornaments, their method of preparation, material used, way of wearing, uses etc. were asked. Some books related to Tribal Ornaments are also considered.

III. Result and Discussion

The information and knowledge found is described state wise in this paper.

Tribal Jewellery of Rajasthan - Rajasthan's rich cultural values, huge forts, palaces, beautiful sites, colourful population always attractive for people from far and wide. Tribal people like Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave, Bhil Mina, Damor, Damaria, Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi, Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia), Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari, Kokna, Kokni, Kukna, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgh, Mina, Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nani Nayaka, Patelia, Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya of Rajasthan are the pride of Nation encloses many secrets of beauty.

Daily ornamentation is the part of tribal life to adorning themselves. The Banjara tribe of Rajasthan is known for its heavy silver jewellery. Tribal jewellery can be mentioned as one of the chief attractions of Rajasthan which mesmerize the viewers. In Rajasthan, men and women can be seen with colourful necklaces, armlets, anklets, earrings and rings. Silver is more commonly worn by the tribal women and is certainly more affordable. Here Necklaces are very different and unique in its nature. Rajasthan's silver tribal jewellery is very famous as it is exported in different parts of the country as well as outside India. It is a delightful collection of earrings, bracelets, bangles, amulets, anklets, hairpins and necklaces. These have a characteristic oxidized appearance, which attracts foreign buyers. Silver and gold work 'old pendant' is antique tribal jewellery from Rajasthan made up of excellent silver and pure gold wirework piece seated inside. Having ethnic look attracts lot of tourists. Neck ring or 'Hansuli' is a unique tribal jewellery. The predominant Madliya (pendant) thread necklace of Rajasthan is a beautiful traditionally designed silver necklace which is strung in traditional way in cotton cord with four nice cut silver beads. The bor or rakhdi, which is also known as a ghundi or borla adorns the centre of the forehead, at the hairline. The bor is an essential symbol of marriage and is worn only by married women. It is the sir-maang that is worn only in the parting of the hair, usually placed right in the middle of the forehead. It is made of either gold or silver and is sometimes, made in a combination of lac and gold metal. A fine chain called the tidibalka adorns below the bor forming a semi-circular frame for it. Some bor have metal chains called the

dora that are joined on either side which run behind the ears and are fixed firmly behind the head. Two jhelas are usually worn on the head as they pass through tin central rod of each earring, meeting the bor at the centre of the forehead. The ornament frames the face around the hair. It can have a tika or sirmaang attached, making it an elaborate head ornament. Often earrings called karn-phul are fixed on either side. This combination of the mathapatti, tika and karnphul is known as the phul-jhiimka-bind-suda. Colourful bangles are made up of Lac and set with semiprecious stones in it. Ethnic bracelet or 'upper armlet' is again very precious for the tribal folk of Rajasthan. The semi-flexible body of broad braided wire has a central floral ornament. Belt is another important traditional jewellery which is beautiful tribal old silver flexible belly chain. This has good screw opening system, which makes it very convenient to wear. This is found everywhere in Rajasthan, especially in the tribal areas. The range of earrings used amongst the Rajasthani tribal is wide in number. These vintage antique tribal very famous among the tribal folk. These are also known as earplug pair or 'Tokariya'. Anklet pair with bells is a beautiful tribal old silver broad ankle bracelet pair looks grand (wide link chain design and attached hollow balls in-group all around) as it enhances the beauty of a woman. Toe-rings pair is basically a very nice tribal old silver jewellery of Rajasthan which are very common in Rajasthani tribal women. This beautiful old silver rings are made of one piece of silver, which are of different styles and structures. Some are plain simple as well as smart while some are of special textures. Tribal men and women both can wear these rings. Jewellery for women in Rajasthan plays a vital role in their lifestyle. Rajasthani women adorn themselves starting from their forehead upto the toe. The Bhil tribe of Northern India, for example, wear large decorated beads of glass and clay during the joyful 40-days of their Gavri Festival.

Tribal Jewellery of Jammu and Kashmir - Balti, Beda, Bot, Boto, Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin, Changpa, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi, Sippi are the tribals of heaven of our country Jammu and Kashmir. Tribal jewellery of Jammu and Kashmir is prevalent in the state and is mainly made out of gold, silver and stones. Gujjar tribe wears bangles, hair pins, brooches and other ornaments are made up of semi precious stones. Khasis also love wearing jewellery. Both men & women wear gold and silver chains around their waists. They have brown to light yellow skin and have folds on their skin with aquiline noses. Khasi men wear large earrings. Women wear different earrings which are circular or oval shaped and silver or gold crown on their head. The rural men and women folk in Jammu and Kashmir wear huge circular ear rings called kundalas while large anklets called nupura are worn by the rural women in Jammu. The tika worn on the forehead, the nose ring called balu and a fine gold filigree wrist ornament called band or kada are some fine specimens of bridal jewellery which can be seen in Jammu. The tribal men and women of Jammu and Kashmir usually wear a special circular type of earring, which they call 'kundalas'. The womenfolk also love to wear "Nupura", which is actually a type of large anklets. The women of Rajouri district usually wear a fancy silver cap or crown on the head under the veil and they call it as 'chaunk phool'. Another important jewellery is 'Halqaband'. This is mainly a traditional choker studded with different stones such as ruby, emerald. Gunus is thick bangle made of solid gold and silver with a snake or lion head at either end. This is one of the popular and the most widely worn tribal jewellery of Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar, the capital City of Jammu and Kashmir is a center for precious and semi-precious stones. Jhumkas and naths are very famous as they are commonly used by the localities. The women of Ladakh Himalaya region wear an ornament called 'sondus' or 'branshil' which is a marriage symbol usually fixed on the left shoulder having few gold or silver discs connected by a number of long silver strands. It is inherited from the mother to the daughter at the time of marriage.

Tribal Jewellery of Himachal Pradesh - Himachal Pradesh is famous for its abundant natural beauty. Weaving, carving, painting, or chiselling is considered to be the part of the life of Himachalis. Himachal is well known for designing shawls especially in Kullu. Tribals are scattered and residing in different parts of this state they are Bhot, Bodh, Gaddi, Gujjar, Jad, Lamba, Khampa, Kanaura, Kinnara, Lahaula, Pangwala, Swangla, Beta, Beda, Domba, Gara, Zoba. Very unique type of jewellery including amulets, pendants, necklaces, daggers and rings are found here. Like many other communities the traditional style of clothes as well as dressing includes ornaments for all parts of the body. Jewellery like peepal-leaf-shaped forehead ornaments, solid iron-headed bangles, hair ornaments, anklets, necklaces known as chandanhaars which can be described as a bunch of long silver chains. Many jewelry motifs are inspired by nature: a flower of lotus, leaves of a pipal tree, a tiger's head. The head ornament Bindi is a central pendant hanging from the parting of the hair and silver chains extending on both sides upto the ear. Another head ornament shringar-patti includes a fringe worn on either side of the face, consisting of a star or geometrical shaped pieces linking to each other. Chudamani is another gorgeous head ornament in the shape of a lotus flower worn at the parting of the hair. Gaddi women wear an ornament called *chak* on their head. It is a silver domed top-of-head ornament which has a dozen varieties. When two additional side-of-head domes are linked to the main chak it is chak-phul which is normally isn't visible as it is covered by a head cloth. Another head ornament of Gaddi is chair-tikka, chiri means bird which is silver forehead jewelry. Gujjar women's head ornament is called sirka chamkuli. It is worn in pairs at the sides of the head with its end

hooks fixed in the head cloth. Kinnaur wear khul-kantaie a large earrings worn hanging down from the hair over the ears mounted on a strap of cloth. A special ornament here is digra, a decorated shawl pin consisting of a parallelogram silver plaque with fine carving on it and a silver chain to connect the two opposite corners of the digra. One typical for Himachal Pradesh necklace is a choker called kach composed of several silver beads and two triangular shaped silver plaques. A coin necklace chandramalangis also popular in this region. Tibet wear amulet containers gau of various shapes, sizes (some are really large) and designs, mostly in silver but golden one also can be seen. Himachali bangle is called kangan, it is thinner and plainer in the middle but widens towards the two ends which are engraved into heads of crocodiles, tigers, elephants. In Chamba the middle part of the bangle is twisted together to make it into a creeper and is called gokhru after a local thorny plant. Coin necklaces, Chokers called kach, which is made of silver beads and triangular plaques and the collar-like hansali, are also common in Pahari women. All tribal women wear heavy anklets, bangles and silver bracelets or kare, solid or filled with shellac; these are usually seen in the shape of crocodile or lions heads.

Tribal Jewellery of Uttarakhand – Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu are the tribal community found here. The population of the state belongs to the group with people in the plains exhibiting Aryan features, giving way to distinct Mongoloid features in the border area with Tibet. Many tribes inhabit the region with Kol tribe dominating the Kumaon region. Jaunsari is a mix tribe. The Bhotia tribe is spread over Almora, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh. The Bux tribe is concentrated in Nainital district. There are tribal people from Thar desert region of Rajasthan, with their own distinct lifestyle. Traditional nose ornaments include Nath, Phuli and Bulak. Murkhala, Tops, Kundal are worn on the ears. Necklaces include Hansuli, Mala, Kandian and Gulband. Bangles include Dhagule and Kangan. Foot ornaments include Jhinvara, Paunta, Lacha and Dhagula. Men usually wear rings and some wear gold chain round their neck. Married women smear kumkum on their forehead and various types of necklaces. Hasli, worn around the neck, are made of silver and gold and has beads around it which can be changed according to their attire, chandanhar (necklaces) and necklaces consisting of colored beads or rupees or of the teeth and claws of the Panther are generally worn by women and girls. Silver amulets set with turquoise are also worn round the neck and arms. Nose ring is an important ornament in the hills which is given to the bride on her wedding day. They wear small nose-studs called Keels, gold nose-rings called Nath and Bullack is a form of nose ring which is worn in the centre of the nostrils. Murkhelai, a form of ear ring, has fixed colour hanging beads i.e red and white which vary in size, tribal women have many holes pierced in their ears and are often seen wearing many earrings. Foot ornaments like Bichhuwas (toe-rings of silver) are worn by married women and they wear anklets made of copper or silver. Churis (Bangles) of gold, silver or of colored glass are usually worn by women and girls. Bhotiya women wear this type of jewellery and articles made of ivory are also worn at times. The jewelry found in this state is really beautiful in style. Traditionally ornaments made in gold and silver were over laid in brass to improve longevity of the precious metal.

Tribal Jewellery of Kerala – Wayanad and Palakkad District of Kerala have the largest number of tribal communities belongs to Negroid and Australoid class. Tribes like Adiyani, Arandan, Eravallan, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan, Irulan, Wayanad Kada, Kanikka, Kattunayakan, Kochuvelan, Koraga, Kudiya, Melakudi, Kurichiyani, Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman, Kurumbar, Kurumban, Maha Malasar, Mala Arayan, Malasar, Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts), Malayarayar, Mannan, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan, Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan, Paniyan, Ulladan, Ullatan, Uraly, Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts), Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban, Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan, Cholanaikkan, Mavilan, Karimpala, Vetta Kuruman, Mala Panickar are mainly concentrated on the hilly tracts of Kerala in Kasargode, Kannur, Wayanad, Palakkad, Malappuram, Thrissur, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram Districts. The ornaments made of palm leaves, wood and many tribal groups use beads from wild plants. They make and wear earlobes out of rolled palm leaves, neck ornaments out of beads and bangles from grass. The designs in solid gold jewellery of Kerala are inspired by nature, the Meenakari and Kundan styles of jewellery making have been influenced by the Mughal dynasty. Kasu Mala (Kaasumala-Kasu stands for coins and 'Mala' means necklace), Palakka Mala, Nagapada Thali, Karimani Mala, Mullamottu Mala, Manga Mala, Cheruthali (Thalikoottam), Addiyal, Kashali, Poothali, Jhimki (ear rings) etc. remain an evergreen influence. Poothali or Flower Necklace is a traditional ornament worn by the brides of the State of Kerala in India, during marriage occasions. Also there are many types of temple ornaments of Kerala origin namely Vilakku Mala, Erukumpoo Mala, Sarapoli Mala, Vilwadala Mala, Mani Mala etc. sacredly treasured in major temples as Thiruvabharanam to adorn idols of Gods and Goddesses. Muslim women wear a 'belt' over their dress called Odyanam which is broad and intricately designed. Karimani Maalais similar to Mangalsutra and has gold and black beads.

Tribal Jewellery of Karnataka – Adiyana, Barda, Bavacha, Bamcha, Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave, Chenchu, Chenchwar, Chodhara, Dubla, Talavia, Halpati, Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi, Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Gowdalu, Hakkipikki, Hasalaru, Irular, Iruliga, Jenu Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district), Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district) Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari, Kattunayakan, Kokna, Kokni, Kukna, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha, Konda Kapus, Koraga, Kota, Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya, Kudiya, Melakudi, Kuruba (in Coorg district), Kurumans, Maha Malasar, Malaikudi, Malasar, Malayekandi, Maleru, Maratha (in Coorg district) Marati (in south Kanara district), Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud, Naikda, Nayaka, Chollivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki, Palliyan, Paniyan, Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse-Pardhi, Haranshikari, Patelia, Rathawa, Sholaga, Soligaru, Toda, Varli, Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia Yerava, Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district) are the tribal communities concentrated in Karnataka. Ethnic ornaments found here are really beautiful in style with having some religious touch. The Lord Shiva Lingam devotees often wear a cast-brass finger ring, which usually depicts god Shiva's vehicle, the bull nandini. Silver lingam caskets or ayigalu shaped in the form of an egg is worn by female Lingayat Virashiva or laypersons. Tribal jewellery in different tribes carries different meaning. Both men and women of the Bedar tribal community are very fond of jewellery that is made of gold and silver. Gold and silver bracelets are usually known as khade, waist girdles are known as uddurs while gold earrings are known as Muruva. The women of this tribal folk love jewelries as they wear nose rings, gold necklace. There is a special kind of jewelry named Dhora (made up of silver) which is usually used in head looks like a hoofed one. Konda Kapus tribes is known for their special type of ornaments. They like to use silver and copper in their many jewellery. The coins take an important part in making their necklaces usually use 25 paisa and 50 paisa which is very simple in look. The basic structure of these can be described as crescent shaped metal centerpiece is adorned with tribal patterns. Various coins hang from this and each of these is bedecked with jangling bells. Old Indian coins are usually hanged from chain, which looks awesome. This necklace has an ethnic look in its structure and tribal women wear with full pride. Other ornaments are heavy gold ornamented ear jewelry called paambadam made of six earrings. Ear studs can be kadukkan (single-stone), kammal (lotus-shaped with rubies or diamonds), jimikki (bell-shaped ear-drops), lolaaku (ear-drops of any design) or maattal which is made of gold or pearls and is hooked to the earring and then attached to the hair above the ear. Ornaments for the nose include the single stoned mookkupottu or the besari and muthu studded with eight diamonds or the swan shaped hamsa besari, all of which are worn suspended from the central part of the nose. Mangalsutra is the main neck ornament that is worn on an auspicious thread or on a gold chain. The pendant on the Mangalsutra indicates the community of the wearer it could be shaped like a tulsii (holy basil plant), the conch and discus of Vishnu or it could be heavily stone-studded as worn by Chettinad women. Vanki, an upper arm ornament, is usually intertwined in shape with a stone-inlaid piece set in gold. Oddiyaanam is a gold or silver belt worn tightly around the waist with stone-encrusted centres. Anklets of various types like the ganjagolusu (heavy variety with bells that tinkle), thandai (stiff anklets with bells that tinkle) and kaal kaappu (worn mainly by children and believed to protect their ankles) are worn on each leg above the feet.

Tribal Jewellery of Andhra Pradesh – The ornaments for the tribal women of this state is important part of their life. Andh, Sadhu Andh, Bagata, Bhil Chenchu, Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur, Goudu (in the Agency tracts), Hill Reddis, Jatapus, Kammara, Kattunayakan, Kolam, Kolawar, Konda Dhoras, Kubi, Konda Kapus, Kondareddis, Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yeniti Kondhs, Kuving, Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko, Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya, Kulia, Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts), Manna Dhor, Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhor, Nayaks (in the Agency tracts), Pardhan, Porja, Parangiperja, Reddi Dhoras, Rona, Rena, Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras, Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara, Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts), Valmik (Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts), Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi, Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula, Nakkala, Kurvikaran, Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagram) are tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh. Tribal women here for their traditional dances decorated from jewellery of flowers, brass anklets, bangles made by ivory, etc. They use flowers, leaves, creepers and fruits, metal and wood etc. in their jewelry. They also wear various beautiful ornaments and belts that are embellished with shells, metal-mesh, beads and chains. Some glass bangles and beads in almost all colorful shades are loved by them to wear. Silver is used in abundance here and all tribal

women use silver jewellery with pride and honour. The silver and gold jewellery which are making in this region have some resemblances with the Mughal tradition. Gold covered jewellery in which the combination of silver, brass and copper are made into alloy and gold is drained into fine wires and alloy which is superimposed on the alloy. Bangles, hair pins, necklaces, earrings are few beautiful examples. Lac jewellery remains as a traditional craft which is today replaced by synthetic stones, glass rings, mirrors, aluminum and glass beads. Unique style of Coinnecklaces is also very famous here.

Tribal Jewellery of Tamil Nadu –Adiyan, Aranadan, Eravallan, Irulan, Kadar, Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district) Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district), Kaniyan, Kanyan, Kattunayakan, Kochu Velan, Konda Kapus, Kondareddis, Koraga, Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), Kudiya, Melakudi, Kurichchan, Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district), Kurumans, Maha Malasar, Malai Arayan, Malai Pandaram, Malai Vedan, Malakkuravan, Malasar, Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapali districts), Malayekandi, Mannan, Mudugar, Muduvan, Muthuvan, Palleyan, Palliyar, Paniyan, Sholaga, Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district), Uraly are the tribals of Tamil Nadu. There is the elaborate thalaisaamaan, worn on the head and hair; this is the traditional bridal jewellery which is set with stones. This was worn by devadaasis temple dancers who were considered wedded to the deity, and so came to be called temple jewellery. Tribes in Tamil Nadu like the Todas, Badagas, Kotas of the Nilgiri district have silver and other metal jewellery. The ornaments are huge, heavy and intricately carved. Toda jewel pieces are made of bent wires and shells. The Kadar tribe of Anamalai hills have bead jewellery; these are bought and sold by Nari Kuravas or gypsies. It is a rare person who will be seen without some ornament. The jewellery making tradition, which dates back to the Sangam era about two millennia ago, had acquired a high degree of excellence and the pieces worn today are similar to the ones worn then. The ancient jewellery making tradition of this region speaks of a high degree of excellence and workmanship. Gold is considered auspicious and good for health. Ornaments are made for every part of the body except the feet, where it is worn only by gods and kings. Older women in rural areas wear heavy gold ornamented ear jewelry called paambadam made of six earrings. Ear studs can be kadukkan (single-stone), kammal (lotus-shaped with rubies or diamonds), jimikki (bell-shaped ear-drops), lolaakku (ear-drops of any design) or maattal which is made of gold or pearls and is hooked to the earring and then attached to the hair above the ear. Ornaments for the nose include the single stoned mookkupottu or the besari and muthu studded with eight the swan shaped hamsa besari, all of which are worn suspended from the central part of the nose. Vanki, an upper arm ornament, is usually intertwined in shape with a stone-inlaid piece set in gold.

Tribal Jewellery of Assam –Assam is a state of multiple tribes. Chakma, Dimasa, Kachari, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam, Kuki tribes, Vaiphei, LakherMan (Tai speaking), Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, Karbi, Any Naga tribes, Pawi, Syntheng, Lalung, Barmans in Cachar, Boro, Borokachari, Deori, Hojai, Kachari, Sonwal, Lalung, Mech, Miri, Rabha, Dimasa, Hajong, Singhpho, Khampti, Garo. Kopo phool is an ear ring that looks like an orchid attached to a floral segment on top which is further connected to a chain. Lokaparo is a popular ear ring which has twin birds placed back to back. Jonberi is a crescent-shaped overhanging packed with lac for a cushioned effect. A large bangle with a clasp called Gaam kharu is prepared in silver with gold polish. Some of the famous necklaces are known by the names – Japi, Thuriya (star shaped pendant), Dugdugi (spade shaped), Lokhaparo (pigeon shape), Dhool (shape of that of the Indian musical instrument - dholak). Earrings are known as - Lokaparo, Keru, Thuriya, Jangphai, Long Keru, Sona or Makori. The jewellery is typically hand-made, and the designs mostly depict floral and fauna treasures of the region. The state's rich tradition of manufacturing gold jewellery dates back to several centuries. Gold was abundantly found in a number of Himalayan Rivers flowing throughout the state. A tribe called Sonowal Kacharis was involved in gold extraction from the rivers.

Tribal Jewellery of Manipur–Manipur, literally meaning the land of jewel, is a paradise on earth when Mother Nature has been extra generous in her beauty. Aimol, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei, Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme, Koirao, Thangal, Koireng, Kom, Lamgang, Mao, Maram, Maring, Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, Monsang, Paite, Purum, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Suhte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphui, Zou, Poumai Naga, Tarao, Kharam, Any Kuki tribes, Mate are the tribals of the state Manipur also known as “Flower on the Lofty Height”. Described by Lord Irwin as the 'Switzerland of India', Manipur boasts of an exotic landscape with gently undulating hills, emerald green valleys, blue lakes and dense forests. Common tribal jewellery are : Ear Ring, Chain, Necklace, Bracelet, Bangles etc. The Zeliangrong people use many natural objects deriving from feather, cotton, pith, teeth, horn, shells, bones, etc (J. Roy : History of Manipur, p.194). This is for the love of originality and the long ingrained custom that the tribals had chosen their ornaments, so that they are in keeping with their costume, no matter how simple or colourful it may be. The tribal ornaments are simple but notable for

its uniqueness. Regarding the ornament of Zeliangrong people, Colonel Mc Cullock states that the girls wear glass beads ornaments on the arms till they are married. In the festivals, the men commonly wear most priced necklaces of red pebbles. (Hudson T.C., Op.cit.p. 34) It is said that a single stone of this sort is sometimes valued at five mithuns. (Ibid) According to R Brown, the males commonly wear necklaces of beads and shell. A reddish pebble necklace is the most highly priced. On the upper arm an ornament of brass is commonly worn and above the calf of the leg numerous rings of cane, very thin, and generally coloured black, are frequently worn. (Brown, R. (2001). Statistical Account of Manipur, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, p.23.) The women too always wear large and heavy earrings and numerous necklaces. Bracelets of brass are also worn besides the upper arm and the legs and ankles are bare of ornaments.

Tribal Jewellery of Meghalaya –Jewelry in Meghalaya(“the abode of clouds” in Sanskrit). is so important that it is worn both by men and women.Charmer, Dimasa, Kachari,Garo,Hajong,Hmar,Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngnga,Any Kuki tribes, Khelma,Lakher,Man (Tai Speaking),Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes,Mikir,Any Naga tribes,Pawi,Synteng,Boro Kacharis , Koch,Raba, Rava, they are tribal communities concentrated in state of Clouds Meghalaya, the land of cloud is situated in North East of India.The khasis and jaintias tribes are fond of Gold jewellery and coral bead necklaces. The thick string of red coral beads worn by them during festive occasions is called the paila while the pendant they wear, called kynjri kshar, is made of 24-carat gold. Ornaments like amulets, bracelets, necklaces and anklets are common among all the tribal communities. Wahdong, Siar Kynthei, Lakyrden, Ki tad ki ma, Shah ryndan, Kanupad are some tribal ornaments. Garo ladies wear the necklace called the Rigitok which is the thin fluted stems of glass strung with fine thread. The women use golden crown on head, floral plumes, and gold beads around their necks, which are very large and intermingle with long chains hung with coins.A spike or peak is fixed to the back of the crown, corresponding to the feathers worn by the menfolk.Hollow gold beads are filled with lac and ornaments are made like bracelets, amulets, anklets and necklaces.

Tribal Jewellery of Nagaland – Naga, Kuki, Kachari, Mikir, Garo are the main tribal community of Nagaland. The word originated from the Burmese word ‘Naka’, meaning people with earrings. Burmese guides about these tribes, ‘Naka’ was recorded as ‘Naga’, and has been in use thereafter.The name, Kohima, was officially given by the British. Jewelry is an important part of Naga identity, Nagas used different variety of beads in large quantity in their jewelry, along with a wide range of materials, including metals like bronze and brass, glass, shell, stone, bone, wood, seeds, hair, fibre, teeth or tusk, claws, horns. Traditionally both sexes enjoy wearing colourful ornaments,they used to wear bronze and brass armlets and anklets, heavy earrings, necklaces in bronze, shells, precious stones and boar tusks.Broken tumblers of thick glass were turned into ear ornaments and colourful glass rade beads were strung on cords of local fibres fastened by coins.Miniature trophy masksare worn as a pendant in a necklace by Naga warriors. They are symbolic of their bravery as headhunters.Trophy mask were handed down from one generation to another.Bracelets and Banglesare a fine example of excellent craftsmanship. Sawed from the wide end of tusk, then shaped and stained to bring out the superb grain of the ivory and rubbed for lifetimes against wearers skin until the inner edges took on a jewel like transparency.

Tribal Jewellery of West Bengal – Asur , Baiga , Bedia, Bediya, Bhumij, Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo, Birho, Birjia, Chakma, Chero, Chik Baraik, Garo, Gond, Gorait, Hajang, Ho, Karmali, Kharwar, Khond , Kisan, Kora, Korwa, Lepcha, Lodha, Kheria, Kharia, Lohara, Lohra, Magh, Mahali, Mahli, Mal Pahariya,Mech, Mru, Munda, Nagesia, Oraon, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santal , Sauria Paharial, Savar, Limbu (Subba),Tamang are tribals found in West Bengal. Tribal ornaments of West Bengal maintains the cultural ethnicity of India.Hunsuli, Chik or a gold choker isworn around the neck during traditional gatherings and social occasions.Pancha or Sapta lahiri is a necklace having five to seven strands of precious stones or beads. Baju, tabiz or tagaa are the traditional ornaments worn around the arm which are delicate hollow bangles expertly crafted in gold or silver.The varieties of Choories or bangles are worn around the wrists. These are of many designs and are mainly crafted in gold or silver.Kankanor a thick gold or silver bangleis considered auspicious because of the makara pair or the mythical crocodile heads at the ending point of the circle. All of these can be used by the married women only.Mantasha is an elegant Bengali bangle embedded with precious stones and pure pearls. Married ladies are seen wearing toe rings accompanied by plain or designed chains on their ankles having small bells hanging. These are called payals and are also worn by the spinsters.Chur is an bracelet which is in pure gold and can be traced in the olden paintings and sculptures.All of these jewellery is used by the tribal as well as the other people.Dokra is a form of tribal jewellery in the states of West Bengal. It is symbol of craftsmanship. This is one of the oldest forms of metal castingbasically comprise of different decorative accessories like lamp holders, lamps, chains, figures and various symbols of tribal folklore and religion as well as exquisite tribal jewelry of ethnic Indian designs and patterns. No dokra items are similar, and this is a unique feature of Dokra.

Tribal Jewellery of Orissa – Bagata, Bhakta, Baiga, Banjara, Banjari, Bathudi, Bathuri, Bhattada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara, Bhuiya, Bhuyan, Bhumia, Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij, Bagata, Bhakta, Baiga, Banjara, Banjari, Bathudi, Bathuri, Bhattada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara, Bhuiya, Bhuyan, Bhumiabhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij, Bhunjia, Binjhal, Binjhar, Binjhia, Binjhoa, Birhor, Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja, Chenchu, Dal, Desua Bhumij, Dhurua, Dhuruba, Dhurva Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai, Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba, Ghara, Gond, Gondo Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond, Ho, Holva, Jatapu, Juang, Kandha Gauda, Kawar (Kanwar), Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia, Kharwar, Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond, Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia Kol, Kolah Laharas, Kol Loharas, Kolha, Koli, Malhar, Kondadora, Kora, Kharia, Khayara, Korua, Kotia, Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya, Kulis, Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh, Madia, Mahali, Mankidi, Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi, Matya, Matia, Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda, Munda, Mundari, Omanatya, Oraon, Dhangar, Uran, Parenga, Paroja, Pentia, Rajuar, Santal, Saora, Shabar, Lodha, Sount, Tharua, Tharua Bindhani are tribals concentrated in Orissa. Man's fascination for jewellery dates back to pre-historic days. In the Museum of Tribal arts and Artifacts, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, an attempt has been made to display the traditional ornaments and costumes of the tribes in general and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in particular to preserve and document the vanishing crafts. The Dongria Kondhs (Primitive Tribal Group of Orissa) live in villages located in Niyamgiri hill ranges of Eastern Ghats particularly in Rayagada district. Hair clips, Nose rings, Ear rings, Necklaces, Waist chain, Hand ornaments like Kade, Finger rings, Foot ornaments etc. are the common jewelry used by them to adorn themselves. Jatpuri and deta hair clips are made of iron, brass, copper or silver, Tirmodera, is a silver pin, Sipna is a kind of scissor like hairpin made of aluminum. Both men and women fix combs on their head hair. Mungeli Murma is a nose ring worn by tribal women of Dongria Kondhs. It is made of brass or gold. Tribal women use nanguli. It is twisted to look like a snake, male use a single noli (ear ring) in each ear. The Kiyu murmas are small rings, made of Gold and silver, they wear one Kute (Ear bolt) on the upper part of each ear and one Nanguli (Snake ring) below the soft part of the ear. Kute is made of gold or brass. Mekadika is a kind of glass beads necklace with different colours like red, yellow, blue and black. They use many types of Mekadikas such as Pitda, Kala, kambiti, Murmanga, Hinga, Kiditi, Teba, Kagudi etc. The different names given to these necklaces are based on the colour of beads, designs and materials used in their making. The neckbands like Kagudi or Khagala, made of iron, silver and aluminum is also very attractive. The Tedwa, khadus and bangles of different designs adorn the hands of unmarried women. Tedwa is a very thick, heavy and prominent one weighing about 250 gm. It is used as weapons also. Pajan or 'Kayumla is a kind of bangle worn by "Dongria Kondh" women. It is made of brass and aluminum. A young woman normally puts on 15 to 25 bangles on her arms and hands. They use different kinds of finger rings (mudi), made of metals like silver, bronze, brass and copper. The puyu ring is put on thumb and on forefinger, tamba ring on middle finger, baras and springs on ring finger and muya on the little finger. The puyu mudi is made of bronze, designed and finished by the Ghasis artisan. Tamba mudi is a coiled ring. It is made of copper. The rasa mudi or ranga pajan is made of silver and put on ring finger. The 'singri sapa' ring is made of brass and silver, the middle part of which is crafted with beautiful flowers and different kinds of linings. The muya ring is made of silver and put on the little finger. The ring is designed with a reflection of mango tree. They use silver threads round their waists. Using this, they make pockets on their cloth near the waist part that help them carry different things. Anklet (andu) is a specially made foot bangle made of brass. Toe ring (kada mudi or amta mudi) and other finger rings of the foot (Jhat asi mudi). Both the rings, amta mudi and Jhat asi mudi are made of brass. The Lingayats of Orissa have unique Lingam necklaces placing them among a group of Hindus who revere Shiva above all else.

Tribal Jewellery of Uttar Pradesh – Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu, Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra), Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra), Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur), Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra), Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra), Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur), Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra), Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra), Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi), Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra) are main tribal community of Uttar Pradesh. The women folk of Uttar Pradesh prefer accessories like gold chains, necklaces, bracelets, bangles, rings, earrings, anklets and tiaras, made of diamonds, platinum or other precious stones. Light weight, hollow gold and silver ornaments with filigree work with semi precious stones, glass, glazed quartz and artificial pearls are used to

create elegant designs. Emeralds, rubies, diamonds and Basra pearls are crafted into jewellery to make elegant hair ornaments, toe rings, signet rings and key rings. Panika tribes wear juria (bangle of lac), pata (hand chain), harrya(hand locket), mundri(ring), chuda(anklet), sutwa(nose dots), jajwal(kanthi), kathula(all neck lockets), sariya(necklace), ghuta(necklace of red,green,blue pellets), khasma damli(head nose chain), jharka(ear tops), tarki(small ear tops), barri(ear rings) and tikuli(face dots).

Tribal Jewellery of Bihar – Asur, Agaria, Baiga, Banjara, Bathudi, Bedia, Binjhia, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Chik Baraik, Gond, Gorait, Ho, Karmali, Kharia,Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia, Kharwar, Khond, Kisan, Nagesia, Kora, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Lohara, Lohra, Mahli, Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia, Munda, Patar, Oraon, Dhangar(Oraon), Parhaiya, Santal, Sauria Paharia, Savar, Kawar, Kol, Tharu are tribals concentrated in Bihar which is the 13th largest state of India. Tribals like Oraon,Santal usually use many jewellery which are famous countrywide. The popular jewellery is subtle earrings that are worked in filigree with various motifs.tribals tend to use wild grass berries or leaves and flowers to make ornaments such as necklaces, armlets, etc.Lac is commonly used for costume jewellery.The married women of Bihar state including Bhumji, Mo, Oraon Tribesand Santhal tribes use the banglesand nose rings that are made out of this lac.Banglehas an inner core and an outer one covered by a thin layer of better quality coloured lac. The inner one is strong one mixed with white clay.Women wear a Kardhani, for the waist, and Chudha or bangles for the wrists. For the decoration of foreheads the women generally use tikuli, which is an attractive work on superior glass. Some silver jewelry like jhumkis (long or hanging earrings), with kundan work are also very famous. Often made of bell metals, brass etc tribal jewelry is the insignia of Indian ethnicity.

Tribal Jewellery of Sikkim – The most widely accepted origin theory of the name Sikkim is that it is a combination of two Limbu words: su, which means “new”, and khyim, which means “palace” or “house”. The Tibetan name for Sikkim is Drenjong, which means “valley of rice”, while the Bhutias call it Beyul Demazong, which means “the hidden valley of rice”. Nestled in the Himalayas, Sikkim is the least populous state in India and the second-smallest state after Goa in total area. The Lepcha people, the original inhabitants of Sikkim, called it Nye-mae-el, meaning “paradise”.Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dopthap, Dukpa, Kagatay, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromop, Yolmo), Lepcha, Limboo, Tamang are ethnic tribal communities of Sikkim state. Uniqueness of metal casting in Sikkim holds to the fact that a prototype model is created which is perfected in features and expression that are hand carved. The popular metal casted object is Buddhist figurine or more famous as Ku usually made in copper using lost wax casting.Jewelley in Sikkim is made in silver and gold, but the really famous product is the bangle made of seven metals. The Sikkimese use precious and semi-precious stones in their chains, bracelets, ear rings, watches, and other ornaments.Sikkimese jewellery depicts the different tastes of these 3 ethnic groups. Lepcha men don't wear any jewellery except amulets given by monks. Bhutia women wear necklaces of various designs called Khou, Ka-Chung and Zuri. Bhutia name for different ornaments are ten-dab (earrings), zuku (ring) and deu (bracelet). All ornaments are made of gold and studded with precious stone. Some of the Bhutia jewellery are Yencho (ear ring), Khao (necklace), Phiru (pearl ornament), Diu (gold bangles) and Joko (Ring).

Nepalese ethnic community loves to wear the ornaments like Tiara (Sir bandi), Kantha (Necklace), Naugeri (pearlNecklace), other type of necklaces are Charanihari and golden pendant with green bead Tihari,Bulaki (Nose ring), Dungri (Nose pin), Chandrahaar or Tik Mala, Chepti son and Gadwari (Ear ring), Bracelet (Chura of silver), Kalli (Anklet). Some other famous Jewellery are Sim- 'gunyo' in Nepali.Phaoee-waist belt. Limbu women are famed for their use of gold jewellery. Aside from samyang : [s□ my□ ŋ] (gold), they useyuppa (silver), lung(glass stones), ponche (coral/amber), and mudhin (turquoise). Most Limbu ornaments are nature inspired. As many other global indigenous people, they are shamanistic and worship nature. Samyanfung ;(Gold flower)- Huge circular disc like in gold. The common design features a coral on the centre. Amongst Limbus, Samyangfung I: [s□ my□ ŋphun] represents sun. Large circular flattened gold earring.Laksari- Gold earrings worn continuously on the ear lobes In the shape of leaves, Namloyee or yogakpa- Large silver necklace in the shape of a square or circle embedded with coral stones. Same as Tibetan ghau; Yangyichi or Reji - Long necklace with coins, Sesephung (Bright Flower) -A forehead piece with coral moon. Nepali Sirbandi,Yarling-Lotus bud shaped earrings, Pongwari or kantha- Necklace with golden beads and red felt, Hukpangi- Silver bangle, Swagep- Finger ring, Ponche-Red coral beads.Ornaments for Male Tribes of Limbu, Paga- Head wear that is pointy and tied at the back with long strips. Ningkheng- Muffler, Phaoee-Waist belt etc..

Tribal Jewellery of Mizoram – Tribal community of Mizoram are Chakma, Dimasa (Kachari), Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam), Kuki tribes, Lakher, Man (Tai-speaking), Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, Mikir, Any Naga tribes, Pawi, Synteng, Paite. Mizoram means the land of Mizos.Khasi, Garo and Jaintia tribes have a good aesthetic sense of traditional jewelry and art. There are thick red coral created beaded necklaces worn by the members of these tribes especially Khasis and Jaintias

who seem to have a fascination for coral. The Garo tribe members wear thin fluted stems made of glass and linked together by fine fragments of threads. These pieces make for interesting collectibles. The Mizo tribals make use of shells, bones, animal claws, teeth and semi-precious stones for jewellery.

Tribal Jewellery of Arunachal Pradesh – Abor, Aka, Apatani, Nyishi, Galo, Khampti, Khowa, Mishmi, Idu, Taroan, Momba, Any Naga tribes, Sherdukpen, Singpho, Hrusso, Tagin, Khamba, Adi are tribes found here. The state of Arunachal Pradesh is located in the northeastern fringes of India. The primary tribal communities are Monpas, Sherdukpens, Apatanis, Bangnis, Nishis, Tangsas (Naga), Mishimis, Mijis, Adis, Akas, Noctes and Wanchos. Ornaments are very popular in the state and hence, jewelry making is a cottage industry by itself. The various materials used for jewelry are beads, wild seeds, glass beads, colored bird feathers and green wings of beetles. Bamboo is also used by the Akas tribe, for making bangles and earrings. Fascinating design patterns, using glass beads, reeds, wild seeds, cane and bamboo are weaved by the Noctes and Wanchos, for making earrings, necklaces, bangles and other jewelry. Natural dyes, extracted from trees, barks, flowers and seeds, are extensively used. Ear-rings and silver rings. They are intricately designed with bamboo bits and are embellished with beads and turquoises.

Tribal Jewellery of Tripura – It is the third-smallest state in India and was ruled for several centuries by the Tripuri dynasty. The name Tripura means “three cities” in Sanskrit (corresponding to the Greek Tripolis). Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Garoo, Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep, Jamatia, Khasia, Kuki, Lepcha, Lushai, Mag, Munda, Kaur, Noatia, Murashing, Orang, Riang, Santal, Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera, Uchai are the main tribals of Tripura. They generally prefer silver ornaments and love to wear them. Their common ornaments are chains made of coins, silver necklaces, bangles, ear ring, nose rings etc. generally they all are made by silver. The tribals use various materials such as bronze, silver and copper to make ornaments like necklaces, earrings, rings, nose rings and bangles. The most well-known of Tripura jewellery is necklace made with coins. Green feathers of the parrot's wings, decorated at their tips, with tussocks of contrasting red wool decorate the upper edge of the quill.

Tribal Jewellery of Goa – Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati), Naikda (Talavia), Siddi (Nayaka), Varli, Kunbi, Gawda, Velip are the tribes concentrate in Goa. The Goan origin may be contributed towards the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic ethnic and linguistic ancestries. The Kunbis are believed to be the oldest and the original tribe of Goa. The term Kunbi is derived from “kun” and “bi” meaning “people” and “seeds”, respectively. The bangle wearing ceremony that is held once in her life time for the bride to be is called the chuddo. variety of jewellery worn on the head, ears, neck, and arms. The fator was an ornament that consisted of a green stone between two corals held by double chains. Together with the fator, women wore a set of five intricate chains known as contti, and other chains. Women wore bangles known as nille with matching carap on their ears. They also wore few small chains from the ear to the head, combs made of gold (dantoni), silver, or tortoise shell, and rings on every finger. Cordao (wedding necklace) was a necklace of with two black-beaded chains reminiscent to the Hindu Mangalsutra, interspersed with roughly twenty gold coins, which formed a gold pendant, often in the shape of Jesus or the cross. The famous silver lac combs are famous amongst the women folk. These combs have flower motif in the centre which is further beautified with the red color gem stone. Magnificent terracotta and colorful beaded necklaces available here and precious and semi-precious stone studded bracelets, bangles and necklaces are loved by the different women of Goa. Unlike the rest of India, Goa is free from extreme traditionalism and conservatism.

Tribal Jewellery of Gujarat – Barda, Bavacha, Bamcha, Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir), Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave, Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir), Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts), Chodhara, Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi, Dhodia Dhodi, Dubla, Talavia, Halpati, Gamit, Gamta, Gaviti, Mavchi, Padvi, Gond, Rajgond, Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari, Kokna, Kokni, Kukna, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha, Kunbi (in the Dangs district), Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Padhar, Pardhi, Advichincher, Patelia, Pomla, Rabari, Rathawa, Siddi, Siddi-Badshan, Varli, Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia, Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia, Tadvil Bhil, Bawra, Vasave, Padvi are the tribal communities of Gujarat. The ethnic tribal communities adorn jewelry to distinguish themselves from the myriad tribes, eg. Rabaris can be easily identified by looking at their women folk, who are usually clad with long black head scrapes, distinctive heavy brass earrings which hang low, stretching the earlobes. They tattoo magical symbols on their necks, breasts and arms. Their jewelry is modest in comparison to other tribal women. Descending from the north of Rajasthan, these nomadic tribes (collectively called as the Gujjars) shared along their way, the designs, resulting in some thirty-five different kinds of the earrings alone for the men, women and children of various communities (like

Rabari, Ahir, Bharvad, Jat, Satvaras). They wear silver earrings passing through their wide ear holes, which are achieved by passing through, rolled up metal sheet several times. The tika on the forehead as well as the kada and toda on foot are ornaments of daily use. Silver and bead jewellery are among the most common ornaments such as ear rings, nose rings, bangles and necklaces are locally made. The folks of Kutch often puzzle the passersby, with not so evident reasons to wear such heavy ornaments against the hostile climate. Even today, a traditional Jat woman can be seen wearing ½-1 Kg of silver ornaments every day. Agate, bead and silver jewellery are very popular as the exquisite tribal jewellery. Tribal Jewellery as a part of Gujarat's traditional jewellery is still crafted with great care and in styles which has continued for centuries after centuries. The age old heritage of designing tribal jewellery with help of beads, zari, lac etc., is still relevant to meet today's demand and these ornaments are used by tribal women of this part of the country.

Tribal Jewellery of Maharashtra – Andh, Baiga, Barda, Bavacha, Bamcha, Bhaina, Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando, Bhattra, Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava, Vasave, Bhunjia, Binjhar, Birhul, Birhor, Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi, Dhanwar, Dhodia, Dubla, Talavia, Halpati, Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvil, 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. Halba, Halbi, Kamar, Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari, Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri, Khairwar, Kharia, Kokna, Kokni, Kukna, Kol, Kolam, Mannervarlu, Koli Dhor; Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha, Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli, Koli Malhar, Kondh, Khond, Kandh, Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya, Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya, Nagesia, Nagasia, Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Oraon, Dhangad, Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti, Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia, Parja, Patelia, Pomla, Rathawa, Sawar, Sawara, Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar, Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia are the ethnic community concentrated in Maharashtra state of India. Most of the Tribal jewellery of Maharashtra is derived from the legacies of Maratha and Peshwa dynasties. Beads are common in Tribal jewellery of Maharashtra. Kolhapur Saaj, Har and Malas, Mohanmel, borla etc. are the important tribal necklace for Maharashtrian women. Gathla and Putalimal are the gold coins strung together to form a necklace. Sari is worn quite tightly around the neck in which the two wires are twisted together with a spiral design at each end. Circular rings connected together form chandharas. Toda is a bulky bracelet that is well fitted to their wrist. They usually decorate themselves with 'Khosha' or beautiful lock of braid, 'Khinwa' in ears which is worn on ear tops, phuli that is used for nose. This phuli is a hanging ring made of gold or silver. There are some other types of jewellery, which includes Chapsari or a heavy necklace. Garland of Karipot i.e. black pearl, Muhar mala i.e. a Garland made of coins. Bangles such as Chude, Chudiya are prepared by metals like gold, silver, brass, aluminum, clay, lead and wood. They also draw some tattoo on their skins, which they regard as jewellery for them. As a whole it can be said that they like colourful jewellery. Mahanmal is made out of the molded beads and looks like a beautiful string altogether.

Tribal Jewellery of Jharkhand – Asur, Agaria, Baiga, Banjara, Bathudi, Bedia, Binjhia, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Chik Baraik, Gond, Gorait, Ho, Karmali, Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia, Kharwar, Khond, Kisan, Nagesia, Kora, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Lohra, Mahli, Mal Paharia, Kumarbhadg Paharia, Munda, Patar, Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon), Parhaiya, Santal, Sauria Paharia, Savar, Bhumij, Kawar, Kol are the tribals found in Jharkhand. Tribal jewellery including hasuli, thela, tarpat, pahuchi, mandli, jhumka, matar rola, sikri etc. rings 'Kadhas' are a real hit at the pavilion. They all are hand-made from German silver which do not lose their shine. Wide bracelets called choor, large conical tops bala and tarpat earrings with flat worked chains that go over the ears are some famous traditional ornaments. Mandli chokers with simple half-moons strung on black thread and designed to fit snugly on the throat come with matching earrings. Hasli, Bead necklaces are even popular. Large heart-shaped hair clips called tara kata and paan kata are worn in pairs.

Tribal Jewellery of Madhya Pradesh – Madhya Pradesh is known as home of many tribals, having the largest concentration of tribal population in India. They are Agariya, Andh, Baiga, Bhaina, Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumia, Bharia, Paliha, Pando, Bhattra, Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia, Bhil Mina, Bhunjia, Biar, Biyar, Binjhar, Birhul, Birhor, Damor, Damaria, Dhanwar, Gadaba, Gadba, Gond; 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, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi Halba, Halbi, Kamar, Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri, Khairwar, Kondar, Kharia, Kondh, Khond, Kandh, Kol, Kolam, Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya, Korwa, Kodaku, Majhi, Majhwar, Mawasi, Munda, Nagesia, Nagasia, Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad, Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district], Pao, Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti, Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district], Parja, Sahariya, Saharia, Sehar, Sehria, Sosia, Sor, Saonta, Saunta, Saur, Sawar, Sonr. A wide variety of silver beads are found all over Madhya Pradesh. Here Lac jewellery, is very famous material is prominent in Rewa District and Indore District. Mangalsutra and Hansuli are the important ornaments, also chokers, bead chains, earrings, and hair ornaments are the traditional jewellery of this state. Bangles they wear are of lac and glasses, it is worn by all the communities. The anklets, which they used, are clove shaped beads. These are usually made of silver. Bastar district tribes are very fond of jewellery. Silver, wood, glass, peacock feathers, copper and wild flowers are used by them for making their traditional ornaments having ethnic value. Bastar tribal women wear necklaces made out of one rupee coin which are very famous here. Some other traditional ornaments of tribes are Basta Kada (armlet), Khilli wala kada (for the wrist), Daal and kavali (bangles), Taagali (necklace), Paan wala haar (an ornament for the neck), Jhumki (earrings), finger rings in spiral forms and toe rings like Bichua, Angootha and kandora.

Tribal Jewellery of Chhattisgarh – Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat are the state having more than half of the concentration of Indian tribal population whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified here as a specific tribal group. The tribal community of Chhattisgarh are Agariya, Andh, Baiga, Bhaina, Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumia, Bharia, Paliha, Pando, Bhatra, Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia, Bhil Mina, Bhunjia, Biar, Biyar, Binjwar, Birhul, Birhor, Damor, Damaria, Dhanwar, Gadaba, Gadba, Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, 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, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj Gond, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi, Halba, Halbi, Kamar, Karku, Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatra, Khairwar, Kondar, Kharia, Kondh, Khond, Kandh, Kol, Kolam, Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya, Korwa, Kodaku, Majhi, Majhwar, Mawasi, Munda, Nagesia, Nagasia, Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad, Pao, Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti, Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia (In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpur, Surguja and Korba districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles Of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district) Parja, Sahariya, Saharia, Sehar, Sehria, Sosia, Sor, Saonta, Saunta, Saur, Sawar, Sawara, Sonr. Tribal ornaments made out of beads, feathers and cowries are an integral part of tribal costumes as tribal men and women both equally tend to wear traditional ornaments. Traditional jewellery in Chhattisgarh is widely available in a variety of gold, silver, bronze and mixed metal.

IV. Conclusion

Jewellery has been made to adorn nearly every body part, from hairpins to toe rings. Ideals of beauty vary greatly from one tribe to another, a jewelry piece worn as a necklace one day could become a headpiece the next. On different occasions, a pendant might be part of a necklace, pinned to clothing, woven into the hair, or hung from a belt as a waist ornament. Besides being beautiful, some Tribal Jewelry is both practical and functional as Tribal Jewelry routinely plays a role in both physical and spiritual protection. 'Tedwa' is a very thick, heavy and prominent one weighing about 250 gm. of Orissa. It is used as weapons also. Amulets of many state are thought to have mystical powers that can increase fertility, femininity, masculinity, bravery, wisdom, vitality, health, crops etc. Talismans Evil-Eye jewelry, believed to deflect an evil-eye gaze sent by another person. The Lingayats of Orissa have unique Lingam necklaces placing them among a group of Hindus who revere Shiva above all else. They carefully stored, and only taken out for special ceremonies and celebrations. The Bhil tribe

of Northern India, for example, wear large decorated beads of glass and clay during the joyful 40-days of their Gavri Festival. Many tribals of different state prefer to wear coin necklaces and chains, their ethnic head accessory, nose rings, ear ring, hand, waist, foot ornaments made up of lac, silver, gold etc. also jewelry of different stones like pearl, coral, turquoise and zee stone. etc. are same with different design and pattern local name. They are mostly hand made from some common raw materials like coral, turquoise and zee stone, bone, wood, clay, shells, silver, gold, copper, wood, glass, peacock feathers and wild flowers. Tribal people have preserved ancient arts and crafts in their indigenous forms. We should help them to bring their traditional ornaments in light and get right pay for it so they can also live better a life. They can also allow in the job like as worker of jewelry as they have knowledge of crafting. Government should run the welfare programme to help them in their profession. Welfare planning should be such that, provide economic stability to their ethnic community. Each ethnic community has its beautiful traditional character which can be save if some important steps taken by Government strictly. Basic raw materials which they need for their jewelry should be provided them free of cost by this they will concentrate more and more on their design and pattern and can discover new decorative article. Launch of new ideas and innovation need them.

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Figure 1. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census.

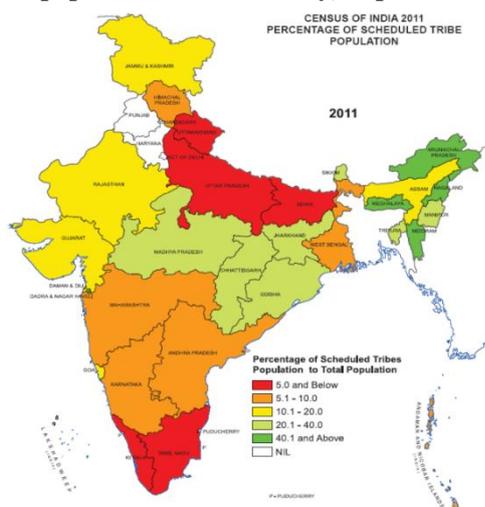


Figure – 2. Lepcha old lady.



Figure – 3. Limbu Tribal woman with her Ethnic Jewellery.



Figure – 4. Tribal woman of Manipur



Figure – 5. Girls of Jammu And Kashmir.



Figure – 6 Silver Amulet of West Bengal.

Figure –7. Rajasthani Banjara Tribal Woman, Wearing their Ethnic Jewellery.

