

Volume 04 | April 2022

# TRIBAL NOISE

Sustainability | Forest | Culture | Art

## GIRAAVARU

Owners Of Maldives

## FLAVOURFUL VEGETABLE RICE

Don't miss the aroma of  
coconut milk.



[tribalconnect.org.in](http://tribalconnect.org.in)

## ISAK MUNDA

From off beaten tracts  
to be unbeaten

## LIFE IN PLASTIC DEBRIS

We want healthy oceans

# ABOUT THE FOUNDER!!!!



## **Ananya Paul Dodmani** Founder & Trustee Tribal Connect

Ananya Paul Dodmani, Founder of the Tribal Connect, was born in a tribal town of Assam. She was brought up among the indigenous of the town, who fascinated her with the folklores, myths, and stories. What started as a curiosity soon became her mission to learn and work for the well-being of the tribe and the indigenous, after a personal incident with the militants of a tribe.

Though she was an indirect victim of the incident, she saw what needed to be done to change the lifestyle and bridge the gap between the tribes and the civilians. She saw education as the tool to bring this change and has imparted it among the varied tribes and ages for many years.

Classroom educator and Criminal psychologist by profession, she offers more than 90% of her earnings to the organization, for works on the indigenous and tribal education, hygiene, shelter, and medication, etc, that has led to the reformation of several tribal militants into civilians. 20 years down this road, she has worked with tribes and has been successful in imparting education, hygiene, non-violence, etc. She has worked with several Non-Governmental Organizations before starting Tribal Connect in 2020, and is still a trustee in several organizations, helping with their causes.

As a Sustainable Menstrual Warrior, she has also made 60,000 women across India adopt a hygienic lifestyle, by teaching them to make bio-degradable sanitary pads. Her vision of getting the tribes and indigenous recognized and empowered has become the objective of the magazine and the organization.

She has improved the life of 18 main tribes and 62 sub-tribes in 8 Indian states and her initiatives have made more than 10 lakh people take part in the cause. Appreciating her works towards the environment, tribal upliftment, women empowerment, bravery, courage, and valor she has been awarded

**KARAMVEER CHAKRA,  
KALKI GAURAV  
SAMMAN, RASHTRIYA  
SURAKSHA BAL  
SAMMAN, ICONIC  
PERSONALITY  
AWARD,**

and so on. Her goal is to reach the indigenous all around the world and help them with the necessities to live. This magazine is a tool to make the world aware of the tribes, their lifestyle, needs, and struggles. Also to inspire people to be a part of this cause. Her belief that every individual has the right to empowerment and better living, and that can be achieved through sustainable living and education has brought such visible changes in several lives. She considers this work as her life's purpose and vows to continue to work for the tribal upliftment even in the distant future.

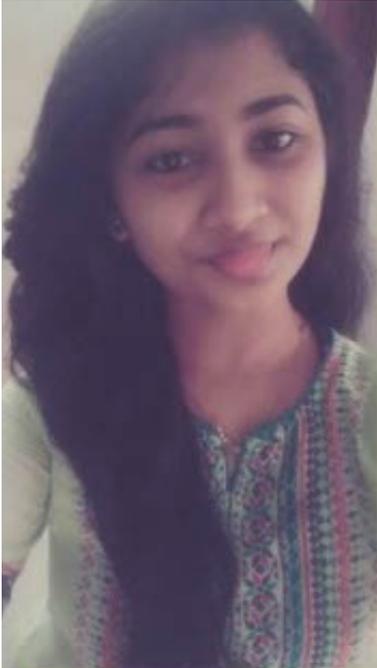
# Meet Our Mentor



## **Srilakshmi Mrudula Nallagonda** **Mentor: E-magazine & Blogging**

An Ex-IT Professional, an Author, a Blogger, a Vlogger, a MasterChef, a Woman Changemaker, an Artist and above all an Independent Strong Woman. She loves to be with people, gives a helping hand when in need. She wants to work for a better community & create a happy space to live in for everyone around. She is the mentor for blogging & e-magazine with Tribal Connect.

# From The Editor



## Why reading an Indigenous Magazine is so important now?

We say our country is known for its diversity, and we celebrate it and protected it. But do we protect the origin of the diversity? We may all live in urban areas, but our roots and the origin of our identity, tradition, culture, and even religious trace back to the indigenous and tribes. We owe them for our survival, identity, diversity, nature, and centuries old tradition. And as every individual, living on this earth, we have the responsibility to make our society better as we alone don't make the life we live. Our everyday life has the work of thousands of people in it and we repay a few of them through our job, but we leave behind few as they are not accessible. One of them is the Indigenous. We, at tribal connect, make the images accessible and repay them for their work towards nature and the environment, with education, healthcare, shelter, etc. Tribal connect is all about educating the tribes and indigenous to lead a better lifestyle leaving their tradition, belief, culture, and land untouched. We want them to lead a safe and better life that doesn't force them to adopt violent and barbaric acts. We believe that education is the key to clear such ignorance which is also the magazine's core belief.

I believe in the proverb "pen is mightier than the sword"- that word can make and break depending on the individual's motive. We, at Tribal connect, do both. We make the indigenous lives better by breaking the gap between them and the civilians, through this magazine. We educate the tribes of the civilian lifestyle and we educate the civilians after tribal lifestyle, thereby bridging the gap so the two poles can help each other to attain the vision of better sustainable living and thus a better society.

**-Sujitha Murali Kumar**  
**Editor & Content Contributor**  
**Tribal Connect**

# Meet Our Team



## Akshansh Agarwal

Akshansh is an Engineering student in the computer science branch, enthusiastic, passionate to work with Tribal Connect as an intern in graphics designing. He always looks forward to help the Tribal Community as a Tribal Connect member.

## Lakshya Bhalla

Always finding the best in all things, I started with a bachelor's in commerce which later gave way to the realization of how my calling is to help others. That led to a master's in psychology which gave view of how a solution can be derived and how not to just ponder over the problems that you have. Right now doing a stint in advertising as a Copywriter cause writing has always been a passion and I chose Tribal Connect on the same principle of what they are here to do - Help those and be the voice of those who everybody tries to step over. Let's together bring back the power to those who need it the most.





## M J Amrithalaxmi

M J Amrithalaxmi is an artist by profession with passion and interest in designing. Since her childhood, she has been seen their tribal community being neglected and taken for granted. She wishes to empower them and introduced their richness of culture, heritage as well as humanity through the team. She looks forward to helping the tribal community as a tribal connect member.

## Neha G Vaidya

Neha is an Engineering student having a passion to work as an intern-graphic design for the tribal community she looks forward to helping the tribal community with her creativity.





## Poornima Dangil

Hello readers, I am Poornima Dangil, a 20 year old Delhi based girl currently doing my masters in hospitality administration from NCHM-IH. I belong to 'Munda' tribe family from Jharkhand. Few months back I came across Tribal Connect's post on Instagram which was about 'Ho' tribe, also a tribe from Jharkhand. That day I felt, this is the best platform for me where I can let everybody know about me, my tribe, culture and land. And I believe with Tribal Connect I can aware everyone about the tribal/indigenous communities.

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# Isak Munda

*From off beaten tracts to be unbeaten*

- Grace Nivedita SithaRaman (Wunn)

This is the day when i shall  
hold you in wonder!  
When I disclose to you a tribal labourer.  
In the green corner of the tribal hamlet of hilly Sambalpur,  
In the state of Jaganatho - Odisha,  
lives a hard working daily wage labourer  
Isak Munda, the tribal man from Babupali village under Jujumura.  
Have you heard about him?  
Isak led a life of an impoverished land worker.  
Has adhaar, voter id but not a baker.  
Earning not enough for his three daughters, wife ,  
his Ma and Baba.  
Not even a shoe string,  
to bind the seven in a  
hope giving rainbow.

Tribal lives are simple, self sufficient,  
they are born in the lap of nature,  
the hilly tracts, the forest trail,  
their vegetable basket and their pharmacy.  
Beaten by the wind and rain,  
bitten by rodents, vipers life threatening lizards,  
Kissed by the Zephyr and komorabi,  
Their backs tortured by the sweltering heat,  
The tribals write their sweetest stories on their chest, beads, tattoos.  
On the mud baked walls of their homes,  
The jungle courtyard,  
the green, moist, slippery and dead dry tracks,  
they believe here the  
goddesses roam.  
Every element of Nature,  
Nature's love in every element,  
The Tribes worship with reverence.

So, what upscaled the life of tribal man Isak Munda?  
Did he enter politics,  
Turned into timber gunda?  
Did a fairy from the woods appear to him?  
His luck favoured and wealth showered?  
Isak is very much within the laws!  
Hold your eyes and hold your jaws!  
They might pop off if I tell you not to stop..  
The Pandemic changed his life.  
He lost his occupation.  
No work no money.  
No that is not the point to feel funny.

Lost in frustration,  
Desperate Isak released the dark cloud,  
above his head.  
His self taught drive lessened his strife,  
He could make a decent earning for children and wife.

From forest to virtual space,  
Was like jungle to the zoo!  
Isak, tapped on the tricks of virtual content,  
His tribal life gave him advise.  
Isak captured the forest life.  
Ignorant, illiterate but intuitive,  
He explored the dynamics of video making.  
Content for him was at ease,  
He kept it silly, simple and sweet.  
He improvised his forest home and life,  
Into indigenous local You tube videos.

The world as if in wait,  
To enter the forest,  
It was not at all late.  
Isak and his wife  
with 3 girls in tow,  
opened up the forest floor.  
Their videos are a fresh breather,  
Lives in those unknown tracts are stricter.  
To live with minimum,  
to have no boredom.  
Contentment is key,  
Yet tribals are neglected  
from basic human facilities.

For this tribal family,  
the world in awe saw  
how to forage food in the forest,  
is a daily hard task.  
Happily the family shared  
some rice and greens.  
They were not greedy,  
nor were they mean.  
Isak and his wife  
had no style or sheen.  
Their broad smiles  
is what took them miles.  
His videos are now in the  
millionaire clubs.  
Accolades poured in from cities afar,  
PM Modi gave a pat,  
News channels extended their programs for that.  
Isak, is a now a millionaire You Tuber,  
With his tribal beliefs and strength of will,  
He gave out a shout to the world...  
Education is must,  
but much beyond that is  
Self trust!

# Warli Art - Scenes Of Daily Life



- Ananya C, Class - 5J  
Delhi Public School, South Bangalore

# Giraavaru: Owners of Maldives

- Poornima Dangil

A perfect archipelagic holiday destination situated in the Indian subcontinent of Asia. Male being the capital, the country has 1192 islands that stretched along a length of 871 kilometers and comprises of 26 coral atolls. The Maldives offers a wide range of colorful reefs, tiny gorgeous islands with velvety white sand surrounded by gauzy water. The reefs are home to a thousand species of fish, and one can witness giant pelagic fishes such as manta rays and whale sharks.

[Atoll: a ring-shaped reef or islands.]

## People, food, and culture

Today's ethnic identity is a blend of people of South-Indian, Sinhalese, and Arab ethnicity. They speak Dhivehi which is an Indo-Aryan language with its origins in Sanskrit. Their music & dance display strong influences of East Africa, Arabic, and the Indian subcontinent. They love to play 'Thaara'. Traditional cuisine is heavily based on fish & coconut.

[Thaara: it is a form of traditional music in Maldives islands]

## Early life in the Maldives

One oral tradition claims that "Giraavaru People" are the indigenous people of the Maldives who were in the islands before Koimala arrived, he was the first Muslim ruler and reigned from AD 1117 to AD 1141.

Gira, in giraavaru, means eroding in Dhivehi, and the second half 'varu' means a group of people in Sinhalese. Giraavaru People used to live in Giraavaru island. Origins were the descendants of people from the Malabar Coast of India & northern west shores of Sri Lanka who probably settled on the island in the Sangam period (300 BC-300 AD). Their culture and language were of clear Tamil-Malayalam extraction, another fact is they used the sound 'r' instead of sound 'ih'.

The attire of giraavaruan women was similar to other islanders, the unusual blue beaded necklace made whole attire different from islanders and they used to tie a bun on their leftside. They also wore silver bangles. The men over there used to wear a shirt which they called "Mundu".

Giraavaru people were really simple and had simple eating and drinking habits: fish soup, rice, and roasted chillies for lunch. For a living, their main occupations were net weaving and fishing. They celebrated 'thaara' every year on the eve of 11th rabee-ul-akhir of the Arabic calendar.

They were strictly monogamous & prohibited divorce and never-married people from other islands. The giraavaru people were a community always led by a woman. It was the only island in the Maldives where the sultan's civil authority was deputized always to a woman.

Things changed since 1932, when a written constitution was adopted their customary rights were not recognized in that document & in 1968 the heavy erosion on the island resulted in the reduction of the community.

After the Constitution was adopted, their rights were no longer recognized in any of the official documents. All the rights of the giraavaru people, the people who were known as the owners of Maldives lost their identities.

They were forced to abandon their island they ferried across the lagoon and people shifted to Hulhule Island.

Endogamous, the culture I believe the giraavarus were famous for quickly got dissolved after this big erosion happened. It is said that "Pure" giraavarus are now to be extinct, young people of giraavaru assimilated into the wider malé society by doing intercaste marriages. And thus we lost the owners of Maldives. We lost the giraavaru!



Image courtesy: Google

# Warli art - The Impressions of Tribal Culture



Srilakshmi Mrudula Nallagonda

# LIFE IN PLASTIC DEBRIS

- Poornima Dangil



Packaging, building and construction, household and sports equipment, vehicles, electronics and agriculture and so much more. We are surrounded by plastics these days; it is being an integral part of our daily life.

## What is this plastic?

Plastics are synthetic organic polymers made from petroleum, although these polymers can occur naturally plastics are still mainly made. Plastics are designed in such a way that it is durable and provide protection from contaminants. Plastic has such kind of good things but one question always arises in my mind, what makes it bad? Why it is considered one of the pollutants? A simple answer to a simple question... plastic is a type of substance that takes many many years to get decompose and also when burnt it produces a lot of toxic gases which leads to air pollution. Apart from this one more major part of our ecological system is being affected. **OUR OCEAN! OUR MARINE LIFE!!**

The world is surrounded by 71% of water, which means the ocean is home to various species, according to the reports it is said that over 2.1 million species live in the ocean. Moreover, whales and dolphins play an integral part in the health of the ocean and earth. Whales provide nutrients to phytoplankton which gives us oxygen.

Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year and half of this number the plastics are made for single use. Single-use plastics like packaged water bottles, a packet of snacks, a sachet of shampoo, and many more, we use once and then throw it away. Over 14 million tons of plastic end up in the ocean every year. Most of the marine litter comes from land and this plastic breaks down into small pieces due to UV radiation, currents, and other natural factors which get easily ingested by the marine animals by accident. It is seen ingestion and suffocation of hundreds of ocean species due to plastic pollution. Plastic pollution not only hurts marine life it eventually affects the food web. Microplastics are generally found in tap water, salt and beer. Many chemicals used while making plastics are very harmful to our human body and as well as wildlife, these chemicals are known to be carcinogenic. According to me negligence and lack of a good plastic disposing system lead to plastic leakage into the rivers and ocean and that leads to plastic pollution in marine life.

As I love traveling, plastic pollution has a big impact on the tourism sector too, waste produced by plastics damages the aesthetic value of travel destinations. Litter present around the marine areas also leads to a negative impact on the nation's economy, wildlife, and human health. This issue seems minimal but has fatalistic impacts on lives. Be it wildlife or ours.

Recently, I was in a hostel in Rishikesh. There was this beautiful painting in which a scuba diver was underwater and collecting all the debris inside the ocean, whosoever did the painting he made fine use of the fire extinguisher hanging out there he inscribed it as the breathing gas, I mean wow how creative and beautiful it is. The painting made me think over and over, how bad we are, how bad we treat our mother nature, how bad we are making the marine life!



There must be some measures that we can take as an individual to protect our oceans we can protect marine life. We must take small initiatives like bringing back the litter and discarding it in the dustbin and going on a marine cleaning drive. These are some short-term solutions just like the govt. has come up with various fundamentals like 3R's "**REUSE, REDUCE AND RECYCLE**" and most importantly EDUCATION, it is the first and foremost step to learn about the issue and resolve it.

**We want healthy oceans!  
HAPPY OCEAN, HAPPY HUMANS!**

Image courtesy: Google

# FLAVOURFUL VEGETABLE RICE INFUSED WITH COCONUT MILK

*Don't miss the aroma of coconut milk that's infused in the vegetable rice.*



This recipe would be super easy yet delicious with a sweet touch of coconut flavour and a healthier menu option either for lunch/dinner/ or brunch. It's ideally a one-pot meal for the people.

Without much delay let me share this recipe which will be liked by one & all!

Ingredients :

- 1) Basmati Rice/ Samba Rice/ Jeera Rice/ Any type of rice - 1 Cup (Rinsed properly, soaked for ½ hr before use)
- 2) Coconut Milk - 2 Cup (If it's thin) or 1 Cup (If it's thick)
- 3) Vegetables - 2 Cups (Aloo, Beans, Carrot, Cauliflower florets, Green Peas, Capsicum & Tomato)
- 4) Garam Masala - 2 tbsps
- 5) Red Chilly Powder - 2 tbsps
- 6) Salt - According to the taste
- 7) Oil - 6 tbsps
- 8) Cashews - handful
- 9) Whole Spices - (Cinnamon stick (1 inch), Black Cardamon 1, Elachi 1, Pepper 4, Bay Leaf - 1, Shah Jeera - ¼ tsp)
- 10) Kasuri Methi - 1 tbsp (Crushed)
- 11) Fried Onions - 4 tbsps
- 12) Ginger Garlic Paste - 2 tbsps
- 13) Pudina leaves - 2 tbsps (Chopped)
- 14) Coriander leaves - 2 tbsps (Chopped)
- 15) Ghee - 4 tbsps





#### Preparation :

Step 1) Take a kadai or Cooker or a heavy bottom pan, pour oil and let it heat.

Step 2) Add in whole spices allow it to fry properly. The room should be filled with nice aroma of the whole spices.

Step 3) Add ginger garlic paste and fry it.

Step 4) Fry vegetables once those become tender add in pudina and coriander leaves. The powdered spices are added one by one - Kasuri Methi, salt, red chilly powder, garam masala. Fry them keeping the flame on medium.

Step 5) Now add in fried onions, cashews.

Step 6) Once the cashews turn into golden color, add in soaked basmati rice and fry for a minute.

Step 7) Add coconut milk, mix it well else it will be curdled.

Step 8) Add water a cup and stir it well. Check the salt & spice levels. Add in ghee. Place the lid and allow it to be on the medium flame. Let three whistles make it noise. Turn off the flame.

Step 9) Once the pressure is completely released, add in ghee and top with fried cashew & fried onions.

Step.10) Serve it hot along with raita & aloo gravy.

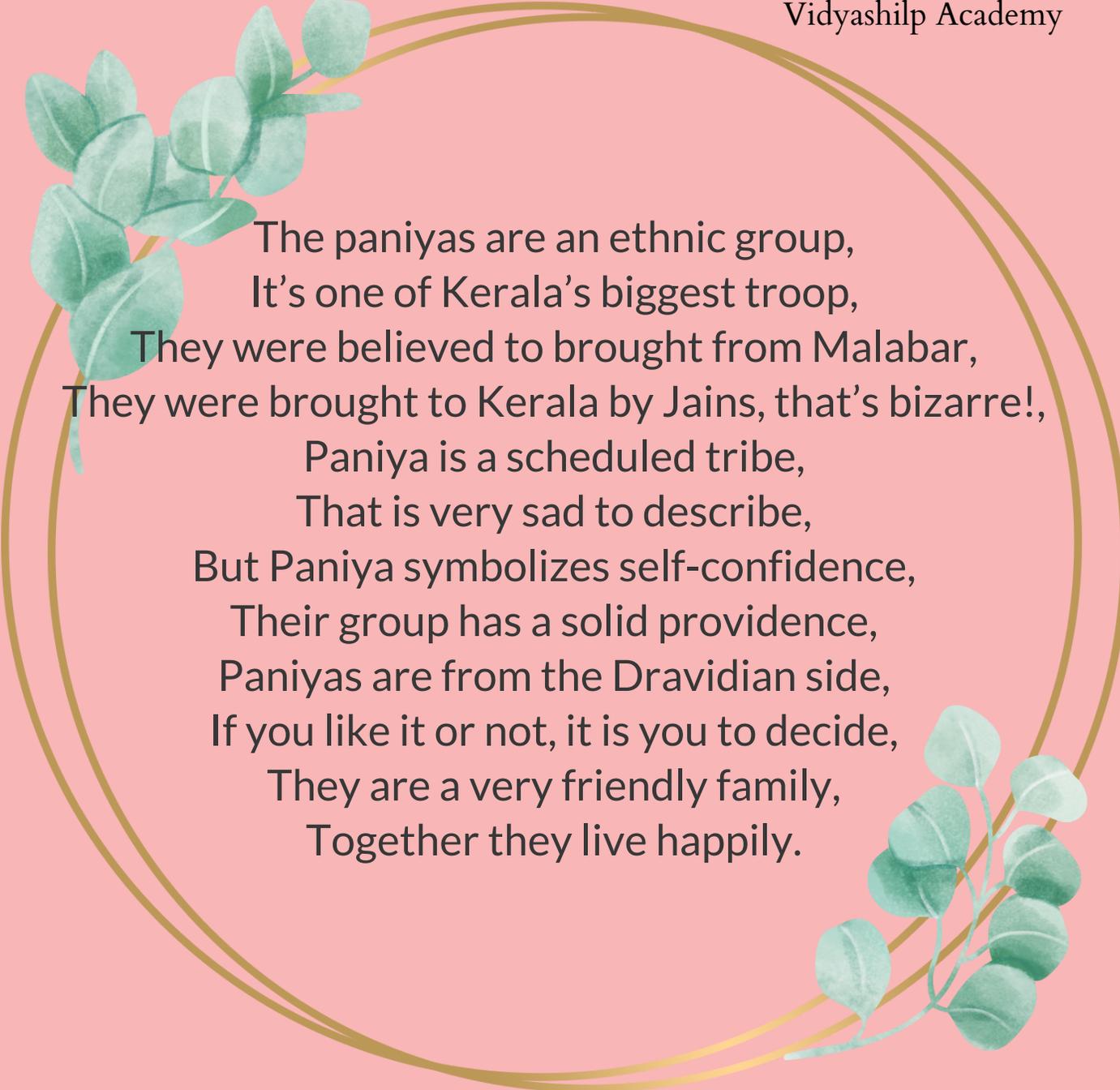
This will be easiest recipe which can be done with minimum ingredients and less time too! This one-pot meal would be ideal of lunch box packing. This has many healthier ingredients which will be turned as a wholesome meal!

I would highly recommend trying this out! Would love to hear from you all.

Written By - Srilakshmi Mrudula Nallagonda

# Portraying The Life Of Paniya Tribe

- Vihaan Nair, 6C  
Vidyashilp Academy



The paniyas are an ethnic group,  
It's one of Kerala's biggest troop,  
They were believed to brought from Malabar,  
They were brought to Kerala by Jains, that's bizarre!,  
Paniya is a scheduled tribe,  
That is very sad to describe,  
But Paniya symbolizes self-confidence,  
Their group has a solid providence,  
Paniyas are from the Dravidian side,  
If you like it or not, it is you to decide,  
They are a very friendly family,  
Together they live happily.

# The Limbu Tribe

- Dron Khosla, 6C  
Vidyashilp Academy

There are numerous amounts of tribes in India. First let's understand what a tribe is. A tribe is a social division in a traditional society consisting of families linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect. A tribe possesses certain qualities and characteristics that make it a unique cultural, social, and political entity.



Limbu, the second most numerous tribes of the indigenous people called Kiranti, living in Nepal on the easternmost section of the Himalayas east of the Arun River, and in northern, mostly in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal, and. Altogether, the Limbu numbered some 380,000 in the early 21st century.

The Limbu are of Mongolian stock and speak a language belonging to the Kiranti group of Tibeto-Burman languages. It has its own alphabet (the Kirat-Sirijonga script), believed to have been invented in the 9th century.

Limbu villages are found 2,500 to 4,000 feet (800 to 1,200 metres) above sea level and consist of 30-100 stone houses surrounded by dry-cultivated fields. Divided into patrilineal clans, the families are led by a headman, or subba, who is often a returned Gurkha soldier.

Image courtesy: Google



# The Bhil Tribes

- Nikshep Raman, 6C  
Vidyashilp Academy

Of all the nations in the world, India is perhaps the most diverse of them all. Every state has its own culture, food, clothing, festivals and more, and it doesn't even end there. Our country is packed the brim with hundreds of ancient tribes with many cultures of their own. One of these tribes, the Bhil tribes, is what I want to introduce you today.

The Bhil tribes are an ethnic group of Adivasis, located in the Deccan areas around Central and Western India. As of 2013, they are the largest tribe in India, with almost 17 million tribal people spread around the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh. They are divided into many endogenous territorial divisions, which have their own clans and lineages. The Bhil tribals mostly speak the language of the state or district they are located in, such as Gujarati, Marathi or the Bhil dialect. It is suggested that the name 'Bhil' comes from billu, which means bow. It may be used to signify the popularity of these weapons among the tribals. Given their widespread presence, long history and tribal origins, it is no surprise that the Bhil have an amazingly varied culture. The Bhilala division of Bhil tribe have a talent for pithora painting, and the Ghoomer dance is a symbol of girls growing into women. The main foods of the Bhil are the maize, onion, chillies and chilli which they grow in their farms. Dhoti, angarkha and gamchha for men, and saris and gagra choli for women. Tattooing is also a fairly common practice among the Bhil. I could go on for ages about this one tribe, but there you have it. Just one of the hundreds of tribes and cultures in India, and I am sure there are so many aspects of the Bhil tribal's life which are completely different from yours, even if you live in the same state as them! India is a very diverse country with hundreds of cultures, yet for the cause of the country we will all band together. After all, India is the very embodiment of the saying, 'Unity in Diversity'.



# The Sentinelese Tribe



-Namartha Ramesh, 6B  
Triaksh Mirji, 6E  
Advit Nair, 6E  
Dhyaan Tallam, 6E  
Vidyashilp Academy

## Who are they?

The Sentinelese are the most isolated tribe in the world and have captured the imagination of millions. They live on their own small forested island called North Sentinel. They continue to resist all contact with outsiders, attacking anyone who comes near. It's estimated that about 50 to 400 people could be living there. They are protected by Indian law. It's 1300km away from India's shores, 300km from Thailand's, and 50 km from the Andaman Islands.

## History

They're believed to be direct descendants of the first humans who emerged from Africa. Visitors aren't allowed on the island by the Indian government and are generally greeted with spears and flying arrows. Their language is really unique. They aren't very kind to the outside world but the outside world isn't very kind to them either as history shows us. Britch explores kidnapped a group of Sentinelese in the late 1800s. Later some of them were killed by a disease. Since the 60's there have been efforts to contact them which all have failed.

In 1991 however, brief contact was made through an Indian anthropologist. They aren't immune to the disease of the rest of the world and it is decided that it is best for them to stay isolated. North Sentinel Island is one of the Andaman Islands, an Indian archipelago in the Bay of Bengal which also includes South Sentinel Island. \* There are believed to have inhabited the island for almost 60,000 years.

\* In 1974 a visiting film decorator received an arrow in his leg as his team was trying to make a National Geography Documentary.

\* When the authorities checked on them after the 2004 tsunami, they threw arrows at the helicopters.

\* Without immunity, a virus could wipe out the entire tribe as the population now is estimated to be between 50 to 150 people.

## Clothing of Men

Sentinelese men wear necklaces and head-bands with thicker leaves.

## Clothing of Women

The clothing of sentinelese women are similar to men except that they wear head-bands with thinner leaves.

The sentinelese are more advanced than the other isolated tribes on the Andaman and Nicobar islands. They know how to knit clothes, start fires and cook food. This is why the sentinelese are the most interesting tribe in the world.

Image courtesy: Google

# The Angami Tribe



## Introduction

A tribe is a social division in a traditional society consisting of families linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect. A tribe possesses certain qualities and characteristics that make it a unique cultural, social, and political entity. The most commonly known tribes of India are Gonds, Bhils (or Bheels), Santhal, Munda, Khasi, Garo, Angami, Bhotia, Chenchu, Kodaba, and the Great Andamanese Tribes.

## Culture

The Angamis are known for terraced wet-rice cultivation; because of this labour-intensive cultivation, land is the most important form of property among them. They are one of the only two groups of Nagas out of the seventeen who practice wet-rice cultivation on terraces made on the hill slopes.

## Food

The Angami tribe consume both vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods. The traditional Angami Naga tribes consumed millet and maize more than rice as rice was known as a rich man's food. People had to work and earn rice from rich families or exchange of crops is common to be seen here.

## Festivals

Sekrenyi	
Dance and singing at an Angami Naga festival	
Official name	Sekrenyi
Also called	Phousanyi
Observed by	Angami Nagas

## Origin

The origin of this tribe comes from a beautiful village called “Khezhakenoma” which is presently the village of the “Chaksang” Tribe. The ancestors of the Angami tribe moved themselves from this village to their present habitat.

## Language

Angami (also: Gnamei, Ngami, Tsoghami, Tsugumi, Monr, Tsanglo, Tenyidie) is a Naga language spoken in the Naga Hills in the northeastern part of India, in Kohima district, Nagaland.

## Occupation

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Angami Tribe. Their cultivation includes rice and grains on the hilly terrains. They are predominantly agriculturists and can produce nearly twenty varieties of paddy crops every year. They also cultivate rice and grains on hilly terrains.

**Npezié nâ vârr tse la.( Thank you in Angami language`)**

-Trisha 6B  
Vidyashilp Academy

# An Unreached Indigenous Tribe of Brazil



## Where do they live?

The Kawahiva people are an uncontacted indigenous tribe of Brazil. They live in the area of the Rio Pardo of Mato Grosso, Brazil but due to constant threats from the outside world they are usually on the move. They have little contact with other indigenous groups and have rarely been seen by non-indigenous people.

## What do they eat?

They hunt wild game like peccaries, monkeys and birds, and fish in the streams on their land. They gather fruits, nuts and berries in the forest.

## What are their cultures?

The Kawahiva people are an uncontacted indigenous tribe of Brazil. They live in the area of the Rio Pardo of Mato Grosso, Brazil but due to constant threats from the outside world they are usually on the move. They have little contact with other indigenous groups and have rarely been seen by non-indigenous people. As such, the Kawahiva are known primarily from physical evidence they have left behind – arrows, baskets, hammocks, and sleeping mats. They live in communal shelters. They use a primitive spinning wheel to make string and make nets of tree bark.[2] Neighboring tribes call the Kawahiva "Baixinhos" (tiny people) or "Cabeças vermelhas" (red heads).

The Kawahiva are a hunting and gathering society. They rely on temporary hunting camps, not staying in one place for very long.] It is believed that loggers have intentionally tried to keep the Kawahiva on the run. Survival International, a group that campaigns for the rights of indigenous tribal peoples, speculates that women of the tribe have stopped giving birth. They appear to speak a version of Kagwahiva that varies in several ways from known versions.

## What is the Kawahiva's native language/mother tongue?

They speak "Kagwahiva" which is their native language and mother tongue.

## How many people are in the Kawahiva tribe?

The Kawahiva, on the other hand, have become somewhat famous in the region for being a nomadic tribe. The group is able to sustain its on-the-move lifestyle because of its small size—only having an estimated of 50-150 members in the group

-Dhruv S.K 6G  
Vidyashilp Academy

# Yanomami Tribe

The Yanomami, also spelt Yqnomamö or Yanomama, are a group of approximately 35,000 indigenous people who live in some 200–250 villages in the Amazon rainforest on the border between Venezuela and Brazil.

## **THE YANOMAMI ARE VIOLENT PEOPLE AND THIS IS THE REASON:**

Many of the factors that seem to stimulate violent conflict among the Yanomami revolve around cultural traditions that have been incredibly common the world over, and pre-date Western contacts, such as wife capture raids, sorcery accusations and revenge attacks.

## **WHERE DID THE YANOMAMI ORIGINATE FROM?**

Yanomami South American Indians, speakers of a Xirianá language, who live in the remote forest of the Orinoco River basin in southern Venezuela and the northernmost reaches of the Amazon River basin in northern Brazil.

Their population is around 38,000 People and like most tribes they probably migrated across the Bering Straits between ASIA and AMERICA some 15,000 years ago, making their way slowly down to South America.

-Zoya Mehdi 6G  
Vidyashilp Academy



# The Santal Tribe



Among the Odishan tribes, the Santals are progressive community. Santal people are very simple in nature and behaviour. In earlier days Santals used to wear very simple cotton clothes. For women there was a two piece cloth called palhand (on bottom) and panchi (top). It is said that in earlier days santals cultivated cotton along with rice and some other grains. They were aware of spinning yarns in takli. In earlier days the women were going to dense jungle to bring fruits and leaves. It was kind of a daily routine for them. It is easier to move forward if you wear small and tight cloth. So the women wore the palhand and panchhi for better comfort. The pal hand was wrapped on the waist tightly and folded from one side of the waist to another in the front with the excess length. The panchhi was tucked on the waist inside the bottom wear in the front then moved around back and put on the left shoulder.

## **Wash and Care of the clothes**

The people in the village are very conscious about the neatness of their clothes. Recent times they clean clothes with detergent but when they clean their bed spreads, kanthas and heavy cotton materials they use ash. Generally the people clean their clothes and take bath in rivers or ponds.



-Aditya Javeri and Ganesh Arun 6F

Vidyashilp Academy

# Kodava Tribes

## ABOUT THEM

When you steer onto the Mysore – Madikeri Road from Mysore, you are slowly heading to the abode of one of the distinct race in India, the Kodava tribes, known for their bravery since ages. Coorg, flourishing as one of the eco – tourist destinations in India, attracts lot of weekenders from nearby cities of Karnataka and travellers from different parts of the country and world, BUT the harmony and ethnicity of the Kodava tribes is one of the major attractions for the explorers. the Kodava tribes are fond of music and dance. these people are also passionate about hockey with both men and women playing the game.



## WHAT DO THEY WEAR?

When it comes to the Kodava women, their traditional costume stands apart. This is because of the unique way in which they wear their saris. The sari is pleated at the back and its pallu is also wrapped in a unique way. The sari is worn with a full or three-fourth sleeved blouse and the head is covered with a scarf.

## WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THE KODAVA TRIBES?

Kodavas are the only ones in India permitted to carry firearms without a license.

## WHAT LANGUAGE DO THEY SPEAK?

The Kodava tribes speak kannada

## WHAT DO THEY EAT?

The kodava's eat port, chicken, fish and mutton in copious amounts.

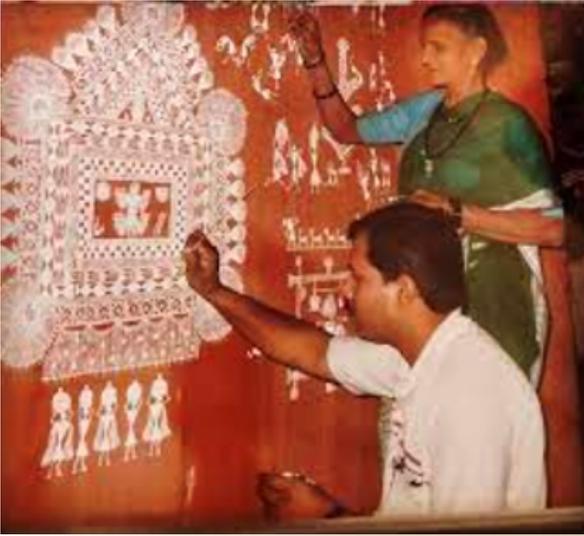
DAARYA H 6D  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY



Image courtesy: GOOGLE

# WARLI TRIBES OF INDIA

## ONE OF INDIA'S INDIGENOUS TRIBES



The Warli tribe are one of the well known tribes because of their famous Warli paintings and tribal art. Warli or Varli are an Indigenous Tribe of western India. The Varli costume for men includes a loin cloth, waist coat and a turban, while, for women, it's a one-yard saree. They live in mountains as well as coastal areas around the Maharashtra - Gujarat border and surrounding areas.

When it comes to diet, simplicity is what they go for. They eat fish, meat, fruits, roots, bulbs and other nutritious pulses along with rice. They have their own animistic beliefs, cultures and traditions.

The Warli speak the unwritten Varli language, classified as Konkani with some influence from Marathi which belongs to the southern zone of the Indo-Aryan languages, they also have sub-castes: Murde varli, Davar varali. The Warli were traditionally Semi-Nomadic, they lived to gather in small groups with a headman leading them but thanks to changes around us they are now mainly agriculturists who grow rice and wheat. The warli carry on a tradition from around 2500 to 3000 BCE their mural painting is similar to what they did around 500 to 10,000 BCE in the rock shelters of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

Their painting use a rudimentary graphic vocabulary which are a circle, a triangle and a square. The circle represents the sun and the moon, the triangle representing the mountains and the pointed trees and the square representing a human invention like a sacred enclosure or a piece of ground they may have used for living or farming. The humans in the Warli painting were also drawn simply, who were usually farming, dancing, hunting, festivals or fishing. Humans and animals bodies are depicted with two triangle joined by the tip, a circle for the head and lines for legs and hands. The paintings are usually done inside the huts that have a red ochre background.

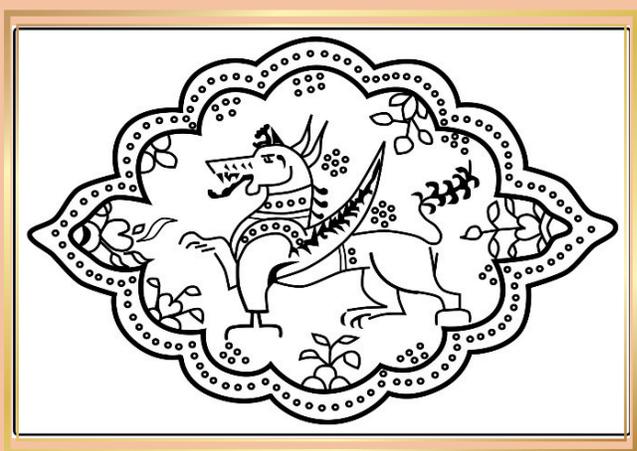


Today there is an urgent need for preserving the Warli tribes traditional knowledge, Warli Paintings are registered under the intellectual property rights act. Tribals established the Warli Art Foundation, a non-profit company dedicated to Warli art and related activities, To preserve this amazing, artistic tribe in India.

~APARNA SINGH 6D  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY  
Image courtesy: GOOGLE

# AHOM DYNASTY

The crickets chirped endlessly as I lay on the cold mattress, sleep far out of my reach. Ma peeped inside, noticing that I was laying there wide awake, and I noticed her from the corner of my eye. “Ma, I can’t sleep. Please tell me a story! Please!” I said. Ma smiled warmly, and replied “You aren’t going to sleep until I tell you a story, are you?” I shook my head vigorously. Ma sighed and dragged a beautifully made wooden stool alongside the mattress, and she sat there, her eyes wandering off to places afar. I looked up at her intently, brushing my long braid aside, and she started off- “Once upon a time, there was a Tai prince named Sukhapaa. He lived in China, but wanted to find a new place to live, to start his own empire. He had a band of followers...Try guessing how many people were in this group?” She motioned at me and I guessed “500 people?” She shook her head and said- “No, dear! A lot more! There were up to 9000 followers. They all picked up their bags and decided to migrate to Assam, with intentions to settle there. They came with a higher technology in general, compared to the rest of the kingdoms. They settled in the region south of the Brahmaputra river, which is where we live right now! They established their own kingdom. Of course, at the same time, they’d make some enemies and battle.



The Mughals were one of their main enemies. The Mughals invaded Ahom kingdom in 1615 and the battle of Sairaghat began, the Ahom’s being led by Lachitbhorpukan and Mughals by Raja Ram Singh. After the first defeat, the Mughals were angry and they came back with 30,000 infantry, 15,000 archers, 18,000 Turkish cavalry, 5,000 gunners and over 1000 cannons. The Ahoms were outnumbered but they still won, because LA chit bhorpukan used the geography of Assam to his advantage, by leading the Mughals to the river, making it necessary for them to use they’re navy, also known as their weakest link! In the middle of the battle Lachit Bhorpukan said “If you want to flee, flee. The king has given me a task here and I will do it well”. That day, they won this battle, and honourably returned to the Ahom kingdom.” I looked up and said “Ma, that was nothing like your previous stories...I loved it! My ancestors rock!” Ma replied”...Indeed, they truly ‘rock’.” -

~ARAINA GUPTA 6F  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY  
Image courtesy: GOOGLE

# THE BHUTIA TRIBE

The **Bhutia's** are a community of Sikkimese people living in the state of Sikkim in north eastern India, who speak Drenjongke or Sikkimese, a Tibetic language fairly mutually intelligible with standard Tibetan. In 2001, the Bhutia numbered around 60,300. Bhutia here refers to people of Tibetan ancestry. Here are many clans within the Bhutia tribe and Inter-Clan marriages are preferred rather than marriages outside of the tribe.

The language spoken by the Bhutias in Sikkim is Sikkimese, which is 85% mutually intelligible with Tibetan and Dzongkha, the language of Bhutan. Most Bhutias practice the Nyingma school, followed by the Kagyu school of Tibetan Buddhism. The Bhutias are spread out over Sikkim, Bhutan, and Nepal and districts of Kalimpong and Darjeeling in India. Since 8-9th century people have been migrating from Tibet to Sikkim in small numbers.



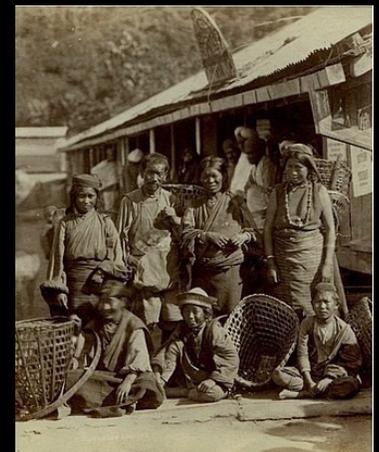
But during 16th century there were series of mass migration southwards, Due to the Constant conflicts between Red hat and Yellow Hat in Tibet and with the final victory of Yellow hat in mid 1600s. The traditional outfit of Bhutias is the *bakhu* (same like the Tibetan chuba), which is a loose cloak type garment fastened at the neck on one side and near the waist with a silk/cotton belt. Male members array the bakhu with loose trousers.

Womenfolk wear the bakhu with a silken full sleeve blouse called a *honju*; a loose gown type garment fastened tight near the waist with a belt. In the front portion, a loose sheet of multicoloredwoolen cloth with exotic geometric designs is tied. This is called the *pangden* and is a symbol of a married woman. This traditional outfit is complemented by embroidered leather boots worn by both men and women.

In Sikkim, the Bhutias are mostly employed in the government sector, in agriculture, and increasingly in the business arena as well. In the district of Darjeeling, Bhutias are often employed in government and commerce.

A traditional Bhutia house is called a "khim" and is usually rectangular. The Bhutias have a stone structure outside the house which is used for burning incense. It is called "sangbum." "Sang" means incense and "bum" means vase; the shape of the structure is like a vase. It is used for burning sang, a sacred offering to the deities.

Bhutia people traditionally eat rice with animal-fat-fried vegetables or meat, usually pork or beef, and occasionally mutton or chicken. Other well-known foods are momo, steamed meat dumplings, and the thukpa, noodles in broth. The Losar and Loosong are two among many festivals celebrated by the Bhutia community. Almost all Bhutia festivals and holidays hold Buddhist religious significance.



~SAMANVI BINGERA 6F  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY

Image courtesy: GOOGLE  
TRIBAL NOISE | 29

# TRIBES



## What is TRIBES ?

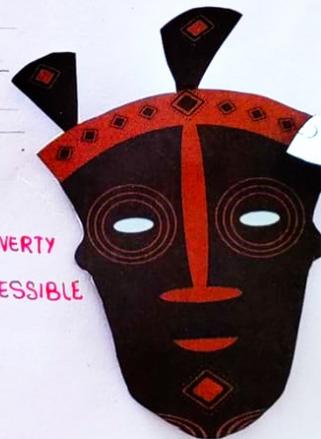
A TRIBE IS A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE & WORK TOGETHER IN A SHARED GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

## Food :

THEIR DIET CONSISTS MAINLY OF TUBERS, VARIOUS WILD LEAFY VEGETABLES, FRUITS, WILD GRAIN, CRAB & SEASONAL FISH.

## Main Tribal Problems :

- LACK OF PROPER MEDICAL & SANITARY FACILITIES & POVERTY
- EDUCATION HAS SPREAD VERY SLOW DUE TO INACCESSIBLE HABITAT OF TRIBES.



~ IRA BIHANI VI ~

SHAKTI SHETTY  
6D

# TRIBE

live together

Sense of unity

Common dialect

Shared geographical area

Similar Profession

Common culture

SHAKTI SHETTY 6D  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY

Art



mood



## TRIBES OF INDIA

Name	Place	Speciality
Gondri tribe	Madya Pradesh	known for their valour
Santal tribe	West Bengal	Fought British Regime
Angami Naga tribe	Nagaland	Major tribe of Nagaland
Bharli tribe	Maharashtra	Famous for their art
Munu Kurub	Karnataka (Nilgiris)	Honey gathering tribe
Kikki Pikki	Karnataka	Bird catchers, Kshatriyas

SHAKTI SHETTY 6D  
VIDYASHILP ACADEMY

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