

Tribes of India

Q1A

1. What are adivasis?

A:- The term tribal is usually applied to the aboriginal population of India not in a derogatory sense but as an indication of their being the earliest among the present inhabitants of this country. Not all of them are in the same stage of culture or speak the same language or are racially homogeneous. India has the largest population of such people (about 84.2 million in the world) who are commonly called tribes. They are also known as adivasis. They are poorest and perhaps the most backward. They are of mixed origin, varying cultures, and very different physiques, colour and appearance. Some of the major tribal groups in India include Gonds, Santhals, Bhils, Khasis, Angamis, and Bhutias and Andamanese.

2. What do you know about Santhals and Jarawas.

Santhals
A: Santhals are the third largest tribe in India. They are mostly found in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and Assam. The main occupation of the Santhal is agriculture. Millet and maize are the staple crops of the Santhals. Lumbering, fishing and hunting are the chief sources of our their livelihood. They speak Santhali language. They also speak Bengali, Oriya and Hindi.

Jarawas: - Jarawas are the native people of South Andaman and Nicobar Islands currently, they are inhabiting the south and middle parts of the Andaman islands. According to the 2011 census of India, there are around 200 to 500 Jarawas living here. Jarawas use bows and arrows which they make from iron edges and wooden handles. Jarawa villages have a population of about 25 people on average with 5 to 10 huts. In their culture, huts are called "Chadda" and the residence of the hut are the "Tutime" chadda "