

TOURIOSITY®

T R E L M A G

Headgears
Touriosity

In search of
SOCIAL IDENTITY
*of various
communities*

India



Thailand



Laos



China



Morocco



Peru



Vietnam



Turkmenistan





www.penandinkpublishers.com



Publish with the Premier Book Publishing house in Kolkata!

Books Published:

**The Summares Diaries
The Secret of the
Goldbug Castle**

by *Tannistha Nandi*



Send your proposal to
editorialpenandink@gmail.com
and we will reply you within 24 hours.

Phone: +91-9836511995



Indian Art & Dolls Gallery

www.indianartanddollsgallery.com



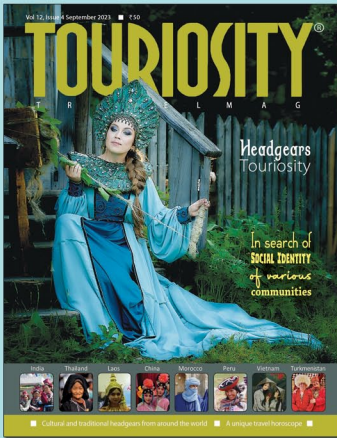
ARTISTS CAN REGISTER THEIR ART INTO OUR WEBSITE

FOR REGISTRATION CLICK

[Artist Login](#)

ALSO FOLLOW US ON





**Touriosity Travelmag
September 2023 Issue**

Dear Reader,

If you would like to share your memorable experiences with us, please feel free to contact us with your write ups, articles, anecdotes, photos and others. Good pictures will be acknowledged and published in the Reader's Click section. For the Travel Humour section, you can send us any travel related funny photos or sketches.

For more about us, visit our website: www.touriositytravel.com and www.thetouriosity.com

Send us your feedback at: touriosity2012@gmail.com or ttmag.english@gmail.com

Photo Contributors:

- Grete Howard, Bristol, UK;
- Zaur Karamyzov, Moscow, Russia;
- Christof Nettekoven, Bonn, Germany;
- Joaquin Gonzalez Dorao, Spain;
- Ananya Ghosh, Mumbai;
- Anindita Datta, Kolkata;
- Sanghamitra, Kolkata;
- Swati Bhatt, Vadodara;
- Rupanjana De, Kolkata;

Illustrations By:

Joaquin Gonzalez Dorao, Spain;

COVER PHOTO:

Kokoshnik, traditional Russian headgear

Photo by

Zaur Karamyzov, Moscow, Russia

The views and opinions expressed in the articles are solely those of the writers and contributors. Touriosity Travelmag is not responsible for any personal views expressed by the authors or contributors.



Headgear holds profound importance in cultures worldwide, serving as more than just an accessory; it is a symbol of tradition, history, cultural identity, and social significance of a community. They also signify religious beliefs, marital status, rites of passage, or affiliation with certain groups within a society. Headgears often embody centuries-old craftsmanship and traditional techniques passed down through generations. Their designs, materials and styles preserve cultural heritage, showcasing the artistry and skills of artisans. This issue of Touriosity is dedicated to traditional headgears from around the world. There is also an article about Chinese Opera headgear and a headgear museum in India.





AN APPEAL TO TOURISTS

Various types of headgear amongst different communities around the world carry cultural significance, representing the history, rich diversity and heritage of these communities. They serve as symbols of identity, pride and tradition, and are worn during special occasions and ceremonies, adding vibrancy to the cultural landscape. For visitors, it is important to respect these traditions and cultures. LET US BE RESPONSIBLE TOURISTS!

Headgears, intrinsic to cultural identities worldwide, serve as powerful symbols of tradition, heritage, and social identity. These remarkable pieces encapsulate centuries of history, craftsmanship, and values within their threads, patterns, and designs. Their significance transcends mere fashion; they are cultural ambassadors with stories ingrained in them that tell us much about these communities, their customs, traditions and beliefs.

In many cultures, headgears represent more than adornment; they are living artifacts embodying a community's soul. Whether it's the intricate floral Hei of Tahiti, the vibrant Quetzaltenango headdress of Guatemala, or the sturdy Telpek of Central Asia, each headpiece narrates a tale of craftsmanship, beliefs, and regional pride. Their cultural importance is immeasurable, signifying everything from social status to rituals and even spiritual connections.

It is important to note that these headgears are not just relics of the past; they continue to play a pivotal role in modern-day celebrations and rituals. From weddings to festivals, they serve as symbols of continuity, reinforcing cultural identity and fostering a sense of belonging among communities.

The value of headgears transcends the confines of culture; they are also tourism magnets. Travellers seek authentic experiences, and these iconic headpieces offer a glimpse into a culture's richness. They invite visitors to explore traditions, witness craftsmanship, and immerse themselves in the stories woven within these cultural artifacts. Museums, cultural festivals, and artisanal workshops that celebrate these headgears draw inquisitive travellers, promoting cultural exchange and appreciation.

Tourism isn't just about visiting landmarks; it's about understanding the essence of a place. The significance of headgears in tourism lies in their ability to connect visitors with the heart of a culture. Their allure encourages engagement, dialogue, and understanding, fostering a deeper appreciation for diverse customs and traditions. Tourists can therefore help promote and conserve the same.

Preserving the legacy of these headgears is crucial. It's not merely safeguarding artifacts but nurturing living traditions. Artisans, custodians, and communities must work hand-in-hand to uphold and promote these cultural icons, ensuring their continuity for future generations and travellers alike.

In conclusion, headgears aren't just accessories; they are living embodiments of culture, carriers of stories, and magnets for cultural tourism. Their value is immeasurable, fostering cultural pride, promoting tourism, and serving as timeless testaments to the beauty and richness of our world's diverse cultural tapestry. As we continue to explore and appreciate these treasures, we embrace the essence of humanity's shared heritage.

This issue of Touriosity is dedicated to the diverse headgear traditions around the world. In the issue we celebrate ethnic headgear from different communities around the world, and in doing so we honour the age-old traditions and stories woven into these remarkable pieces. They stand as a testament to the rich cultural tapestry and the spirit of unity that thrives within these multifaceted communities.

We hope our readers will find this issue informative. Please do send us your feedback and suggestions at ttmag.english@gmail.com as usual.

Happy exploring!

Rupanjana De
Rupanjana De



EnVERT Institute of Solar Research and Energy Efficiency

- Energy Efficiency
- Energy Storage
- Investment Facilitation
- Electric Transport
- Sustainable Energy
- Green Freight Transport
- Sustainable Tourism
- Water Co-Operation
- Enterprenership Training

Traning Center

- Entrepreneurship in Renewable Energy
- Certificate Course on renewable Energy Policies
- Post Graduate Diploma in Renewable Energy

Partners



Implematation Partners

Devolopment Partners

Phone- +91-9477865317 email-eisree.kolkata@gmail.com



8

Diversity of Indian headgears

Amidst the colourful mosaic of a diverse nation like India, the wide array of headgear worn across its length and breadth stands as a testament to the richness and variety of its cultural heritage.



14

A unique headgear museum

Nestled in the heart of the culturally rich city of Vadodara in Gujarat, the Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum in the majestic Lakshmi Vilas Palace has this very unique gallery that is a 'must see'.



29

Chinese Opera headgears

There are more than 300 regional styles of Chinese Opera and each style has its own sets of costumes, headgear and makeup. These headgears come with intricate designs.



30

Artist's impression of headgear

This article is a collection of illustration of headgears by watercolour artist Joaquin Gonzalez Dorao over the years. It contains detailed information about many different headgears from the world over.

Other Major Articles

<i>Touroscope, the travel horoscope</i>	16
<i>Headdress of Akha Tribe of Thailand</i>	21
<i>Traditional headgear of Cambodia</i>	28
<i>The conical hat of Vietnam</i>	38
<i>Touareg headgear from Morocco</i>	41

EDITOR Rupanjana De

CONTENT WRITER Sanghamitra

DESIGN DIRECTION Rupanjana De

ADMINISTRATION Dr. Paritosh Nandi

MARKETING Himanshu Biswas

PUBLIC RELATION Piya Banerjee

CIRCULATION MANAGER Piya Banerjee

TEAM TOURIOSITY Dr. Paritosh Nandi
Sanghamitra
Tannistha Nandi

LOGISTIC Himanshu Biswas

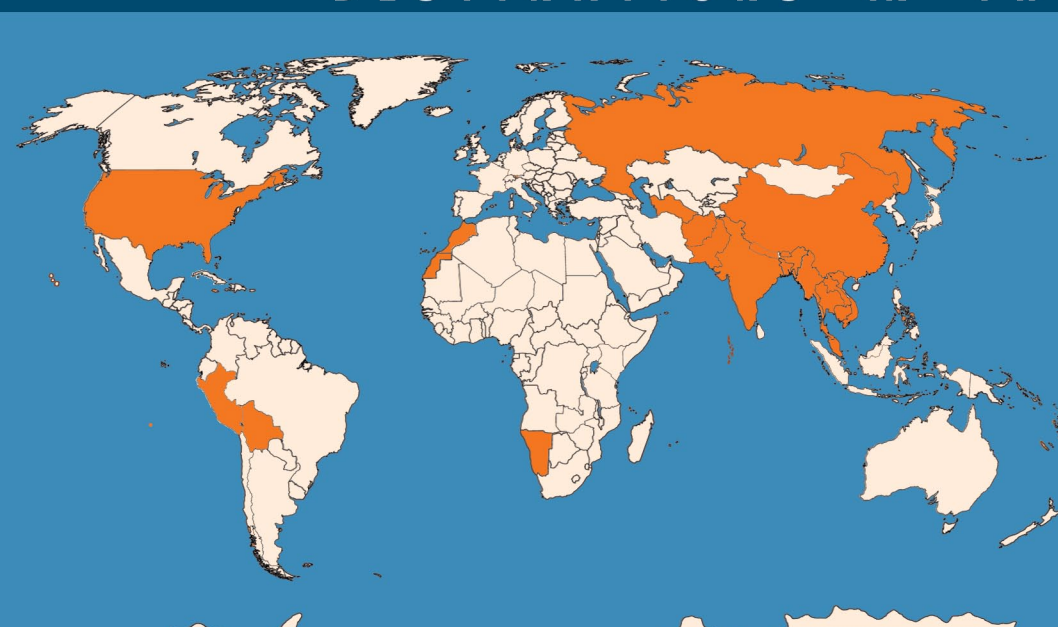
ASSISTANCE Prashanta Deb

Owner, Publisher & Printer
Afield Touriosity Pvt. Ltd
#E, B/6, Bapujinagar,
Kolkata - 700092, India

E-mail : ttmag.english@gmail.com

Distributor
K.K. Puri News Distributors Pvt.Ltd.
9, Decares Lane, Kolkata - 700069

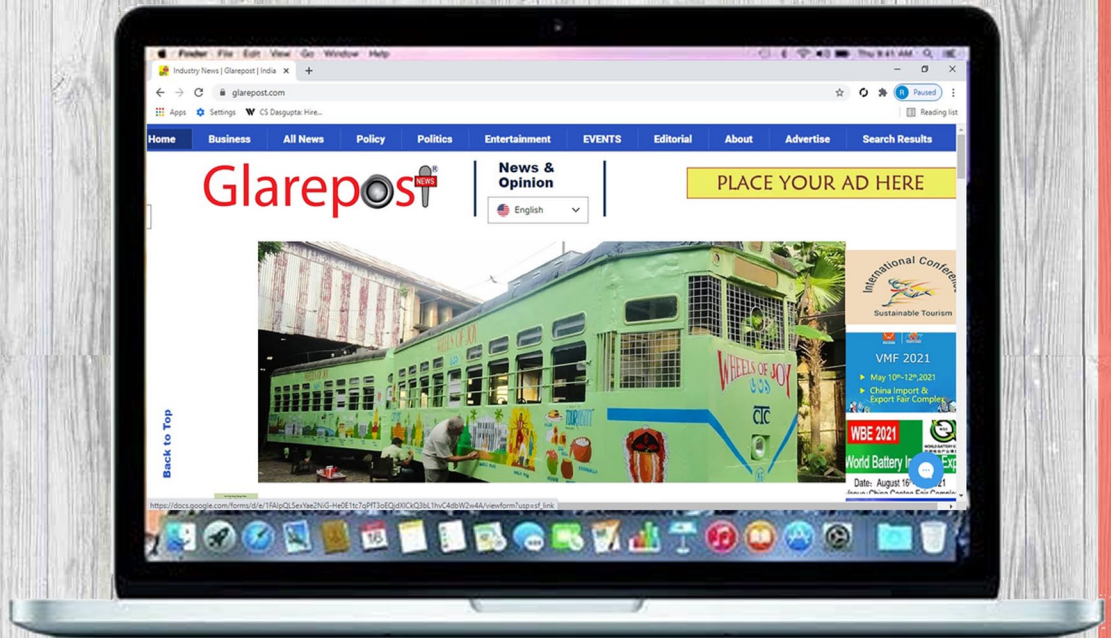
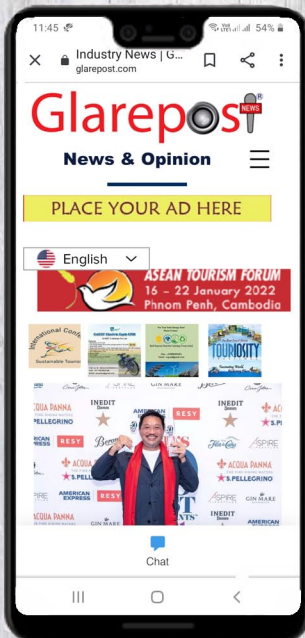
DESTINATIONS IN THIS ISSUE



Glarepost[®] NEWS

News & Opinion

Business Policy Politics Entertainment Events Editorial

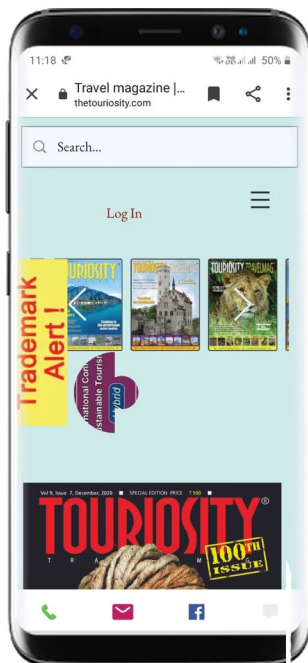


www.glarepost.com

Email:- desk@glarepost.com

TOURIOSITY®

T R A V E L M A G



Visit us at:

www.thetouriosity.com

& www.touriositytravel.com



Download our Mobile App from Google Play Store
Touriosity Travelmag



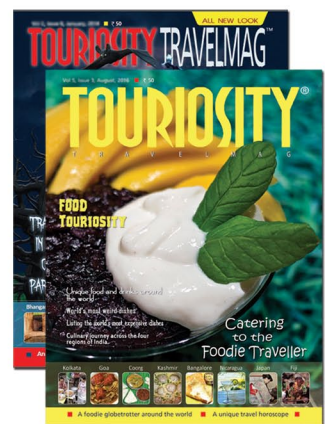
+91-9836511995



ttmag.english@gmail.com

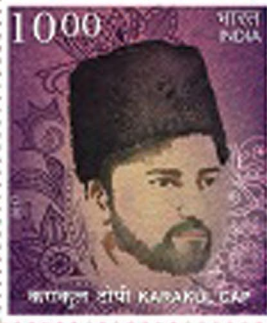
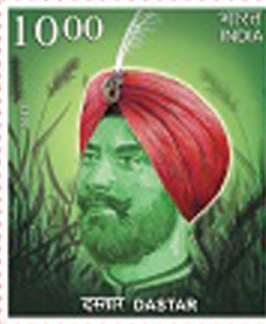
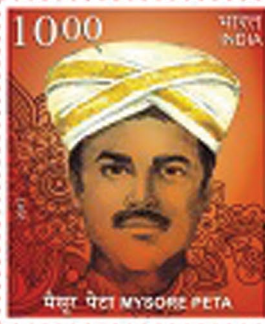
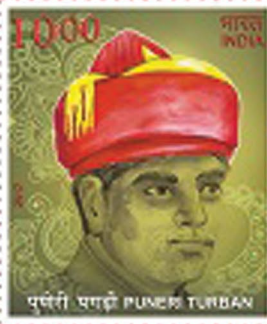
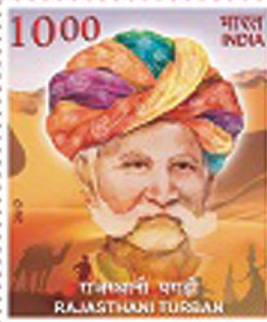
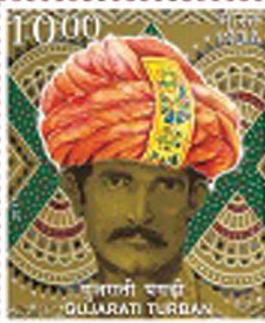
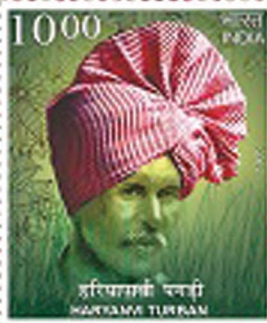


<https://www.facebook.com/Touriosity/>





भारत के शिरोवस्त्र HEADGEARS OF INDIA



CELEBRATING INDIA'S DIVERSE TAPESTRY THROUGH ITS VIBRANT HEADGEAR

India, a land of myriad cultures, languages, and traditions, is a tapestry woven with threads of diversity. Amidst this colourful mosaic, the wide array of headgear worn across the nation stands as a testament to the richness and variety of its cultural heritage.

From the majestic turbans of Rajasthan to the intricate phetas of Maharashtra, and the ornate mukuts adorning Hindu deities, Indian headgear encapsulates centuries-old traditions, symbolisms, and regional identities. Each piece of headgear is not just an accessory but a reflection of history, values, and social customs.

The turban, known as the pagri or safa, is an embodiment of pride and honour in various regions. In Rajasthan, the vibrant colours and styles of the pagris denote the wearer's community, occupation, or status. The intricately wrapped headgear tells stories of bravery and lineage, adding splendor to cultural celebrations and ceremonies.

Travelling to Maharashtra reveals the elegance of the pheta, a turban steeped in tradition and worn during auspicious occasions. Its drape, style, and fabric reflect grace and dignity, carrying forward the essence of the Marathi culture.

In the spiritual realm, the mukuts worn by deities during religious ceremonies narrate tales of devotion and belief. These ornate crowns symbolize divinity and are adorned with precious jewels, embodying the reverence for the divine.

Beyond turbans and crowns, India's headgear includes a myriad of caps and scarves, each woven with regional stories and traditions. From the Gandhi cap, echoing the simplicity and ideology of a nation's freedom struggle, to the shela of Gujarat, epitomizing grace and tradition in women's attire, these pieces are threads in the fabric of cultural diversity.

The beauty of Indian headgear lies not just in its aesthetic appeal but in the stories they tell—stories of heritage, rituals, beliefs, and identity. They are a bridge connecting the past with the present, celebrating the resilience of customs that have stood the test of time.

As custodians of this diverse heritage, it's imperative to cherish and respect the significance of Indian headgear. Preserving and understanding the cultural nuances behind each piece fosters appreciation for India's multicultural ethos and serves as a reminder of the harmonious coexistence of varied traditions within this diverse nation.

In celebrating the myriad hues of Indian headgear, we celebrate the kaleidoscope of cultures that form the very essence of India—a land where traditions thrive, diversity reigns, and unity blossoms amidst the tapestry of its people. The following are some prominent types of Indian headgear:

1. **Turban (Pagri or Safa):** Turbans are widely worn across India and vary in style, colour, and material based on regional customs and occasions. They hold cultural significance and can denote a person's occupation, social status, or community affiliation. Different regions have their own distinct styles, such as the Rajasthani pagri or the Punjabi turban.
2. **Pheta:** The Maharashtrian pheta is a traditional turban worn mainly during cultural events, festivals, and weddings in Maharashtra. It's typically made of cotton or silk and is wrapped in a specific manner, signifying dignity and honour.
3. **Paghdī:** This headgear is associated with the Mewar region of Rajasthan and is worn by Rajput men during ceremonies or important events. It's elaborately designed and symbolizes valour and pride.
4. **Topi (Cap):** In various regions, caps or topis are worn as headgear. The Gandhi

As custodians of this diverse heritage, it's imperative to cherish and respect the significance of Indian headgear. Preserving and understanding the cultural nuances behind each piece fosters appreciation for India's multicultural ethos and serves as a reminder of the harmonious coexistence of varied traditions within this diverse nation.

cap, also known as the Nehru cap, is a type of round cap made from khadi fabric and was popularized by leaders during India's independence movement.

5. **Mukut:** In Hindu religious ceremonies and festivals, mukuts or crowns are worn by deities and sometimes by individuals participating in traditional dances or rituals. They are ornate and often adorned with jewels and religious symbols.

6. **Kopiah or Gandhi Cap:** This cap, known for its flat, rounded shape, is worn in parts of India, especially in the northeastern states, and holds cultural significance.

7. **Pagdi:** The term "pagdi" refers to a turban but can also signify honour and respect. Pagdis are worn by men in various states and communities across India, and the styles may vary.

8. **Shela:** In Gujarat, women wear a long, decorative scarf known as a shela. It's



1



2



3



4

1. A large and impressive; Turban worn by a Rabari man in Rajasthan;
 2. Rajasthani Lehariya Pagri;
 3. A huge Dastar Turban of a devotee in Amritsar
 4. Mysore Peta turban.

draped over the head and shoulders during traditional occasions and festivals.

Each of the above types of headgear carries its own cultural, religious, or traditional significance, contributing to the rich tapestry of Indian heritage and identity. In celebration of this diverse culture the Postal Department of Government of India launched a set of 16 Commemorative stamps on 10th February 2017. These stamps commemorate the traditional headgears of various Indian states and the invaluable role played by them in the society.

Regional variations of headgear

In the following sections we will have a closer look at the headgears from the distinct regions of India. The entire article hereinafter has been divided into 6 regions, viz., North India, East India, West India, South India, Central India and Northeast India.

North India

North India, known for its diverse cultural heritage, showcases a wide array of traditional headgear that reflects the rich traditions and identities of its various communities. Here are some prominent types of headgear from different states in North India:

1. **Turban (Pagri or Safa):** Turbans are an iconic

symbol of North Indian culture and are worn by men across various states, each with its unique style and significance. Different regions have distinct turban styles, such as the elaborate Rajasthani pagri, the colourful Punjabi turban, or the majestic Jodhpuri safa.

2. **Punjabi Turban:** In Punjab, the turban holds great significance and is a symbol of pride and valour. The Punjabi turban, worn by the people who follow Sikhism, is called the Dastar turban. Dastar is a symbol of the religion and it comes from the term 'dast-e-yaar', which means the hand of God. It holds the supreme importance as an article of faith in Sikhism. Turban is also known as the Pagg in Punjab. It is often larger and made with bright-coloured cloth, reflecting the robust spirit of the community.

3. **Himachali Cap:** In Himachal Pradesh, men wear the traditional cap, often made of wool or tweed. These caps, known for their distinct designs and patterns, serve as a protective headgear against the cold climate.

4. **Jammu & Kashmiri Pheran:** Though primarily a garment, the Pheran, worn in Jammu and Kashmir, sometimes incorporates a head covering. This long loose gown is worn by both men and women, with the women's version often covering the head and serving as a headscarf.

5. **Kulfi:** In Uttarakhand, the Kulfi is a traditional cap made from wool or felt. It is worn by men and has intricate designs and patterns, representing the region's heritage.

6. **Topi:** The term 'Topi' refers to a cap or headgear worn in various regions of North India, and

while the styles and materials vary, they are commonly seen in cultural and traditional settings.

7. Tipi of Ladakh: People of Ladakh wear Tipi (a kind of a hat) in their day-to-day life. While the tipi of women are generally made of bright and colourful silk, that of the men are generally black or maroon in colour.

8. Perak of Ladakh: It is perhaps the most expensive Indian headgear. Perak is an ornamental headdress that is inlaid meticulously with blue turquoise semi-precious stones on a padded base. The edges are decorated with silver charms and coral trinkets. A huge and heavy blue headdress running from the wearer's forehead until her lower-back, the perak is a precious possession of the Ladakhis. Perak is passed on from mother to her daughter as an inheritance and is considered a status symbol of the family.

East India

While the East India does not see a prominence of headgear, it has a few varieties of the same that are culturally rooted in the region. Here are some prominent types of headgear from various states in East India:

1. Bengali Topor: The Topor is a traditional headgear worn by the groom during Bengali weddings. Made of shola (a kind of Indian cork), the Topor is adorned with ornate designs and symbols, signifying auspiciousness and marital bliss.

2. Odia Peta: In Odisha, men traditionally wear the Peta, a turban-like headgear made of cotton or silk. The Peta is worn during cultural events, festivals, and special occasions, reflecting the tradition and honour.

3. Bihar and Jharkhand Headgear: In Bihar and parts of Jharkhand, various tribal communities have their own distinct headgear. For example, the Santhali community wears unique headpieces during cultural ceremonies, showcasing their cultural identity.

West India

West India encompasses a blend of diverse

cultures, and traditional headgear in this region reflects the unique identities and customs of its various communities. Here are some prominent types of headgear from different states in West India:

1. Paghdi or Safa: Turbans, known as Paghdi or Safa, are an integral part of the cultural heritage in West India. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, the turban styles differ, with the Rajasthani pagri being more elaborate and colourful, often indicating the wearer's social status or community affiliation.

2. Rajasthani Pagri: Rajasthan is renowned for its vibrant and elaborate pagris or turbans. The pagri's colours, styles, and patterns often indicate the wearer's community, region, or social status. It is an integral part of Rajasthani attire and is worn during special occasions, weddings and festivals.

3. Gujarati Kediya and Pagh: In Gujarat, the Kediya, a traditional upper garment, is sometimes paired with a turban-like headgear called Pagh. The Pagh, wrapped in a distinctive manner, signifies cultural pride and tradition.

4. Marathi Pheta: The Pheta, a traditional turban worn by men in Maharashtra, is made of cotton or silk and is an essential part of Maharashtrian attire. It's worn during auspicious occasions, festivals, and ceremonies, symbolizing honour and dignity.

5. Goan Turban: In Goa, the traditional turban worn by men, often made of cotton or silk, varies in style and is worn on special occasions or cultural events.

6. Rabari Headgear: Among the Rabari community in Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan, women wear distinct headgear adorned with mirrors, beads, and embroidery, reflecting their cultural identity and heritage.

7. Kutchi Bhujodi: In Kutch, Gujarat, the Bhujodi cap or headgear is traditionally worn by men. It is made of wool and has unique patterns and designs specific to the



Perak

Perak is an ornamental headdress that is inlaid meticulously with blue turquoise semi-precious stones on a padded base. The edges are decorated with silver charms and coral trinkets. A huge and heavy blue headdress running from the wearer's forehead until her lower-back, the perak is a precious possession of the Ladakhis. Perak is passed on from mother to her daughter as an inheritance and is considered a status symbol of the family.



Ladakhi Tipi



↑ Sikkimese Monk hats

← Montho Tibi (bouquet headgear) of Brokpa tribe in Ladakh

region.

8. **Sindhi Topi:** The Sindhi Topi is a cap worn by men in the Sindhi community, often adorned with intricate embroidery and colourful patterns, symbolizing their cultural identity.

9. **Parsi Paghdi:** The Parsi community, known for its rich cultural heritage and distinct traditions, has its own unique headgear known as the 'Parsi Paghdi'. Also referred to as the 'Kusti', it is a sacred and symbolic item worn by Parsi men as part of their religious attire. It is worn during religious ceremonies, rituals, and traditional occasions, symbolizing spirituality, devotion, and adherence to their faith's tenets.

South India

South India has a rich cultural heritage, but traditional of wearing a headgear is not as prevalent as in the North and West India. Here are some headgears from different states of South India:

1. **Peta:** The Peta, also known as Mysore Peta, is a traditional headdress worn by men in Karnataka, especially during special occasions, ceremonies, or festivals. It's a turban-like headgear made from silk or cotton fabric, often adorned with gold or silver threads and embellish-

ments.

2. **Thalappakattu:** In some parts of Tamil Nadu, especially among the Natutukottai Chettiar community, the Thalappakattu is a unique headgear worn by grooms during weddings. It's a decorative headpiece made from gold or adorned with gold ornaments.

Central India

Central India, the very heart of India is also known for its diverse cultural heritage. Here are some prominent types of headgear from various states in Central India:

1. **Madhya Pradesh Turban:** In Madhya Pradesh, turbans or pagris are worn by men, although the styles and designs may vary across regions. The turban holds cultural significance and is often worn during festivals, weddings, and other ceremonial occasions.

2. **Chhattisgarhi Pagri:** Chhattisgarh, with its rich tribal culture, has its own distinctive headgear worn by various tribal communities. The headgear varies among different tribes, reflecting their cultural identity and traditions during ceremonies and festivities.

3. **Bundeli Pagdi:** Bundelkhand region, which spans parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, has its traditional headgear called the Bundeli Pagdi. These pagdis are often wrapped in a distinctive manner and are symbolic of regional pride and tradition.

4. **Bhil and Gond Headgear:** Tribal communities like the Bhil and the Gond in Central India have their distinct traditional headgear too. These are often characterized by unique designs, patterns, and materials specific to their cultural heritage.

5. **Malwi Pagdi:** Malwa, a historical region in Central India encompassing parts

of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, has its traditional Pagdi styles that are part of the region's cultural attire.

Northeast India

The northeastern region of India, nestled amidst the lush greenery of the Himalayas, is a treasure trove of diverse cultures, traditions, and enchanting landscapes. Amidst this rich tapestry lies a remarkable aspect of its cultural heritage—its distinctive and varied headgear, each telling a story of identity, tradition, and community pride.

The headgear worn across the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura reflects the intricate tapestry of the indigenous communities thriving in this enchanting region. Each piece of headgear carries its own unique symbolism, design, and significance, contributing to the vibrant cultural mosaic of Northeast India.

The headgear from Northeast India not only serves as a symbol of tradition but also encapsulates the region's resilience, unity in diversity, and reverence for nature. The exquisite craftsmanship and vibrant colours embedded in these headpieces are a testament to the artistic prowess and cultural heritage preserved by the indigenous communities.

Northeast India is known for its diverse cultures and traditions, each with its distinct identity reflected in various types of headgear. Here are some prominent types of headgear from different states in Northeast India:

1. **Naga Headgear:** Nagaland, known for

its vibrant tribal diversity, boasts an array of headgear adorned by different Naga tribes. The stunning Naga headgear stands out with its elaborate designs and bright hues. Adorned with feathers, beads, and colourful ornaments, these headpieces symbolize honour, courage and communal identity. Each tribe has its unique style of headgear, preserving the cultural heritage passed down through generations, such as the Angami's hornbill feather headdress or the Konyak's elaborate skull cap.

2. **Assamese Japi:** The Japi is a traditional conical hat made from bamboo and straw. Intricately woven by skilled artisans, it is an iconic symbol of Assamese culture, often seen during festivals and traditional ceremonies. The Japi comes in various sizes and designs, showcasing Assam's craftsmanship and heritage.

3. **Mishing Gamocha:** The Mishing community in Assam wears the Gamocha, a traditional scarf with intricate embroidery. While not a conventional headgear, the Gamocha is often worn as a headwrap or draped over the shoulders, symbolizing respect, unity, and cultural pride.

4. **Khasi Crown and turban:** The Khasi women in Meghalaya wear a metal headdress during ceremonies or important events. It is adorned with beads, shells, feathers, or other decorative elements, and topped by a bunch of flowers. The men wear a kind of turban.

5. **Arunachal Pradesh Tribes' Headgear:** Arunachal Pradesh is home to diverse tribes, each with its own headgear traditions. For instance, the Adi tribe wears a Bamboo Hat,

crafted from bamboo and adorned with decorative elements, and the Nyishi tribe wears Yapin, a distinctive headpiece made with cane and bamboo. These headpieces, crafted from natural materials, symbolize the unity, customs, and reverence for nature within these communities.

6. **Tongam in Manipur:** The Tongam is a traditional headgear worn by Manipuri communities during cultural events and festivals. It often features intricate designs and is an emblem of Manipuri tradition and identity.

7. **Phirung in Tripura:** In Tripura, the Phirung is a traditional headgear worn during cultural ceremonies and events. It is usually crafted with colourful materials and holds significance in the state's cultural heritage.

8. **Sikkimese Headgear:** Sikkim's diverse ethnic communities also have their own traditional headgear, worn during festivals and celebrations. These headpieces often feature colourful fabrics, embroidery, and unique designs.

Each of these headgears from across India is steeped in cultural heritage, carrying symbols, motifs, and craftsmanship that reflect the identity, traditions, and values of the diverse communities residing in this fascinating country.

Khasi traditional headgear





Headgear Gallery of Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum:

A Glimpse into Regal Splendour

Nestled in the heart of India's vibrant and culturally rich city of Vadodara, the Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum in the majestic Lakshmi Vilas Palace stands as a testament to opulence, heritage, and the grandeur of a bygone era. Once the official residence of Gujarat's illustrious Gaekwad family, this 19th century mansion now houses rare works from the royal household's personal collection. Among its many treasures, the Headgear Gallery is a captivating and revered section that narrates tales of royal elegance and tradition.

Stepping into this exquisite gallery is akin to embarking on a journey through time, where the diverse and ornate headpieces worn by the rulers of the erstwhile princely state of Vadodara are showcased with utmost grace and splendour. Each headgear is a masterpiece in its own right, reflecting the unique craftsmanship, cultural significance, and regal styles that defined the aristocracy of Gujarat.

The Headgear Gallery in the museum displays about 300 vibrant head accessories from across India. These headgears from different states were personally collected by the late Maharaja Ranjitsinh Gaekwad, the titular ruler of Vadodara from 1988 to 2012, during

his visits. It also has an impressive collection of exquisite headpieces that were worn by the erstwhile rulers of the princely state of Vadodara. Adorned with intricate embroidery, vibrant colours, and embellishments crafted from precious stones and metals, these headgears were more than mere accessories - they were symbols of authority, lineage, and heritage.

This gallery showcases a diverse array of turbans, crowns, pagris, and ceremonial headgear, each possessing unique cultural, historical, and artistic significance. While the specific exhibits may vary, here are some examples of the remarkable headpieces one might encounter at the Headgear Gallery:

1. **Turban Collection:** The gallery houses an impressive collection of traditional turbans, including those worn by the nobility. These turbans were symbols of status, identity, and occasion. Each turban is adorned with intricate embroidery, vibrant colours, and designs that signify different occasions or the wearer's social standing.
2. **Royal Crowns:** Visitors can marvel at the regal crowns worn by



the Maharajas of Vadodara. These crowns are embellished with precious gemstones, intricate filigree work, and ornate designs, symbolizing authority and royal lineage.

3. **Headdresses:** There are many other headdresses made of rich fabrics, decorated with elaborate patterns, and adorned with jewels, expressing the wearer's status and style.

4. **Ceremonial Headgear:** Some exhibits feature ceremonial headgear worn during specific rituals, festivals, or important events. These headpieces showcase unique designs, motifs, and styles associated with the cultural heritage of the region.

Alongside the exhibits, the gallery also provides historical context and information about the significance of each headpiece. Visitors can learn about the traditions, symbolism, and craftsmanship associated with these headgears. The museum also displays historical documents, photographs, and artifacts related to the headpieces, providing insights into the history and evolution of these traditional accessories.

The Headgear Gallery is not merely a display of artifacts; it is a living testament to the cultural legacy and artistic finesse of the region. Visitors are transported into an era where elegance, tradition, and craftsmanship converged to create objects of unparalleled beauty and significance.

The Headgear Gallery at Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum stands as a beacon of cultural heritage, inviting patrons to immerse themselves in the majestic legacy of the Vadodara royals. Each exhibit reflects the intricate craftsmanship, cultural symbolism,

and historical importance of these headpieces, inviting patrons to appreciate the opulence and traditions of the princely era. It serves as a reminder of a glorious past and a celebration of the artistic brilliance that continues to captivate and inspire generations.

The museum's efforts in preserving and showcasing these artifacts are commendable. The meticulous curation and preservation techniques employed allow these exquisite headpieces to retain their original charm, offering an immersive experience to visitors and scholars alike.

Lakshmi Vilas Palace

The Lakshmi Vilas Palace is a magnificent historical edifice located in Vadodra (Baroda), Gujarat, India. This grandiose palace stands as one of the largest private residences globally, known for its opulent architecture, vast grounds, and historical significance. Constructed in 1890 by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III, the palace served as the residence of the Gaekwad dynasty, the ruling family of the princely state of Baroda. It was designed by Major Charles Mant, a British architect, in the Indo-Saracenic Revival architectural style, incorporating elements from Indo-Gothic and other European styles. It spans an extensive area, featuring intricate carvings, ornate interiors, beautiful marble, and exquisite furnishings.

Surrounding the palace are expansive gardens and well-manicured lawns, adding to its grandeur. The palace grounds also include a golf course, several buildings, and various structures like the Moti Baug Palace, Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum, and the Navlakhli Compound. A part of the Lakshmi Vilas Palace

The Headgear Gallery at Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum stands as a beacon of cultural heritage, inviting patrons to immerse themselves in the majestic legacy of the Vadodara royals. Each exhibit reflects the intricate craftsmanship, cultural symbolism, and historical importance of these headpieces, inviting patrons to appreciate the opulence and traditions of the princely era. It serves as a reminder of a glorious past and a celebration of the artistic brilliance that continues to captivate and inspire generations.

complex, the museum houses an impressive collection of artworks, sculptures, paintings, artifacts, and royal memorabilia, apart from the headgears. A part of the palace has also been converted into a heritage hotel, offering visitors a glimpse into the royal lifestyle.



Aries

(21 March – 19 April)

You are easily engrossed by special subjects and projects this month, and eagerly throw yourself into learning and producing. You can have more communications at or about your work, and can get through the grunt work with ease. You get along well with others, and can begin a new relationship, personal or professional.

Places to visit: Japan – It attracts leisure tourists to visits its breathtaking scenery including the famous cherry blossoms and Mount Fuji

Jaisalmer - The yellow sandstone walls of the “Golden City” rise from the Thar desert like a scene from the Arabian Nights while the Jaisalmer Fort crowns the city.

Favourable Dates: Oct 3, 9, 12, 18, 21, 27

Favourable Colours: Yellow & Brown

You get organized, keep everything in its place, and can focus on the details. You do well with your work now, and can have more communications at work. If single, you can meet lots of new people but keep it casual, and are flirty. If in a relationship, you try to make it feel like it did when you first got together.

Places to visit: Hungary - Cheap prices and beautiful natural features such as the world’s second largest thermal lake and large grasslands have made Hungary an increasingly common Eurotrip destination.

Jim Corbett National Park - Visitors may see other wildlife, including elephants, leopards, rhinoceros and Himalayan black bears.

Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 4, 10, 13, 19, 22

Favourable Colours: Red & Grey



Taurus

(20 April – 20 May)



Gemini

(21 May – 20 June)

You can be presented with a new money-making opportunity, start a second job, side gig for extra cash, or turn a hobby into a money-making venture. Emotionally, you’re even and calm. Singles could find this a time when love really does walk into your life or you finally realise how much someone means to you.

Places to visit: Poland - Poland has preserved and rebuilt many important monuments including 14 UNESCO World Heritage sites. It’s also cheaper than other primary European destinations.

Dharamshala: Dharamshala is popular with hiking enthusiasts and travelers interested in yoga and Indian cooking lessons.

Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 3, 10, 12, 19, 21

Favourable Colours: White & Green

You’re likely to enjoy a peaceful and stress-free month. All aspects of your life have the potential to effortlessly fall into place, with seemingly little effort from you. This period is encouraging a time of personal growth through sharing of love and affections. You can work well on creative projects now, and find inspiration everywhere.

Places to visit: Greece - Greece draws in most of its tourists to visit the pristine beaches, islands, and coastal cities’ historical monuments.

Thickse Monastery :It is in Ladakh and important Buddhist art, such as stupas and wall paintings, can be found here.

Favorable Dates : Oct 2, 8, 11, 17, 20, 26 Favorable Colors : Red & Green



Cancer

(21 June – 22 July)



Leo

(23 July – 22 August)

This month could see a shift in your financial circumstances. The financial results won’t necessarily be immediate, but at the very least, you’ll lay the groundwork for a more prosperous future. A loan or other form of support is on the agenda by the last week of the month.

Places to visit: Rome - The Colosseum, St. Peter’s Basilica and the awe-inspiring Trevi Fountain are essential places for any traveller to visit in Italy’s capital.

Ranakpur Temple: Ranakpur Temple is an imposing and highly decorative Jain temple that is famous for its art and architecture, considered some of the world’s best.

Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 4, 10, 13, 19, 22

Favourable Colours: White & Blue

You will embark on a new project or you’ll get a promotion at work. There may be a need to let go of something or someone at this time, but it’s also a good period for gaining new information that helps you to move forward.

Places to visit: London - Exploring the world-class British Museum, seeing a musical in the West End, touring the Tower of London and gorging on fish and chips at a local pub

Bandhavgarh: Bandhavgarh provides an opportunity to see leopards, barking deer, sloth bears, hyenas, and Indian bison and wolves, but Bengal tigers are definitely the star attraction

Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 3, 10, 12, 19, 21

Favourable Colours: Red & Blue



Virgo

(23 August – 22 Sept)

Manish Kumar Arora is a renowned KP Astrologer, Numerologist, Tarot Reader and Vastu Consultant. He will be with Touriosity Travelmag to bring to our readers monthly predictions based on zodiac signs with special emphasis on travel predictions. Our readers can plan their tours accordingly. He can be reached at manish@manishastrologer.com



You come up with lots of new ideas that you're enthusiastic about, are excited by mental projects, and share all of the information that you have. You can finish a project that helps further you along your career path, achieve a goal, or give up on a goal.

Places to visit: Paris - The gentle River Seine rambles through the city, flanked by stately museums, blocks of Rococo and Neoclassic-design architecture get further enhanced by cascading trees and glowing streetlamps.

Palolem: It is a natural bay in Goa surrounded by lofty headlands on either sides, resulting in a calm, idyllic sea with a gently sloping bed.

Favourable Dates: Oct 6, 9, 15, 18, 24, 27 Favourable Colours: Yellow & Blue

You can be presented with a new opportunity to advance further in your career, achieve a goal, are in the spotlight for something you've done, and feel good about the direction you're going in. Your intuition is strong, so listen to what your gut is trying to tell you.

Places to visit: Venice - With an abundance of theaters, churches, historic sites and notable eateries, this destination on Italy's northeastern coast will enchant all types of travelers.

Kasol: It's a small hamlet but almost infested with bakeries, reggae bars, and affordable guesthouses catering to a wide hipster Israeli crowd.

Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 23 Favourable Colours: Red & Blue



You may find that you are now able to walk a new path that you have been preparing for. Pragmatic and goal-oriented, you soon learn how to get things done, for you aspire to positions of power and authority and admire others who attain such positions.

Places to visit: Amsterdam - Spend the day biking along the city's canals and stylish streets before exploring noteworthy museums (think the Van Gogh Museum).

Dalhousie: Notably one of the best tourist attractions in India famous for its sightseeing places like PanchPulla, Satdhara Falls, Khajjar, Kalatop wildlife sanctuary, SubhashBaoli, Daikund Peak, Chamunda Devi Temple,

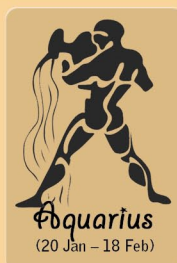
Favourable Dates: Oct 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 23 Favourable Colours: Red & Blue

You can begin a research project, are presented with an opportunity to do something that benefits you and other people. Home and family ties will be significant in your life and developing a secure, comfortable home environment will be a boon to your state of mind, irrespective of your marital state.

Places to visit: Athens - Its laid-back lifestyle and incredible food attract the masses just as much as the world-class Acropolis and Parthenon do.

Bir: There are tons of activities and sightseeing spots like Sherab Ling Monastery, Bir Tea Factory, Chokling monastery, Deer Park Institute, Dharmalaya Institute, Tibetan Colony, and Bir Road.

Favourable Dates: Oct 2, 5, 11, 14, 20, 23 Favourable Colours: White & Yellow



This month is encouraging you to see past your current concerns and to look into the future knowing your choices now will impact others or yourself at a later date. You might find partnership responsibilities or demands wearing at this time. You can find other people to be mentally draining, and need time alone to recover.

Places to visit: Tuscany - You can savor Tuscany's rich flavors at charming restaurants in Siena and Cinque Terre, or head straight to the source on a winery or olive grove tour

Rishikesh: There are many tourists attractions like LakshmanJhula, Haridwar, Shivpuri, NeelkanthMahadev Temple, ParmarthNiketan, Ram Jhula, TriveniGhat, VashishtaGufa and much more.

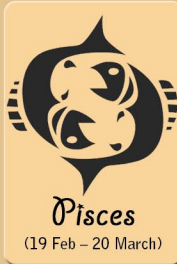
Favourable Dates: Oct 3, 7, 12, 15, 21, 25 Favourable Colours: Blue & Yellow

You may derive income from unusual sources or from suggestions or ideas from those with whom you would not normally associate. If single, you may be on a high this month with lots of opportunities for romance in the circle of friends.

Places to visit: Barcelona - Barcelona's diverse collection of architecture really makes the city stand out. Gaudí's Parc Güell and La Sagrada Familia are impressive, as are La Seu and Montjuïc Castle.

Auri: Encircled by snow-covered mountains of the majestic Himalayas, this rugged land flourishes with fascinating scenes of oak-fringed inclines and delightful rich coniferous forests.

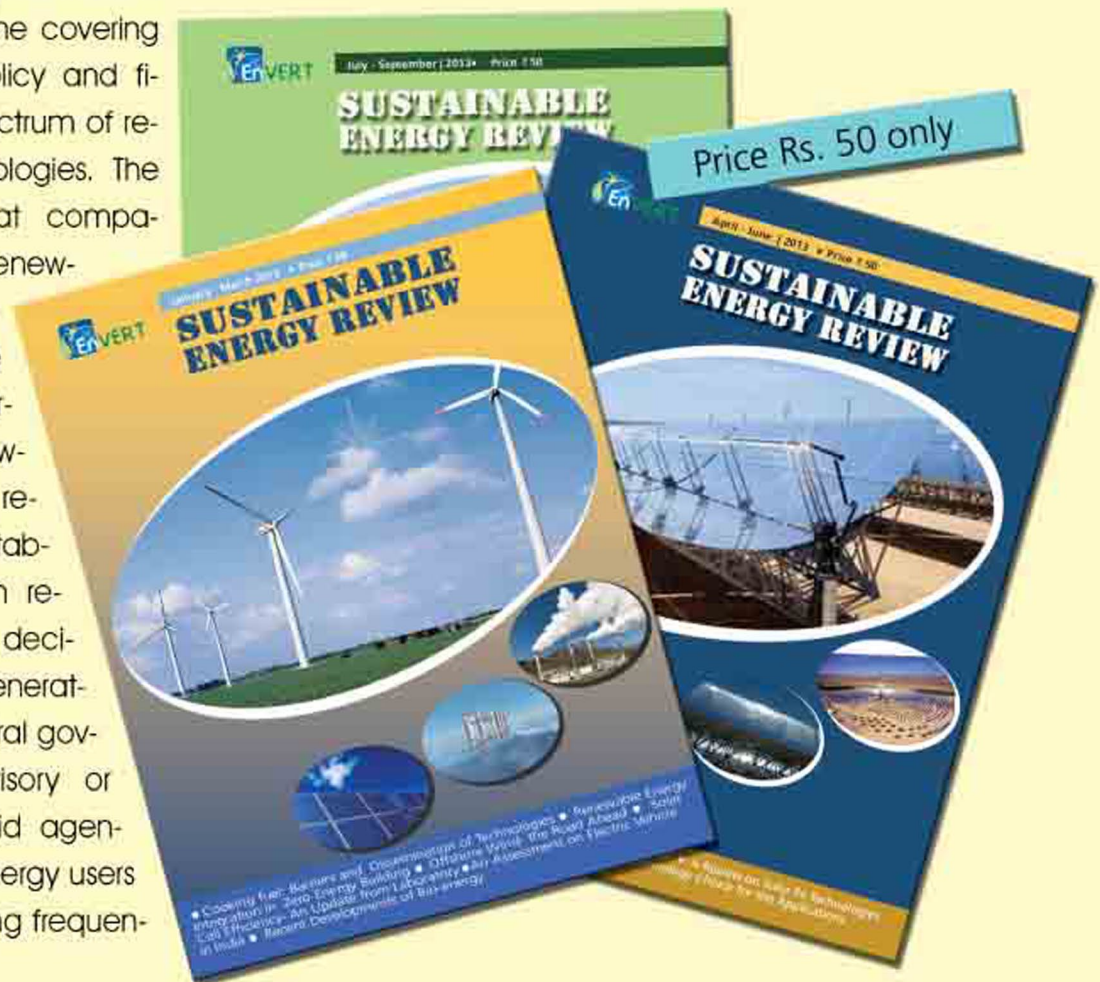
Favourable Dates: Oct 2, 7, 11, 16, 20, 25 Favourable Colours: White & Green



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEW

Sustainable Energy Review is a one-of-a-kind magazine covering technology, industry, policy and finance for the entire spectrum of renewable energy technologies. The Magazine is targeted at companies involved directly in renewables, owners and managers of renewable energy sites, manufacturers of complete renewable energy systems, research and training establishments, consultants in renewable energy sector, decision makers in power generating utilities, local or central governments, energy advisory or planning agencies, aid agencies, small and large energy users and so on. The publishing frequency is 4 times per year.

The magazine seeks to disseminate the knowledge of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency and is therefore aimed at publicizing the major technical and non technical issues of these technologies in a simplified manner. It is aimed at reaching a large number of people – the commoners, those from the Industry and the Institutes wherein people are somehow facing the challenges of energy. The **trans-disciplinary magazine** has a long way to go.



Publisher Details:

Nandi Resources Generation Technology Pvt. Ltd,
Flat E, B/6 Bapujinagar
PO-Regent Estate
Kolkata 7000 92
Tel: +91-33-32613664;
Website : www.nrgindia.com

For Advertisement Contact:
Tel: +91-33-32613664;
Mob : +91 8420046475
Email: ser.english@gmail.com

For subscription Call us at +91-33-32613664
or write to us at ser.english@gmail.com

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEW



SUBSCRIBE TO	No. of issues	Normal Price	Discount	Actual Price	Subscription price (incl. Courier cost)	
					Kolkata	Outside Kolkata
6 ISSUES AND SAVE UPTO 15% ON THE COVER PRICE	6	₹ 300	15%	₹ 255	₹ 300	₹ 405
12 ISSUES AND SAVE UPTO 20% ON THE COVER PRICE.	12	₹ 600	20%	₹ 480	₹ 570	₹ 780

Please fill the form in CAPITAL letters.

I am enclosing the cheque/DD number Dated / /

Drawn on (specify bank)

Favouring Nandi Resources Generation Technology Pvt. Ltd. Rupees Only ₹

Title Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr. Full Name

D.O.B / /

Address

Pin Code

STD Code Phone (off.)

(Resi.)

Mobile No.

E-mail

Signature

Date

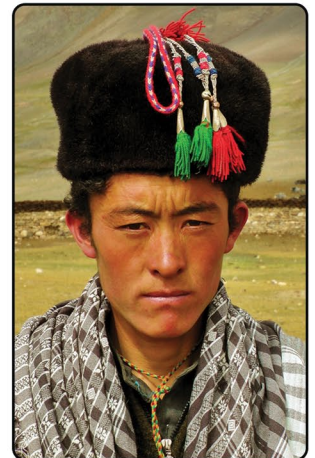
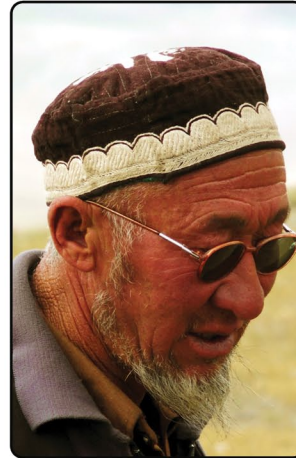
Please fill in the form and mail it along with your cheque/draft to
Nandi Resources Generation Technology Pvt. Ltd.
 17 Nabanagar Jadavpur, 2nd floor,
 Kolkata- 700032

Term and Conditions: 1. The offer is for a limited period only. 2. Afield Touriosity Private Limited will not be responsible for loss or mutilation of the magazine during transit or of any postal delay. 3. Payments are subject to realization. 4. Cash payments will not be accepted. 5. Cheques must be payable in Kolkata. 6. Any disputes arising will be subjected to Indian laws. 7. Above rates relate to ordinary postal delivery only. For express/courier delivery extra charges to be added.

Phone no.- 033- 3261-3664 Mob. no.- +91 8420046473



Headgears of Kyrgyz Nomads *of Afghanistan*



The Kyrgyz people, traditionally known for their nomadic lifestyle, primarily inhabit Central Asia, particularly Kyrgyzstan. However, there have been historical accounts and migrations that led some Kyrgyz nomads to settle in certain areas of Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan Kuchi is the term for nomadic people. Here, the Kyrgyz nomads are known as the 'Afghan Kyrgyz' or 'Kyrgyz-Kuchi'. They are a minority ethnic group with a nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle. These Afghan Kyrgyz are distinct from the majority ethnic groups in Afghanistan, often maintaining their cultural practices, language, and traditional customs.

The Afghan Kyrgyz historically lead a nomadic way of life, herding livestock such as sheep, goats, and yaks. They moved seasonally across the Pamir Mountains and other regions of northeastern Afghanistan, seeking pastures and resources for their animals. They maintain their distinct cultural identity, including traditional clothing, music, and customs, which are reflective of their Kyrgyz heritage. Despite their relatively small numbers and challenges to their nomadic lifestyle, they continue to preserve aspects of their unique cultural heritage within Afghanistan's diverse ethnic landscape.

The Afghan Kyrgyz have traditional attire that includes distinct headgear reflective of their cultural identity and nomadic lifestyle. The Kyrgyz nomadic women often wear traditional scarves or head coverings as part of their attire. These women are dressed in gorgeous clothes even during their daily job routine, richly decorated with silver jewelry, necklaces, amulets and coins over mostly red dresses.

The scarves made from colourful fabrics have decorative elements like embroidery, patterns, etc. that showcase the wearer's cultural identity and personal style. The head coverings serve both functional and cultural purposes. They provide protection from the elements, such as sun, wind, or dust, during their nomadic lifestyle. Additionally, these head coverings may



signify marital status, cultural affiliation, or adherence to traditional customs within the community. Married women wear a white scarf over their head-cover, unmarried women are recognized by their red scarves or veils. In both cases faces are not necessarily covered by those veils.

A prominent headgear worn by the Afghan Kyrgyz men is the 'Kalpak', a distinctive, cone-shaped hat made from felt or wool that is often adorned with decorative elements or embroidery. It has a unique design, with a pointed top and flaps that can be turned down to cover the ears in cold weather or folded up in warmer conditions.

Akha Tribe of Thailand



Known as the “Akha headdress” or “Akha hat,” it is a magnificent and elaborate headpiece adorned with various decorative elements. The headdress is typically made with the help of black, indigo, or dark blue fabric as its base, which is then meticulously decorated with silver coins, beads, shells, and colourful embroidery. These adornments are sewn onto the fabric, creating intricate patterns and designs that differ based on the wearer’s age, marital status, and social standing within the community.

The Akha headdress is an essential part of a woman’s ceremonial attire, and is worn during significant life events such as weddings, festivals, and other important occasions. The style and design of the headdress may vary among different Akha subgroups or clans, but the basics remain the same.

Additionally, the Akha headdress may also include natural elements such as seeds, animal teeth, and feathers, symbolizing the Akha people’s close connection to nature and their spiritual beliefs. Each element incorporated into the headdress holds cultural significance, often representing fertility, protection, prosperity, and the wearer’s identity within the community.

The Akha tribe, an indigenous hill tribe group primarily found in the mountainous regions of southeast Asian countries like Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and parts of China, possesses a distinctive cultural identity, which includes unique clothing, decorative headgear, and unusual traditions (like teeth blackening).

The traditional headgear worn by the Akha people is an essential aspect of their cultural attire, reflecting their social customs, beliefs, and identity within the community. The headdress worn by Akha women is particularly noteworthy for its intricacy and symbolism.

The Akha headdress is a testament to the tribe’s rich cultural heritage, craftsmanship, and artistic expression. It not only serves as an exquisite piece of traditional attire but also acts as a visible marker of the wearer’s cultural heritage and status within the Akha society.



Kalasha tribe

OF PAKISTAN

have a unique and distinct cultural heritage. Their traditional attire, including headgear, is an integral part of their identity and reflects their rich cultural practices and beliefs.

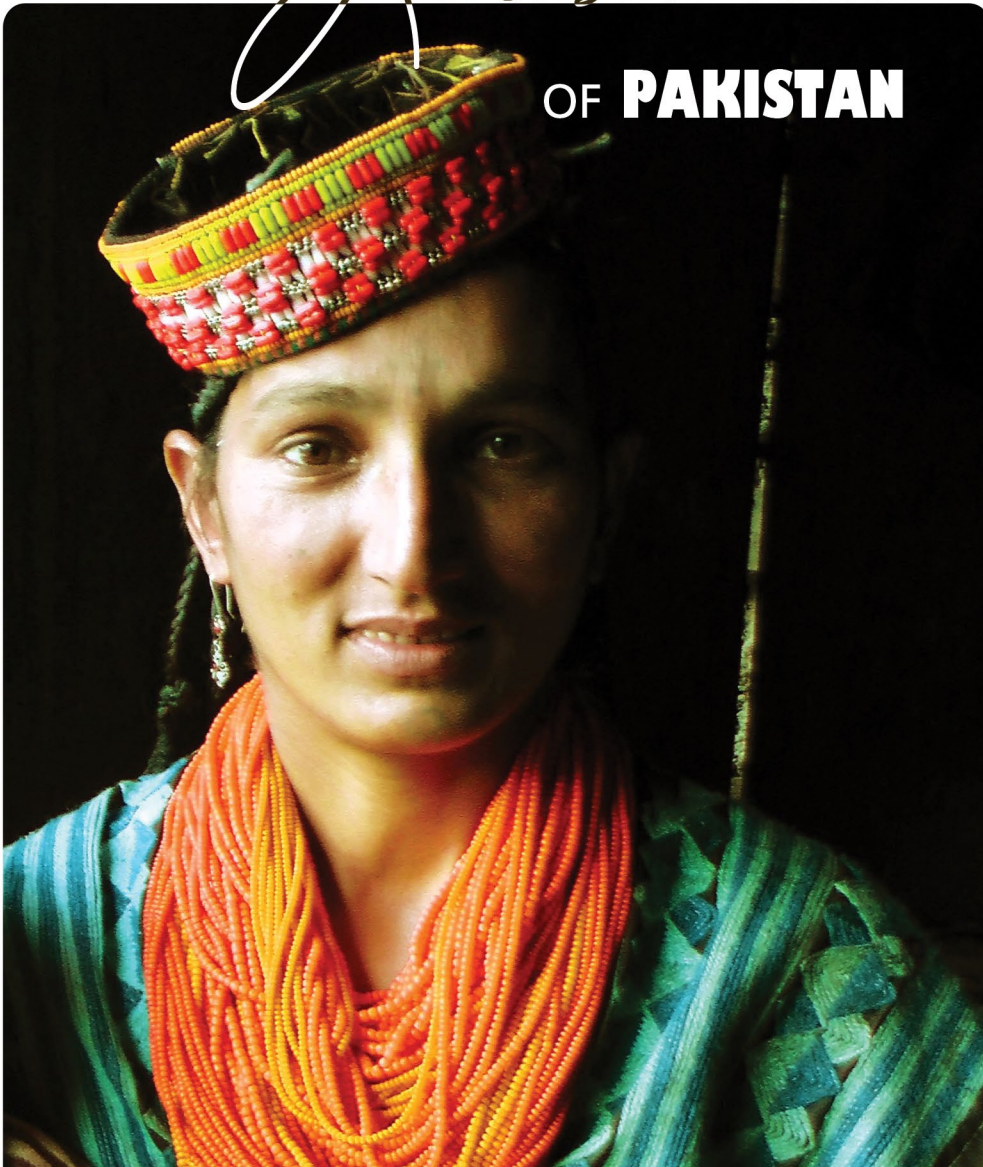
The headgear worn by the Kalash tribe is particularly noteworthy for its traditional significance and craftsmanship. There are different types of headgears. One is the feathered one that is a colourful and ornate headgear adorned with feathers, shells, beads, and intricate embroidery. These headdresses often include multiple feathers arranged in a fan-like shape, giving them a distinctive and striking appearance. The feathers used are often from birds found in the region.

Then there are the beaded headbands or tiaras, that are intricately crafted with colourful beads and sometimes small metal ornaments. These headbands are worn around the forehead or as an embellishment to their traditional headscarves.

Next is the embroidered cap that is worn by the menfolk. These are typically made from wool or fabric, and feature elaborate embroidery and patterns. These caps are an essential part of their traditional attire and represent their cultural identity.

In addition to feathers and beads, the headgear of Kalasha women often also incorporate natural elements like flowers, leaves, and other symbolic items, reflecting their connection to nature and their animistic beliefs.

To sum it up, the headgear worn by the Kalasha people carries cultural significance, often reflecting elements of their animistic religion and connection to nature. The vibrant colours, intricate designs, and use of natural elements in their headpieces contribute to the uniqueness of Kalasha traditional attire, showcasing their distinct cultural identity and heritage.



The Kalash people is an ethnic group residing in the remote valleys of Chitral in Pakistan. They



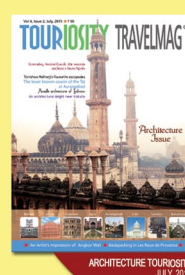
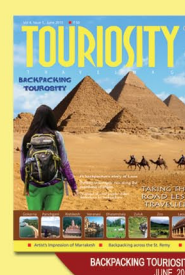
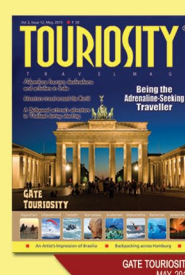
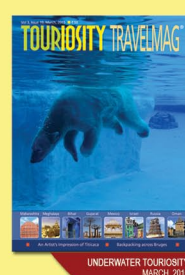
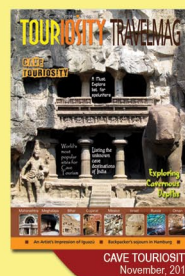
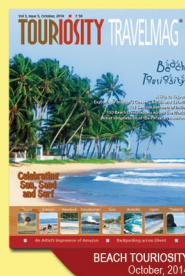
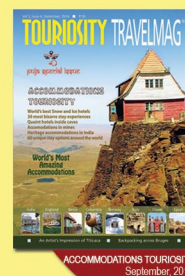
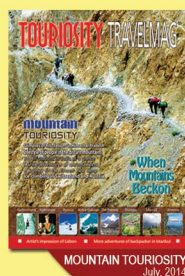
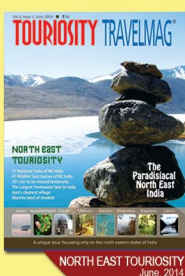
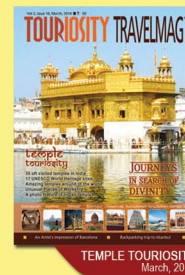
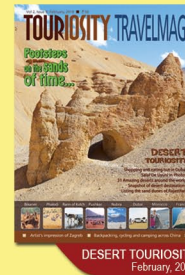
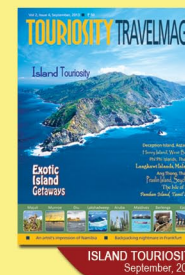
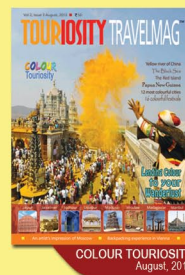
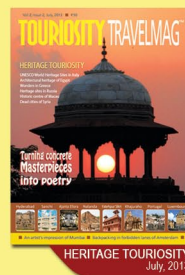
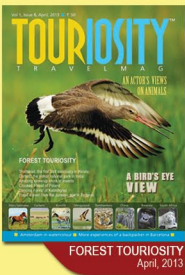
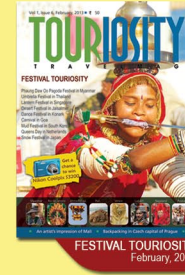
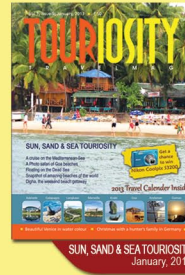
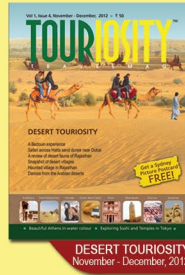
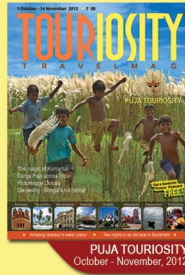
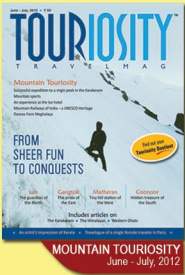
Shop Now

Step out with Style!!

Refresh your wardrobe with our latest collections

Touriosity Travelmag brings to you

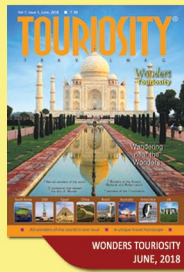
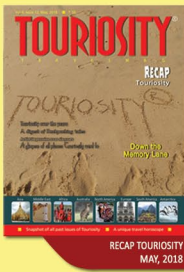
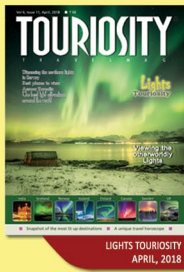
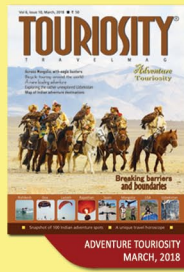
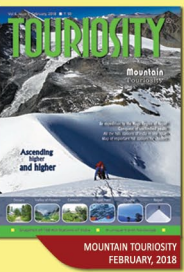
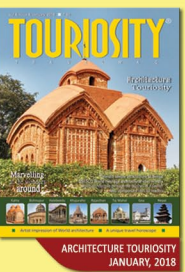
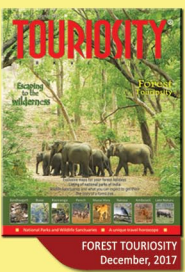
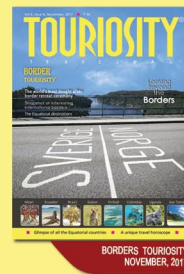
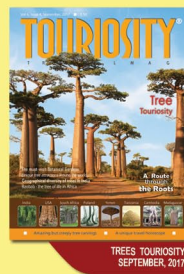
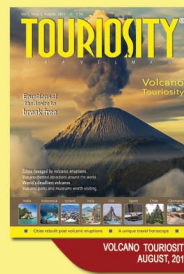
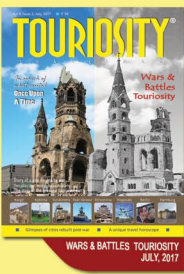
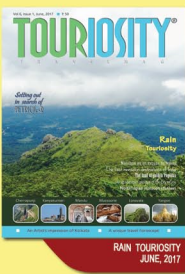
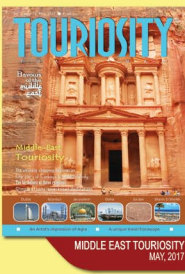
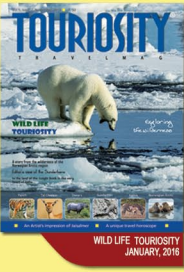
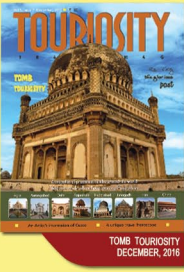
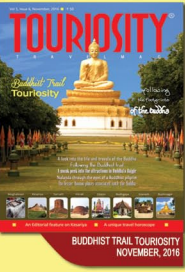
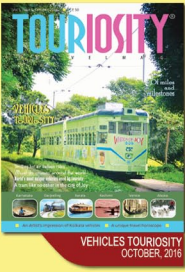
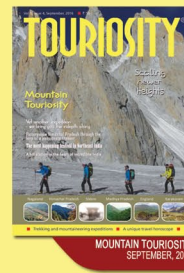
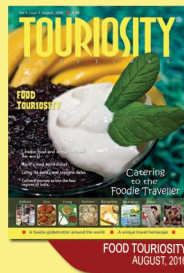
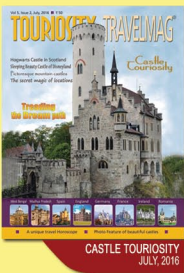
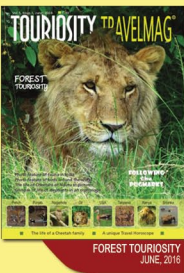
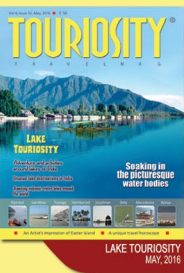
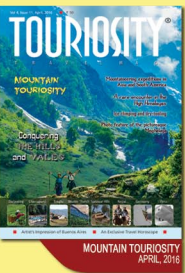
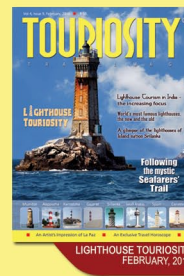
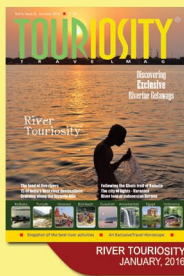
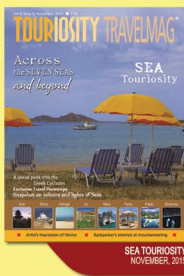
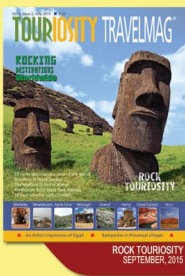
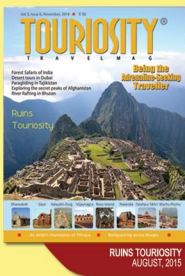
Order Back Issues



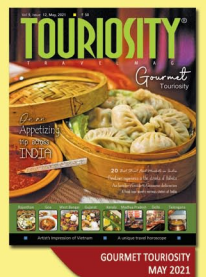
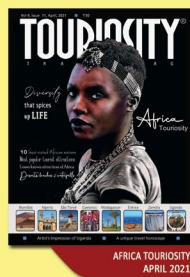
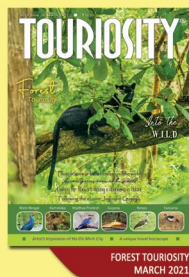
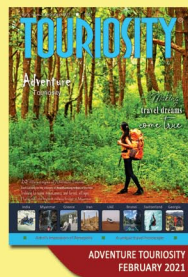
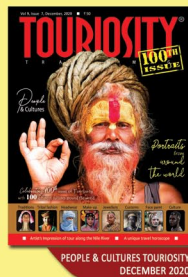
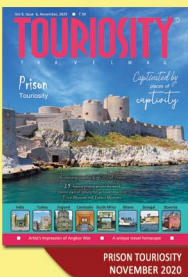
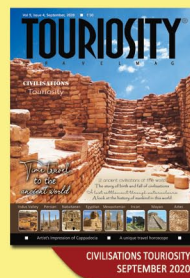
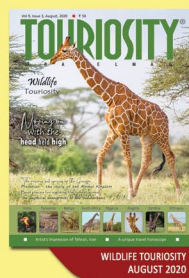
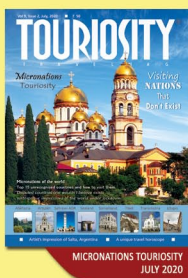
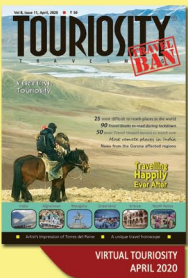
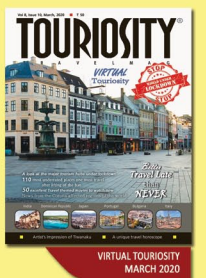
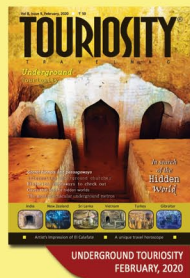
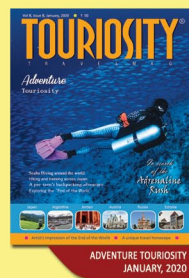
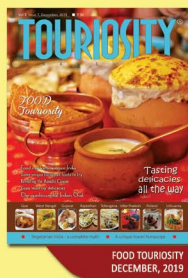
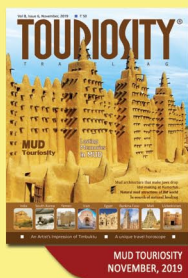
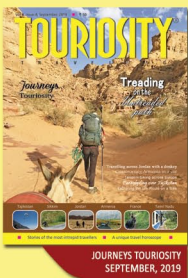
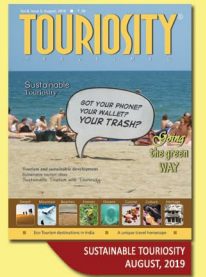
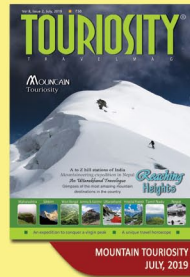
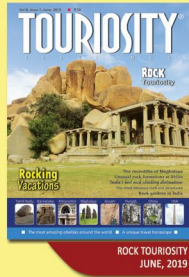
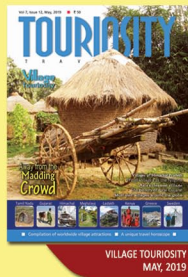
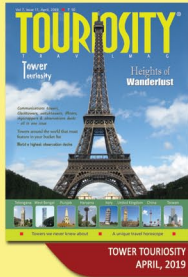
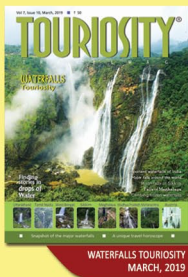
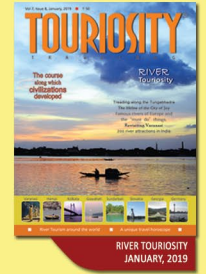
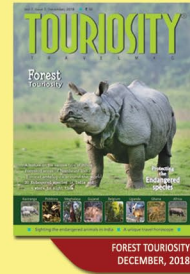
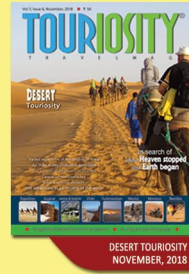
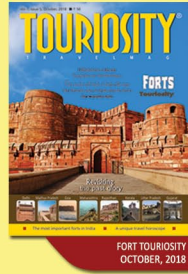
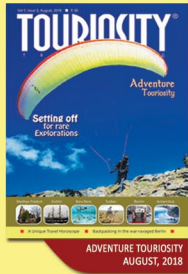
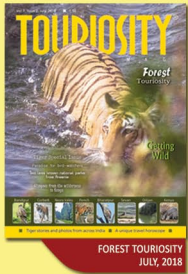
a UNIQUE THEME every issue

of **TOURIOSITY**

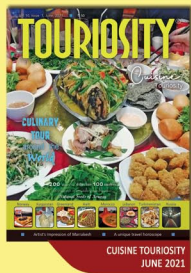
T R A V E L M A G



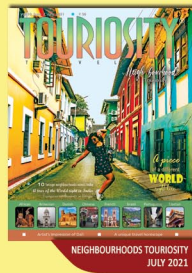
WE ARE 133 ISSUES



OLD THIS MONTH



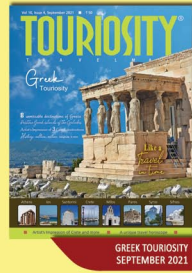
CUISINE TOURIOSITY
JUNE 2021



NEIGHBOURHOODS TOURIOSITY
JULY 2021



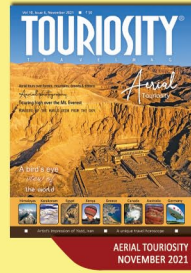
ISLANDS TOURIOSITY
AUGUST 2021



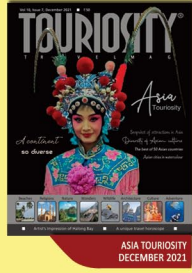
GREEK TOURIOSITY
SEPTEMBER 2021



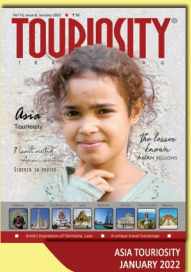
POLAR TOURIOSITY
OCTOBER 2021



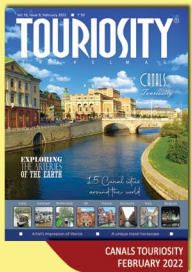
AERIAL TOURIOSITY
NOVEMBER 2021



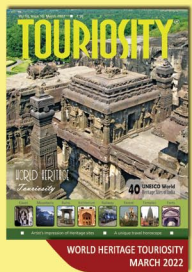
ASIA TOURIOSITY
DECEMBER 2021



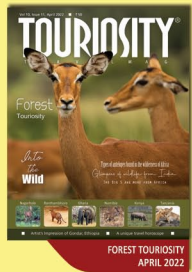
ASIA TOURIOSITY
JANUARY 2022



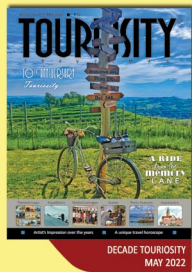
CANALS TOURIOSITY
FEBRUARY 2022



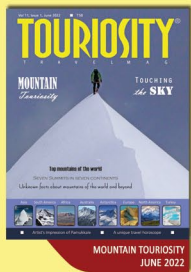
WORLD HERITAGE TOURIOSITY
MARCH 2022



FOREST TOURIOSITY
APRIL 2022



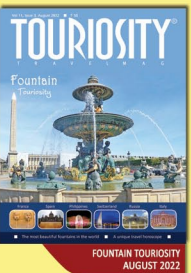
DECADE TOURIOSITY
MAY 2022



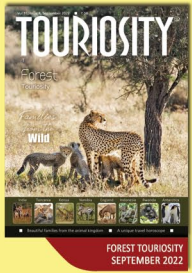
MOUNTAIN TOURIOSITY
JUNE 2022



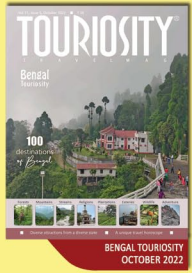
MUSIC TOURIOSITY
JULY 2022



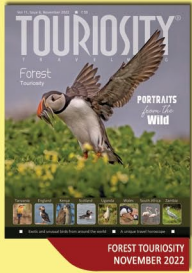
FOUNTAIN TOURIOSITY
AUGUST 2022



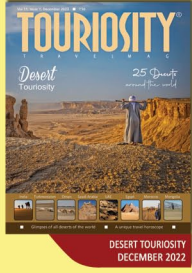
FOREST TOURIOSITY
SEPTEMBER 2022



BENGAL TOURIOSITY
OCTOBER 2022



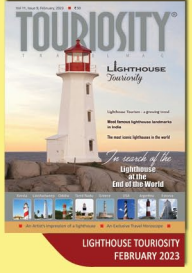
FOREST TOURIOSITY
NOVEMBER 2022



DESERT TOURIOSITY
DECEMBER 2022



FOREST TOURIOSITY
JANUARY 2023



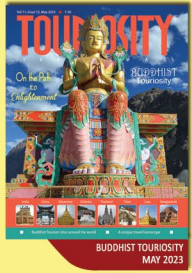
LIGHTHOUSE TOURIOSITY
FEBRUARY 2023



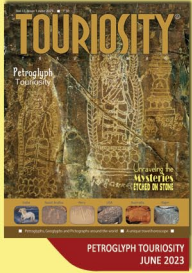
DRINKS TOURIOSITY
MARCH 2023



DRINKS TOURIOSITY
APRIL 2023



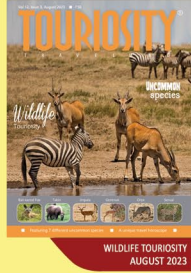
BUDDHIST TOURIOSITY
MAY 2023



PETROGLYPH TOURIOSITY
JUNE 2023




HOTELS TOURIOSITY
JULY 2023



WILDLIFE TOURIOSITY
AUGUST 2023



HEADGEAR TOURIOSITY
SEPTEMBER 2023

For online subscription click  **Subscribe**

in the page of Touriosity website
www.touriositytravel.com/contact.aspx

Complete your collection

For the back issues of TOURIOSITY TRAVELMAG write to us at : ttmag.english@gmail.com

Back issues are available at a discount of 20%
Rs. 40 only (each issue) **Postage charges payable extra

Visit our new website
www.thetouriosity.com

to read many more interesting stories and stay updated about our latest activities, news and events

 Like us on Facebook

and get regular updates



TRADITIONAL headgear of Apsara Dancers *from* **CAMBODIA**

The Apsara dance, a classical dance form of Cambodia, features ornate and symbolic costumes, including elaborate headgear, that contribute to its visual splendor and cultural significance.

In the Apsara dance, performers wear traditional attire that includes a stunning headdress known as the 'Makot', which is an integral part of the dancer's costume. The Makot is a crown-like headpiece adorned with intricate designs, often featuring ornate patterns, beading, and sometimes incorporating artificial flowers or jewels.

The Makot is meticulously crafted and structured to create a regal and majestic appearance, adding grace and elegance to the dancers' movements. It typically consists of multiple layers or tiers, resembling a crown or halo, and is secured on the dancer's head with the help of hairpins or other fasteners.

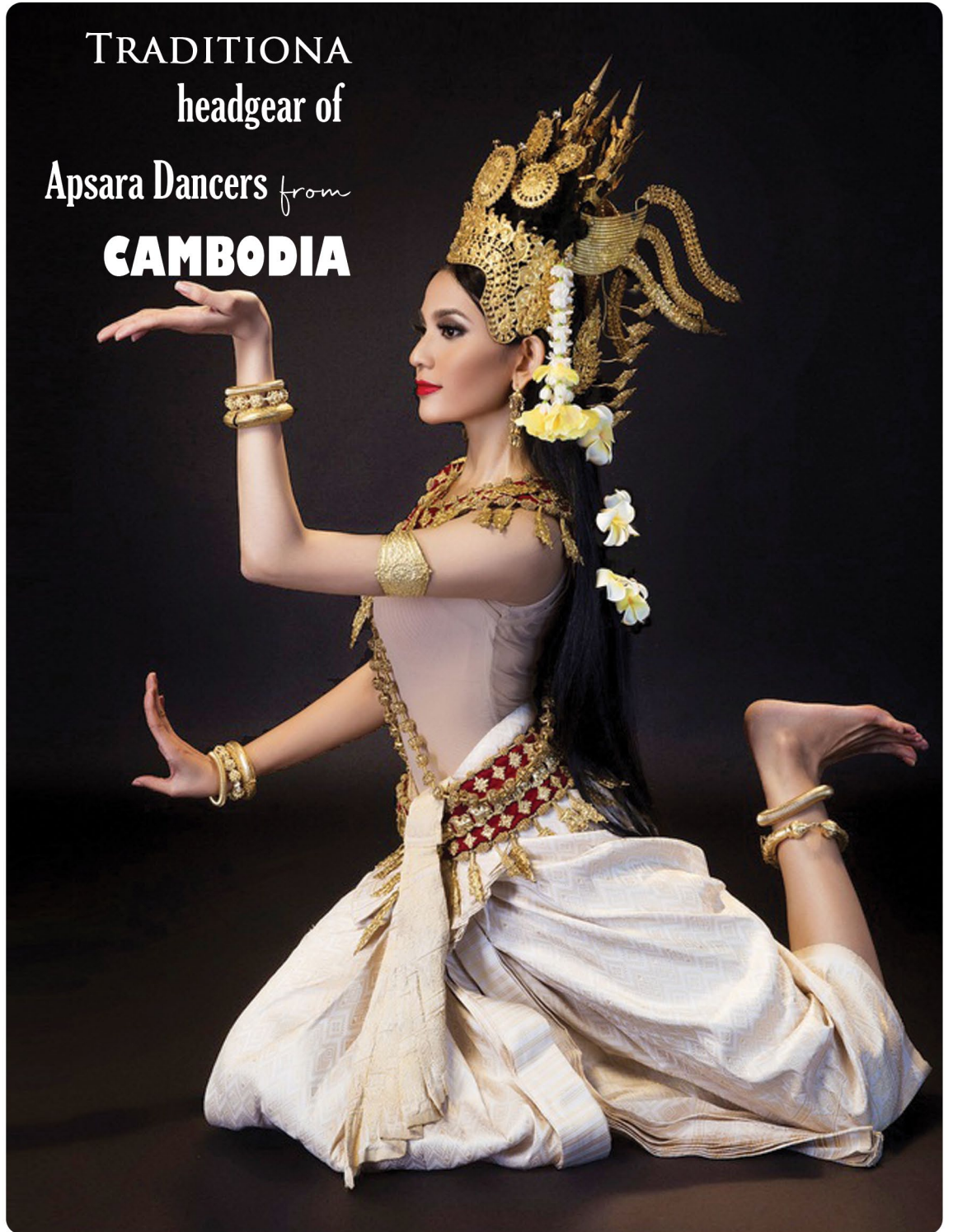
The design of the Makot headgear can vary based on the specific dance performance, region, or personal preferences of the dancers or costume designers. However, it consistently embodies the ethereal and divine essence associated with

the celestial beings or Apsaras depicted in Cambodian mythology and traditional art.

It may be noted that the Apsara dance has historical and cultural connections to Hinduism, particularly through its association with Hindu mythology wherein Apsaras are celestial nymphs or dancers who reside in the heavenly realms. The Apsara dance in Cambodia is believed to draw inspiration from these Hindu narratives and spiritual traditions. The dance form pays homage to the Apsaras depicted in ancient

Hindu art and sculpture, which adorned many Khmer temples, including the famous Angkor Wat complex.

The Apsara dance and its accompanying costume, including the ornate Makot headgear, hold immense cultural significance, representing Cambodia's rich artistic heritage, spirituality, and mythical narratives. Through its intricate craftsmanship and symbolism, the headgear in the Apsara dance contributes to the allure and beauty of this revered classical dance form.





Unveiling the Magnificence of

Chinese Opera Headgear

In the vast tapestry of Chinese performing arts, one of the most captivating and iconic elements is the elaborate headgear worn in Chinese opera. Beyond being mere adornments, these intricately crafted headpieces hold profound cultural significance, narrating stories, and embodying the essence of traditional Chinese performing arts.

Chinese opera, known for its vibrant colours, dramatic storytelling, and stylized performances, uses headgear as a powerful visual language to portray characters, emotions, and cultural symbols. Each headpiece is meticulously designed, reflecting the character's personality, social status, and role within the narrative.

At the heart of this visual extravaganza lies the Jing, Dan, Chou, and Sheng roles—each characterized by their distinct headgear. The Jing, often portraying heroic or powerful characters, dons striking headpieces adorned with bold colours and symbolic motifs. These headgears, reflecting strength and valour, are embellished with intricate designs and often showcase animal motifs or crowns, portraying a character's nobility or might.

In contrast, the Dan roles, typically played by female characters, wear delicate and graceful headpieces. These headgears, adorned with flowers, ribbons, and flowing scarves, symbolize femininity, grace, and beauty. The elegance of the Dan headgear complements the character's role, adding depth to the storytelling.

The Chou roles, known for their comedic personas, sport whimsical and exaggerated headpieces. These often-oversized hats or playful accessories bring a touch of humour and playfulness to the stage, captivating audiences with lively appearance and quirky designs.

Meanwhile, the Sheng roles, representing male characters, don headgear portraying various social statuses, occupations or age groups. From scholars to warriors, officials to commoners, these headpieces vary in style, design, and adornments, accentuating the character's traits and societal position.

Each piece of Chinese opera headgear is a masterpiece of craftsmanship, passed down through generations. Crafted from materials like silk, feathers, gold and precious stones, these headpieces require meticulous skill and artistry, reflecting China's rich cultural heritage and artistic finesse. And beyond their aesthetic allure, these headgears serve as a bridge between the past and the present, embodying centuries-old traditions and cultural values. They are a visual testament to the deep-rooted artistry, storytelling prowess, and theatrical legacy that have enthralled audiences for centuries.

As we celebrate the magnificence of Chinese opera headgear, we pay homage to the artisans, performers, and cultural custodians who have preserved this art form. Through their exquisite craftsmanship and storytelling, these headpieces continue to mesmerize audiences.



The traditional headgear of a Naxi Old man in China



Elaborate headgear worn by Miao tribe woman in China

Embracing Heritage: The Timeless Significance of Traditional Headgears Worldwide

The world is a tapestry woven with cultural threads, each strand representing a unique heritage and history. Among the many facets that showcase the diversity of our global identity, traditional headgears stand out as iconic symbols of cultural richness and identity. These headpieces, varying in design, materials, and significance, offer a glimpse into the traditions, beliefs, and values of communities across the globe.

From the ornate turbans of India to the feathered headdresses of Native American tribes, and the intricate gele of Nigeria, traditional headgears serve as a testament to the artistry and craftsmanship embedded within various cultures. These headpieces aren't merely fashion statements; they are repositories of cultural heritage passed down through generations, often carrying profound meanings and stories.

The symbolism behind these headgears is as diverse as the com-

munities that create them. They can denote social status, signify milestones or life events, exhibit religious or spiritual beliefs, or simply celebrate the aesthetics of a particular region. For instance, in many African cultures, head wraps like the gele or the dhuku are not only fashionable but also represent respect, elegance, and cultural pride. Meanwhile, the intricately woven patterns of a Japanese kabuto or the vibrant colors adorning an indigenous headdress often signify bravery, spirituality, and a deep connection to nature and ancestors.

Headgears often transcend mere adornment; they foster a sense of community and identity. In many cultures, the act of donning a traditional headpiece is a ritualistic and communal practice, often involving storytelling, rituals, or ceremonies that bind individuals to their heritage. Such practices serve as a reminder of the importance of preserving and honouring one's roots in an increasingly interconnected world.

Headgears

from around the world

high status in many cultures worldwide. They are typically adorned with jewels, precious metals, and intricate designs, signifying power, authority, and divine right to rule. Examples include the crowns of European monarchies and ceremonial crowns in various African cultures.

5. *Hats of the Qing Dynasty (China):*

The Qing Dynasty in China featured elaborate headwear known as guan or kuan. These hats were worn by officials and bureaucrats and were adorned with specific symbols and ornaments denoting rank and status.

6. *Miao Hmong Headdress (China):*

The Miao people, known for their rich textile traditions, wear elaborate silver headdresses adorned with intricate designs and colourful embroidery. These headdresses often feature silver ornaments, coins, and vibrant threads, symbolizing the wearer's social status, identity and cultural heritage.

7. *Bowler Hat (United Kingdom):*

A round, hard felt hat with a curved brim, once associated with British working-class culture in the 19th and 20th centuries. The British bowler hats have been adopted and merged with the cultures of Peru and Bolivia also, so much so that the hat has become a symbol of traditional attire of women of these two countries.

8. *Keffiyeh (Middle East):*

A traditional



Tupiza or Bolivian Bowler hat



Feathery headgear of Native American Indian Chief

The significance of traditional headgears goes beyond their cultural value. They serve as a bridge between the past and the present, allowing for a dialogue between generations. As the world becomes more interconnected and globalized, there is a risk of losing these unique cultural markers. Yet, there is also an opportunity for their revival and celebration, fostering cultural understanding and appreciation. Culture Tourism has a big role to play in conserving these traditions. As visitors from different parts of the world learn to respect the traditions and customs of local communities, the cultural exchange will pave the way for conservation of these headpieces with heritage value.

In the following paragraphs we have listed out some prominent headgears from different cultures from around the world, that represent tradition, status, spirituality or ceremonial significance.

1. *Turban (Middle East, South Asia):*

The turban is a traditional headwear worn by men in various countries, including India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and parts of the Middle East. It comes in different styles, colours, and materials, signifying cultural identity, religion, honour and sometimes social status.

2. *Feather Headdress (Native American):*

Often associated with Native American tribes, feather headdresses or war bonnets are highly ornate and ceremonial headpieces. They are made from eagle feathers and hold significant spiritual and cultural importance, representing bravery and honour.

3. *Gele (Nigeria):* The gele is a large, elaborate head wrap worn by women in Nigeria for special occasions like weddings, ceremonies, or celebrations. It is meticulously wrapped and styled, showcasing intricate patterns and colours, symbolizing elegance and cultural pride.

4. *Crown (Various Cultures):* Crowns are worn by royalty or individuals of



Traditional Incan headgear worn by a woman from Cuzco, Peru



SPECIAL FEATURE

Headgears

from around the world

Arab headdress, often worn as a scarf or head covering, signifying identity and protection from the harsh desert climate.

9. **Taqiyah (Muslim World):** A small, rounded cap worn by Muslim men, symbolizing humility, respect, and adherence to religious customs.

10. **Karakul Hats (Central Asia):** Karakul hats, also known as 'astrakhan' hats, are made from the fur of newborn lambs from Central Asia. These hats are known for their distinctive curled, glossy fur and are often worn as a symbol of traditional culture and identity.

11. **Hanbok Gulle (Korea):** A traditional Korean bridal headpiece worn

The colorful hat of a traditional water seller in Marrakech, Morocco



with the hanbok, symbolizing purity, modesty, and adherence to customs during wedding ceremonies.

12. **Maasai Headpiece (East Africa):** Elaborate beaded headpieces worn by the Maasai people, symbolizing identity, age, and social status within the community.

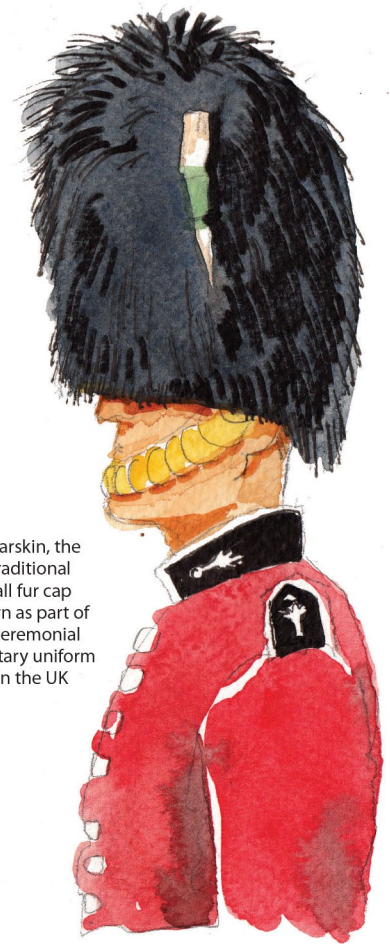
13. **Bearskin hat (United Kingdom):** The bearskin hat is a distinctive headgear traditionally worn as part of the ceremonial uniform by several military units in various countries, notably the British Army's Foot Guards regiments and some other regiments worldwide. Bearskin hat is tall, fur-covered and is made from the fur of the Canadian black bear. It typically stands around 18 inches tall and is worn with the fur cascading down the back. The origin of this headgear dates back to the 17th century and has become closely associated with elite infantry regiments.

14. **Pheta (Maharashtra, India):** A traditional Marathi turban worn by men during festivals and ceremonies, representing honour and pride in Marathi culture.

15. **Conical bamboo hat (Southeast Asia):** The conical bamboo hat, also known by various names such as Asian rice hat, paddy hat, or coolie hat, is a traditional headwear commonly found in several Asian countries, including Vietnam, China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and others in Southeast Asia. This hat is easily recognizable for its distinct conical shape, usually made from bamboo or palm leaves. It is crafted by weaving together thin strips of bamboo or palm fronds to create a sturdy, lightweight, and breathable hat. The hat's shape, with a wide brim that tapers up to a pointed peak, offers protection from the sun and rain, making it well-suited for agricultural work in hot and humid climates.

16. **Guanaco Hair Headpiece (Andean Cultures):** Woven headpieces made from guanaco hair is

Bearskin, the traditional tall fur cap worn as part of a ceremonial military uniform in the UK



Vietnamese conical hat

Headgears

from around the world



Touareg man with his traditional headdress inside his tent in Morocco

worn traditionally by Andean cultures such as the Quechua and Aymara people.

17. **Fulani Hat (West Africa):** This is a conical hat worn by the Fulani people, representing tradition and cultural identity within the West African region.

18. **Zulu Isicholo (South Africa):** It is a wide, woven hat that is worn by married Zulu women, symbolizing maturity, respect, and marital status within the community.

19. **Chullo (Andean Region):** A knitted, ear-flapped hat worn in the Andean region of South America, often brightly colored and symbolizing cultural identity and protection from the cold.

20. **Dastar (Sikhism):** It is a turban worn by Sikh men, representing honour, self-respect, and equality within the Sikh community.

21. **Ta'ovala (Tonga):** This is a very interesting woven mat that is worn as a skirt and

sometimes folded and worn on the head, signifying respect and formality in Tongan culture.

22. **Papal Tiara (Vatican):** The papal tiara is a distinctive three-tiered crown worn by the Pope during solemn papal coronations. Though less commonly used in modern times, it symbolizes papal authority and spiritual leadership in the Roman Catholic Church.

23. **Tagelmust (West Africa):** The Tuareg people, also known as the 'Blue People of the Sahara' due to the indigo dye that stains their traditional robes and turbans, have a distinctive and recognizable style of headgear that holds cultural and symbolic significance within their nomadic society. The most iconic headgear worn by them is the tagelmust. It is a long, white or indigo-coloured veil that covers the head, face, and sometimes the mouth, leaving only the eyes exposed. This veil is wrapped around the head and draped across the face, offering protection from the harsh desert sun, wind-blown sand, and dust.

24. **Kente Cloth Headwraps (Ghana):** Kente cloth, a colourful and intricately woven fabric, is often used by Ghanaian women to create headwraps or scarves. The patterns and colors of Kente cloth hold symbolic meanings, and wearing these headwraps can signify cultural heritage, prestige, or mark special occasions.

25. **Sombrero (Mexico):** It is a wide-brimmed hat made of straw or felt that represents Mexican culture and heritage. The hat's wide brim serves a functional purpose, providing shade and protection from the sun in Mexico's hot and arid climate. The hat is often associated with mariachi musicians and folkloric dances.

There are many other traditional headgears around the world. Nonetheless, the above examples highlight the diverse and intricate headgears found across different cultures, each carrying its own unique symbolism, history, and significance within their respective societies.

In today's society, there's a growing movement towards cultural inclusivity and appreciation for diversity. Embracing traditional headgears from various corners of the world offers a chance to celebrate our differences while recognizing our shared humanity. It allows us to learn from each other, fostering respect and understanding for different customs, traditions, and ways of life.

Preservation of these traditions is vital. Efforts should be made to support artisans and communities preserving the craftsmanship and knowledge required

to create these headgears. Additionally, educational initiatives can promote awareness and appreciation for these cultural artifacts, fostering a sense of pride and understanding among younger generations.

To sum it up, traditional headgears stand as timeless symbols of cultural identity, carrying with them stories of heritage, resilience, and community. Embracing and celebrating these diverse headpieces fosters cultural appreciation, understanding, and respect, enriching our global tapestry with the vibrancy of our shared human experience. Let us cherish and preserve these invaluable treasures, for they are not just accessories but living embodiments of our collective cultural legacy.



Kente Headdress of a woman in Mali



Sombrero hats from Mexico



Headgear of Brokpa women from **Ladakh, India**

1890) stitched together. In their dialect 'Montho' stands for the saffron-bulbous flower, and since a bunch of Montho flowers sits at the top of the headgear, it is also called the flower-bouquet headgear. The headgear of the Brokpas is also accompanied by heavy silver jewellery. They believe that metal keeps sickness away.

Interestingly, the Brokpa women wear their elaborate headgear even during their day-to-day work in the fields. Even the men wear a headgear, much less elaborate, but theirs also features flowers. The women also wear ornaments made of shells, coins, threads, leather, animal fur and colourful beads covering most of their chest and arms. Many of these jewellery pieces have been in the families for many generations and have been passed on as heirloom. New ornaments are hardly made and existing ones are not sold outside the community. This again goes to show that the community zealously guards its Aryan purity.

The Brokpa community is an ethnic group residing primarily in the Dha-Hanu valley of Ladakh region in the northern part of India, close to the border with Pakistan and China. They are commonly referred to as the 'Dard Aryans' people and are known for their distinct cultural practices, language, and unique way of life. The majority of the Brokpa community practices Tibetan Buddhism, though some also adhere to Bon, an ancient indigenous religion in the region.

When Alexander the Great returned after conquering the Indus Valley, some of his men decided to stay back and settle in the Ladakh region. The descendants of these Aryans are spread across five villages on the Indo-Pak border today. On the Indian side there are two villages, Dah and Hanu where one can come across the last Aryans. All the five villages together have a population of about 4000 but the three villages on the other side of the border are inaccessible to Indian visitors.

The Brokpa women sport a very elaborate headgear, called the Montho Tepi, that is adorned with local flowers, bright ribbons and rows of coins (some of which date back to

The Indo-Aryan physical built of the Brokpa people truly compliment their extravagant headgear and jewellery. The people of this tribe have some European features, like being fairer and taller than average Indians, with some of them even having light brown hair.

In recent years, the Brokpa community has received attention from tourists interested in their unique lifestyle and culture. This exposure has led to both positive and negative impacts, as it brings economic opportunities but also risks altering their traditional way of life.

Andean Bowler Hats



has been culturally adapted and adopted by indigenous women here. Its popularity and incorporation into traditional attire are believed to have started when British companies sold or the discarded bowler hats in South America, which then began to be repurposed and worn by local women. Its usage has been integrated into the traditional dress of indigenous women in the Andean regions.



The bowler hats often vary in colour, style, and decorative elements, reflecting regional differences or personal preferences. They might feature intricate designs, embroidery, or unique adornments, adding individuality to each hat. In some communities, the style or positioning of the bowler hat can convey certain messages or indicate a woman's marital status, age, or social standing within the community.

The bowler hat, known as the 'bombin' in Peru, has an interesting history, particularly in the Andean regions and among indigenous communities. This hat has become an iconic symbol of traditional Andean dress, especially among Quechua and Aymara women in Peru, Bolivia and other neighbouring countries.

In Andean communities, the bowler hat holds cultural significance and is considered a symbol of identity, cultural pride, and heritage. It is often

part of a larger traditional outfit that includes colourful clothing and shawls, showcasing the wearer's cultural affiliation and ethnicity. The hat is worn predominantly by women.

The bowler hat has been a popular British head-gear since many centuries. The hat's origin in the Andean region can be traced back to European influence during the 19th century when British railway workers introduced it to South America. The bowler hat was initially designed for men but

The bowler hat has become an enduring symbol of cultural heritage and identity among indigenous women in the Andean regions of Peru. Its incorporation into traditional dress has made it an integral part of their cultural expression, representing resilience, adaptation, and the preservation of indigenous traditions amidst changing times.



Women Travel Network

ADVERTORIAL

Women have many roles to play in various arenas. Her place in society is punctuated with many tasks. While accomplishing such tasks she compromises with her love to explore the unknown. Kayaking through seas, relishing exquisite delicacies of various countries, experiencing deep water snorkelling or just seeing the world can be any woman's dream waiting to be fulfilled. Making such dreams come true for many women are the new era all-women travel services.

Why Women Travel Network?

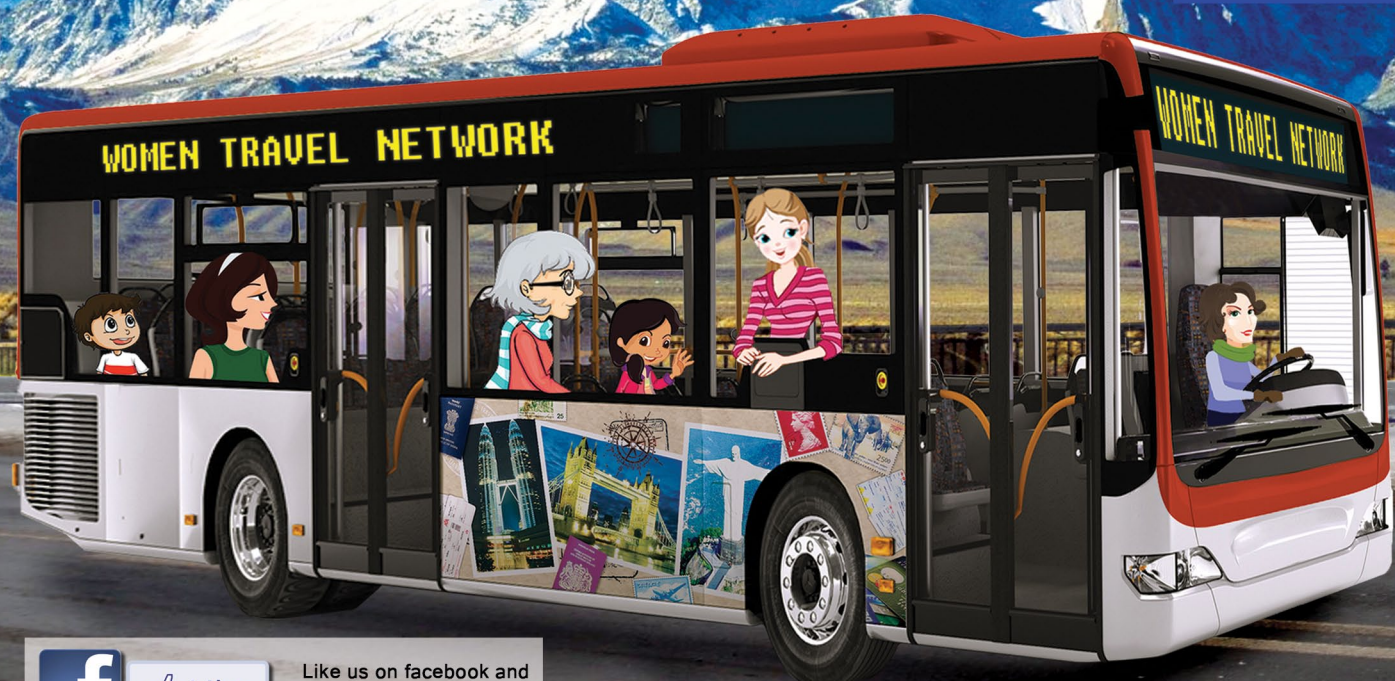
Many a times, when your skin thirsts for a touch of mist or dew drops and your heart yearns for an escape far from the daily life routine or the load of work in your respective jobs, you start seeking for people eager to accompany you. You try convincing your husband or children to take some time out of their busy schedules, but many times in vain. At those difficult times, the Women Travel Network (WTN) gives you the grand idea to set out alone to evaluate the passion of your. Personal safety is a concern these days, so maybe fearing to set sail for your

maiden venture all by yourselves. WTN takes this into account and enables you to indulge in thrilling vacations with a group of spirited women tourists of all ages all geared with the same vigour. Things can be made easy and trouble-free yet well organised by WTN as it reduces the prime inconveniences like buying tickets, booking for lodging and drawing up itinerary.

What exactly WTN does?

With WTN you have the option of getting the best possible accommodation that would not harm your budget and the discretion of staying alone in rooms or sharing with someone. WTN also ensures that a suitable poise is maintained between seeing around and resting not making someone too fatigued with consistent tours. This network looks after all the formalities giving you a chance to pack your belongings without any hesitation. The organised travel plans will help gather fruitful travelling experiences in the company of like-minded women. WTN gives you the scope of bonding, and at the same time helps you make new friends. So if you are looking for a getaway, an escapade and your husband's/son's/father's/boyfriend's/friend's dates are bothering, Woman Travel





Like us on facebook and get to know our latest exciting trip details.

Network is the best solution for you.

So what's so special about WTN?

Imagine meeting college friends after a huge gap of time, or getting chance to spend some quality time with kids or elders or just escaping the daily hustle and bustle of life in the company of colleagues or friends.

WTN offers to make those unfulfilled travel wishes come true for many women. With a number of national and international tour packages of WTN you can travel the world, alone, with your son (below 8 years) or your daughter (no age bar) and make unforgettable journeys. Whether you travel alone, or with a kid, friends, neighbours or relations, Women Travel Network can give you memorable trips. Absolutely hassle-free and comfortable, yet adventurous and safe fun trips are what this Network has in bag for you. A real boon for a n y woman!

If you have your own group of women

It is also possible to make your own preferred groups and Women Travel Network will take care of all the formalities of booking, ticketing and managing the tour. You just need to enjoy your trip and forget about everything else. So get geared up ladies and make your dream come true.

How to go about it?

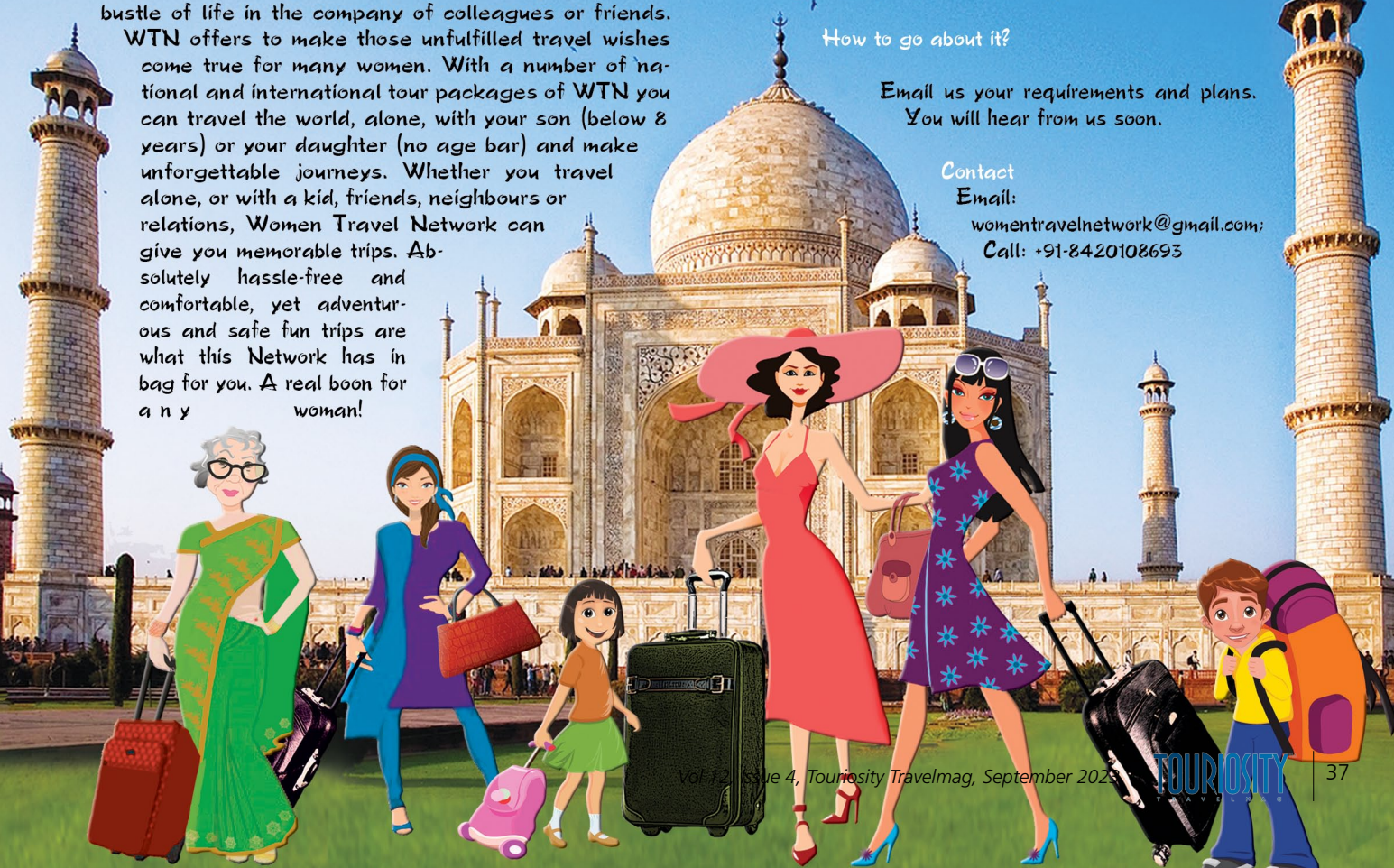
Email us your requirements and plans. You will hear from us soon.

Contact

Email:

womentravelnetwork@gmail.com;

Call: +91-8420108693





Vietnam boasts a rich diversity of traditional headgear, each piece holding cultural significance and often reflecting the wearer's social status, occupation, or regional heritage. Of all the different types of headgear in the country the conical hat is the most widely recognised. This iconic conical hat, known as 'Non La' locally, is a traditional hat that holds cultural significance and is regarded as a symbol of Vietnam's identity. It is characterized by its distinctive conical shape, resembling a shallow cone or a bowl turned upside down. It is made from woven palm leaves, bamboo, or other natural materials that are lightweight, yet durable. The hat's design allows air circulation, providing shade and protection from the sun and rain. The Non La can be plain or decorated with ornate designs and patterns, often painted or adorned with fabric, silk, or colourful tassels, enhancing its visual appeal.

The Non La is worn by both men and women across different regions of Vietnam, and its style may vary slightly based on the specific region or local customs. Non La carries cultural symbolism and historical significance in Vietnamese traditions and daily life. Beyond its functional use as protection from the elements, it symbolizes rural life, elegance, simplicity and cultural heritage of Vietnam. It is commonly associated with Vietnamese farmers working in the fields, but it is also worn on various occasions, including festivals, ceremonies, and cultural performances.

Some other headgear variations in Vietnam include the Khan Dong, the Khan Ran and the Non Bai Tho. Khan Dong is a traditional Vietnamese headscarf or



The iconic conical hat of **VIETNAM**

cloth typically worn by women. It is made of silk or cotton and is wrapped around the head, covering the hair. It comes in various colours and patterns and is often worn on special occasions or as part of everyday attire. The Khan Ran is a type of turban worn by men in certain regions of Vietnam. It's a long piece of fabric wrapped around the head, offering protection from the sun and also serving as a cultural accessory. The Non Bai Tho hats are adorned with poems embroidered onto the fabric, typically worn by women during festivals or important events. Also called Poetic Hats, these showcase Vietnamese literary culture and are regarded as elegant attire. The Dao people of Vietnam wear distinctive headpieces adorned with silver coins, while the Hmong people have colourful headscarves and head-dresses with intricate embroidery.

These diverse types of headgear in Vietnam represent a blend of tradition, culture, and regional diversity. They not only serve functional purposes like protection from the elements but also carry deep cultural meanings, preserving the country's rich heritage and identity.

Ethnic minorities of **China**



that jingle when the wearer moves. The silver headdresses are worn on special occasions, such as weddings or festivals, and are a symbol of cultural pride and wealth.

In addition to headscarves and silver headdresses, certain Miao subgroups wear hats adorned with colourful pom-poms or tassels. These hats are often made from fabric and feature vibrant colours and patterns, adding a playful and decorative element to their traditional attire.

The headgear worn by the Miao tribe carries deep cultural significance, representing their heritage, identity, and social roles within the community. The intricate designs and craftsmanship of their headpieces serve as a visual expression of the Miao people's rich cultural traditions and artistic skills.

The ethnic minority tribes of China have very colourful attires topped by an extremely elaborate headgear. The design and pattern of the headgears vary from tribe to tribe. Examples of some such tribes are the Miao Tribe, the Zhuang Tribe and the Mosuo Tribe.

The Miao tribe of China inhabits the southern China mountainous regions. They are an ethnic minority group in China with a rich cultural heritage and a significant presence in several provinces, including Guizhou, Yunnan, Hunan,

Guangxi, and Sichuan. They are part of the larger Miao-Yao ethnolinguistic group spread across China, Southeast Asia, and parts of Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar.

The Miao girls wear an intricately designed and carved silver headgear along with their traditional clothing during important occasions and festivals. These headdresses are often made of intricate silver ornaments, coins, and jewellery. They can be quite elaborate, featuring dangling silver chains, beads, and ornamental pendants

The Zhuang is the largest ethnic minority tribe in China and women of the Zhuang ethnic minority also wear extremely colourful headgear. The Mosuo tribe is a matrilineal tribe that is also known for its elaborate headgears. These tribes have opened up their cultures to tourism and most of these women dress up for tourists and it is possible to meet and click photos with them.



Various Headgears *from* Laos

Laos, with its diverse ethnic groups, exhibits a variety of traditional headgear that reflects the unique cultural identities and customs of its different communities.

The Hmong people of Laos wear colourful headscarves or headdresses adorned with elaborate embroidery and beads. The Hmong people are an ethnic group with a rich cultural heritage spread across several Southeast Asian countries, including Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and China. They have distinct traditional attire, including various forms of headgear. One of the popular traditional headgears of the community is the Hmong Hat, which literally is somewhat like a turban.

The Khmu and Akha ethnic groups also have their unique headgear, often characterized by specific designs, colours, and patterns. The Khmu women often wear headscarves, known as 'Pha Biang' or 'Pha Khao Ma', which are typically made from cotton or silk. These scarves are brightly coloured and can be worn in various styles, often featuring

intricate geometric patterns or embroidery. The Pha Biang is an essential part of traditional Khmu attire and holds cultural significance, especially during festivals and ceremonies.

The Akha women adorn their heads with ornate headdresses made from silver, beads, coins, and colourful fabric. These headdresses are elaborately crafted and often signify the wearer's social status, age, and marital status. Younger girls may have simpler headdresses, while married women wear more intricate and embellished ones.

The Akha men wear a unique hat called 'Papok', that is made from woven bamboo or rattan. This hat has a distinctive conical shape with a pointed top and is traditionally worn as part of their attire, signifying cultural identity and belonging.

In lowland areas, Phaa Biang is a traditional headwrap worn by both men and women during formal occasions, ceremonies, or Buddhist rituals. It is a rectangular piece of silk fabric worn folded and

draped over the head.

The makuta, a type of head-dress (associated with the Hindu religion) that originated in India, is widely used as crowns of the royalty in many Southeast Asian countries. The same has also found place as an adornment in cultural performances, especially in dances, across these countries. Laos is no exception. In Laos, the makuta is a tall headgear, pointed in shape and golden in colour. It is usually also decorated with gemstones. In Laotian traditional cultural performances or ceremonies where individuals, portraying deities or mythical figures, wear costumes and headgear representative of those characters, the makuta is worn to symbolize divine or revered characters.

These various types of traditional headgear and accessories in Laos represent the rich cultural diversity and heritage of the different ethnic groups in the country. Each piece of headgear often carries specific meanings, cultural symbols, and craftsmanship, serving as an integral part of the wearer's identity and tradition.

TRADITIONAL HEADGEAR OF A TOUAREG MAN in **Morocco**

The Tuareg, also known as the 'Kel Tamasheq', are a nomadic Berber ethnic group primarily inhabiting the Saharan regions of North and West Africa, including countries like Mali, Niger, Algeria, Libya, and Burkina Faso. Tuareg society traditionally follows a matrilineal system, where inheritance and lineage are traced through the female line. Women hold significant roles within the community, including in decision-making processes.

Traditionally, the Tuareg have been nomadic pastoralists, herding livestock such as camels, goats, and sheep across the vast Saharan desert. Their nomadic lifestyle has revolved around transhumance, moving between seasonal grazing grounds in search of water and pasture.

The Tuareg people are renowned for their distinct culture, lifestyle, and unique traditional attire, including their notable headgear. Men wear long indigo robes called 'darra' or 'toubou', while women wear draped dresses known as 'melhfa' or 'tahendurt', often adorned with colorful patterns and jewelry.

For Tuareg men, one of the notable elements of their attire is the Tagelmust, also known as the Cheche or Touareg veil. The Tagelmust is a long indigo-coloured cloth, often dyed with natural indigo, worn wrapped around the head and covering the face, leaving only the eyes exposed.

The Tagelmust holds deep cultural



significance for Tuareg men and is a symbol of their identity, heritage, and lifestyle as nomadic people. It offers protection from the harsh desert environment, including sandstorms and the scorching sun. It can be worn in different styles, often wrapped around the head, covering the mouth, and sometimes pulled up to shield the nose and eyes from the desert elements. In some situations, it's used as a turban or headscarf, providing flexibility and adaptability in different weather conditions. The way the Tagelmust is worn, its length, and the shade of indigo might signify the wearer's age, social status, or tribal affiliation within the Tuareg community.

The indigo dye used for the Tagelmust often stains the skin beneath it, giving rise to the term "the blue men of the desert" associated with the Tuareg. The blue colouration is considered symbolic and a mark of distinction for Tuareg men.

The Tagelmust is not only a practical piece of clothing in the harsh desert climate but also an emblem of the Tuareg cultural heritage and identity. The symbolism and significance attached to this traditional headdress reflect the deep-rooted traditions and lifestyle of the Tuareg people.



Turkmenistan, located in Central Asia, is home to various ethnic groups, each contributing to the country's cultural diversity. The majority of Turkmenistan's population consists of ethnic Turkmen, but there are also other ethnic groups living within the country like the Kazhaks, the Russians, the Uzbeks, the Armenians and the Tatars. The majority population of the country follows Islam, primarily Sunni Islam, with a blend of traditional Turkmen beliefs.

Turkmen artisans are known for their skilled craftsmanship, particularly in carpet weaving, pottery, jewelry making and textile arts.

The Telpek hat is a traditional headgear commonly worn in Central Asia, particularly in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. This distinct hat is crafted from sheepskin or Karakul wool, making it well-suited for protection against harsh weather conditions prevalent in the region's cold climates. The wool of Karakul sheep is known for its warmth and durability. Craftsmen meticulously sew and shape the hat to create a distinctive round, dome-shaped appearance.

The primary purpose of the Telpek is to provide warmth and insulation against severe cold. The thick woollen or sheepskin construction ensures that wearers are protected from the biting cold temperatures prevalent in the Central Asian steppes.

Telpek hats usually feature a round shape with a slightly flatter top and might have a small pom-pom or tassel at the crown. They come in various colours, including natural shades of brown, grey, or black. The creation of Telpek hats involves skilled craftsmanship, with artisans



Various headgears and hats of **TURKMENISTAN**

using traditional techniques passed down through generations to produce these iconic headpieces.

The Telpek has been traditionally worn during the winter months while performing outdoor activities like herding, farming, or travelling in the countryside. It is also seen as a symbol of cultural pride and identity and may be worn on festive or ceremonial occasions.

The Telpek hat stands as a cultural symbol, representing the resilience, nomadic lifestyle, and adaptation to the harsh climatic conditions of Central Asia. Its practicality, cultural significance, and unique design make it an integral part of the traditional attire and identity of the people in the region.

Two other types of headgear in these countries is the Tubeteika and Yashmak. The Tubeteika is a traditional Central Asian skullcap. It is a close-fitting, embroidered cap made from various fabrics like silk or cotton. It might feature colourful patterns and is worn by men as part of their traditional attire, especially on festive occasions or ceremonies. The Yashmak is a traditional Turkmen headdress worn by women. It is a veil or scarf, made from silk or cotton, that covers the head, neck, and sometimes the shoulders.

The unusual hair treatment and headgear of the Himbas of NAMIBIA

The Himbas or OvaHimbas are an indigenous tribe of Namibia and Angola. They are a semi-nomadic, pastoralist tribe with base homesteads where they cultivate crops like maize and millet, but they move away within a year depending on rainfall and availability of water. The wealth of a person is determined based on the number of cattle he owns. A single homestead, like a small family village with circular huts centred around an ancestral fire, is home to members of an extended family.

Both the Himba men and women wear a skirt-like clothing made traditionally from calf skin or sheep skin (but also from modern textiles nowadays). Women wear sandals made from cow skin and men wear sandals made out of old car tires.

The Himba women are famous for their hair treatment. Due to scarcity of water they wood-wash their hair by covering it with otjize paste, a cosmetic mixture of butterfat and ochre pigment perfumed with the aromatic resin of the omuzumba shrub. This also protects them from the extreme hot and dry climate and insect bites. This mixture gives their skin and hair plaits an orangish / red-



dish tinge. It symbolizes both the rich red colour of the earth and that of blood, the essence of life.

From early puberty the boys have one braided plait and girls have many hair plaits covered in otjize paste. After one year of marriage and after giving birth, the women wear an ornate headgear called 'Erembe' that is sculptured from sheepskin. The braids are then arranged around it. The Erembe signifies that womanhood. Erembe is sculpted from sheep or goatskin, with many streams of braided hair, coloured and shaped around it. They also wear a necklace that incorporates a cone shell, known locally as Ohumba, which is another symbol of fertility. Marriageable girls also wear a headgear, called Ekori, that symbolises that they are ready to marry.



Traditional **Andean headgear** *for women*

The Montera hat, also known as the 'Monteras' or 'Monteros', is a traditional hat worn in Peru. It is a distinctive headgear associated with the Andean regions and has historical significance, especially among indigenous communities.

In the rich tapestry of Peru's cultural heritage, the Montera hat stands as an emblem of tradition, resilience, and the enduring spirit of the Andean people. The hat is often associated with the rural lifestyle, agriculture, and the rugged terrain of the highlands. This distinctive headgear, with its broad brim and tall crown, embodies more than just a practical accessory; it encapsulates centuries of indigenous heritage and the vibrant identity of Peru's highland communities.

Beyond its practical utility, the Montera hat holds an immense cultural significance. It signifies a connection to ancestral traditions and customs, carrying the stories and legacies of generations.

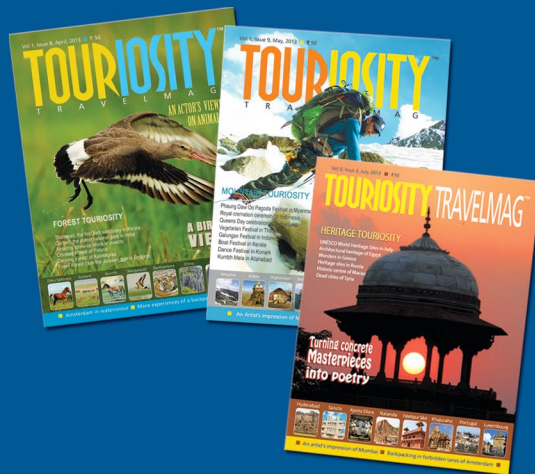
Worn proudly in rural communities, it serves as a tangible link to the indigenous roots and a visible expression of cultural identity. The design of the Montera hat can vary based on the specific region, local traditions, or ethnic groups within Peru. Different communities might have their distinct styles, decorations, or variations in the hat's shape and brim width.

Crafted from natural fibres like straw, it symbolizes the resourcefulness and adaptability of the inhabitants, providing protection against the elements while toiling the land and navigating the mountainous landscapes. Its distinct design and regional variations reflect the diversity of traditions within the Andean communities, each hat carrying the unique touch of local craftsmanship and heritage.

To sum up, the Montera hat is more than just a piece of headgear. It is linked to the country's history and is a cultural treasure that deserves both admiration and preservation.

TOURIOSITY®

T R A V E L M A G



SUBSCRIBE TO

12 ISSUES AND SAVE UPTO 5% ON THE COVER PRICE

24 ISSUES AND SAVE UPTO 7.5% ON THE COVER PRICE.

No. of issues	Normal Price	Discount	Actual Price	Subscription price (incl. Courier cost)	
				Kolkata	Outside Kolkata
12	₹ 600	5%	₹ 570	₹ 695	₹ 910
24	₹ 1200	7.5%	₹ 1110	₹ 1350	₹ 1815

Please fill the form in CAPITAL letters.

I am enclosing the cheque/DD number Dated / /

Drawn on (specify bank)

Favouring Afield Touriosity Pvt. Ltd. for Rupees Only ₹

Title Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr. Full Name

D.O.B / /

Address

Pin Code

STD Code Phone (off.)

(Resi.)

Mobile No.

E-mail

Signature

Date

Please fill in the form and mail it along with your cheque/draft to
Afield Touriosity Private Limited
 Flat E, B/6, Bapujinagar,
 P.O. Regent Estate, Kolkata - 700092

Terms and Conditions: 1. The offer is for a limited period only. 2. Afield Touriosity Private Limited will not be responsible for loss or mutilation of the magazine during transit or of any postal delay. 3. Payments are subject to realization. 4. Cash payments will not be accepted. 5. Cheques must be payable in Kolkata. 6. Any disputes arising will be subjected to Indian laws. 7. Above rates relate to ordinary postal delivery only. For express/courier delivery extra charges to be added.
 Phone no.- 033- 3261-3664 Mob. no.- 9836511995

Women Travel Network

Not getting the scope to see the world? Here's your chance. Join us for exotic all women holidays worldwide



For Details call: +91 -7699362012
E-mail : womentravelnetwork@gmail.com