

Chapter - 2

Major Tribes of the World

Man has been living on the earth since a very long time. The human survival is based on management of natural resource. Due to technological development man has been rapidly developed and gets the optimum in the society but on the other hand some part of the world in which the tribal group are situated, living their life in primitive manner. Such tribes reside in cold region, dense forest, hot and dry desert, grass lands and inaccessible remote mountainous region.

They have their own unique traditions, specific cultural, social structure, customs and beliefs. The base of economy of such tribes is food gathering, hunting, nomadic life cattle grazing and primitive type of agriculture. They are the indicators of relationship of primitive human and environment. Their contact with modern developed civilization is negligible.

Tribes really do not belong to biological groups but represents the social cultural groups. Tribes are the groups of those people who are closely related to one another by social customs and cultural traditions:-

Major tribes of the world are as follows :-

1. **Tribes living in polar and cold region:-** Eskimos, Samoyeds.
2. **Tribes living in equatorial dense forest:-** Pigmy, Semang, Sakai

3. **Tribes living in dry and hot desert:-** Bushmen
4. **Tribes living in tropical grassland:-** Masai, Baddo
5. **Tribes living in temperate grassland:-** Khirgij
6. **Tribes living in inaccessible mountainous and plateau region:-** Bhil, Gonds, Santhal, Meena, Naga etc.

In this chapter we will study Eskimos and Bushman of the world and Bhil and Gond tribe of India in details:-

Eskimos :

This tribal group is related to arctic region of the world. They are hunters, fish catcher and live



Fig. 2.1 : A Woman of Eskimo tribe

their life on food gathering. The word Eskimos stands for a raw meat eating man and inhabitant of snowy region. Eskimos are related to Mongolian race which have flat and broad face, yellow to brown coloured skin black and dirty hair, medium statured and broad nose deep brown and skewed eyes. Their jaws are heavy, mouth wide and teeth are white and strong. Their body is strong and muscular.

They maintain their stability, severity and conscience even in times of crisis. They are simple and cheerful by nature.

(i) **Habitat :**

From the early days, Eskimos are limited to the arctic and tundra region of the world. In this region, their extension is from Alaska to Bering strait.

They live in Alaska, Canada, Greenland and in the region of North Siberia. Tribes living in North Canada and Greenland are known as Eskimos, in Scandinavia Lapps and Samoyeds, Yakut, Chukchi and Tung in North Siberia. Map 2.1 shows their habitat.

About 10 lakh Eskimos are living in the area having low temperature, icy storms and dim light and harsh climate. In this region, winter is very long and summer is very short. Annual average



Map 2.1 : Habitat area of Eskimos

temperature remains below 0°C. Due to lack of vegetation, icy storms are common. Rain occurs in the form of snow. There is scarcity of plants due to harsh climate. Only in short period of summer algae, lichen and different color of flower etc. grow here. Polar bear, laming, musk deer, reindeer (caribou), fox, wolf, dog etc. are the main animals found here. Very big fishes like seal, whale, walrus (sea lion) are found here.

(ii) **Economic Activities :**

(a) **Hunting :**

Hunting is the only occupation of the Eskimos for their livelihood. They hunt different types of animal in summer and winter season.

Winter season hunting : In this season, Eskimos usually hunt seal near sea coasts. A seal lives in the cold water, beneath the ice layer. Usually seal makes vents in the weaker parts of the ice layer for breathing. The pet dogs of the Eskimos trace these vents by shifting. Eskimos attach a spike of bone to this vent, this spike shakes when the seal comes to the vent for breathing. This is the moment when the Eskimos attack the seal with their “Harpoon”. This method of hunting is known as “maupok”. The literal meaning of maupok is “wait”. The other method of hunting is Eturpok, in which hunter makes two holes to catch seal. In one hole, a person calls seal by putting feed and from other hole, another person hunts the seal with harpoon. Seal not only provides food but also fat for burning. Seal fat burns for longtime and gives more heat compared to the fat of other animals. The spring hunting can be understood by Photo 2.1 and Photo 2.2

Spring Hunting : In March seals come out from the hole to breath and warm themselves in the sun. Thus, the hunter hunts them. Spring hunting is called utoq. These hunters hunt the seal with the help of dogs. In this season boat made by skin is used for transportation. It is called “kayak” In summer season, Eskimos hunt caribou with bows and arrows. Hare, duck and birds are hunted by throwing



Fig. 2.2 : Fish hunting by Eskimo with Harpoon & Kayak

light spears. Caribou is the measure of wealth and social status. Seal is of great importance in the life of Eskimos. They get meat to eat from seals, skin for making clothes and tent, fat for fuel, bones for making sledge and truncate as thread for making bowstring.

(b) Food :

Their main food is raw meat. The main source of their food is seal, whale and sea lion. They also get food from small fishes and land animal.

(c) Clothes :

Clothes are generally made up of skin of karibau. They are more warm and lighter than seal's skin: clothes are also made up from the skin of polar bear. Women often make clothes. The clothes of males and females are same. The Eskimos wear jersey like clothes is called timiyak. The clothes which is worn over timiyak is call "Anohok". Shoes made from the skin of seal are called mukluks or karmik.

(d) Shelter :

Their houses are made up from ice, stones, bones and skin. In winter house made up from ice is called Igloo which is generally 5-6 feet underground and 2-3 feet above the land. The house made up from bones of whale and wood is call "Karmak." Its entrance is related to tunnel. In summer season, they live in temporary tents during hunting.



Fig. 2.3 : Igloo : Ice House of Eskimo



Fig. 2.4 : Temporary house of Eskimos

(e) Instruments and Equipments :

Kayak : Boat made from skin, which is 5m long and 1.5 m wide.

Umiyak : The big boat, which is used in hunting whale.

Harpoon : A spear like weapon of length 1.2 m to 1.5 m and tied with rope. It is used in hunting seal.

Sledge : A cart without wheels that moves on ice is drawn by dogs or caribou. Photo 2.5 showing Sledge pulled by reindeers.

(iii) Society and Culture :

They live in small groups. Their life is like nomads. They live a primitive life. Their family is paternal, polygamy is found in their society. Many festivals are celebrated in summer season. They believe in magical power. They speak Aleut language. In winter season, old and weak people



Fig. 2.5 : Sludge pulling by reindeer of Eskimos

suicide due to shortage of food.

(iv) Environmental Adjustment :

The capacity of Eskimos to adjust with their environment is beyond expectation. It is an unique example in itself. Eskimos make igloo with the help of ice. They use bones of walrus to make sledge. They use eye shield to protect their eyes from snow storms and the shining light of the sun reflecting from the ice.

(v) Contact with Modern Culture :

This tribe which resides in isolated Polar Regions, has started contact with Europeans and Americans from the late 1960's. Now these people have started using weapons and guns. They use motor boat in place of Kayak and now scooter in place of sledge. Traditional environment is fast changing. They have got money by trading fur and samoor. Thus, the standard of living has also changed. Due to health facilities and food provided by America, their population is increasing in Canada and Alaska. Their rapid population growth has affected adversely the coastal region of Tundra. It is possible that tribal environment of Eskimos become a memory like history event in 21st century.

Bushman :

For almost twenty thousand years in Africa at

Kalahari desert a tribal group named Bushman is known as Soan, Robbi and Basrava. The total population of bushman is about 10,000. But they usually live in a group of 20 members or less than twenty members. They are mainly hunters or food gatherers. Bushman are short in height and belongs to Negrito race. Their thick jaws and lips are not protruding. Their eyes are not wide. Their hips are very heavy.

(i) Habitat :

The Bushman habitation is limited between 18° south to 24° south latitude in Bechuanaland. This region is very rich in animal food. Today, they are mainly spread in Kalahari desert and in south-western grass land part of Africa. They live in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Angola.



Map 2.2 : Habitat of Bushman

The surface of Kalahari regions is uneven. Its climate is semi tropical. Here average rain fall is less than 25 cm. Temperature remains very high throughout the year. Nights remain cool relatively. Here summer season is long but winter is short.

Grasslands and thorny bushes are found in the habitat of Bushman. A type of watermelon (Tsama) is found in dry area. Both humans and animals want watermelon to fulfill the need of water.

Many types of herbivores and carnivores animal are found here. Many types of deer, big kondu, sten bauk, gnu hare, giraffe, ostrich, Zebra,

wild cat, hyena, jackal and others are found here. The famous Etosha national park is situated in the region.

(ii) Economic Activities :

(a) Hunting:

Bushman are basically a hunting community . For hunting, they use bows-arrows and spear. They use many types of practices to catch big animals. They kill the animals by throwing them in mud, by



Fig. 2.6 : Hunting by Bushman

entrapping them in begirt, by falling them into pit or by giving them poisonous water to drink. Every family gets its food itself. These people imitate animal sounds very effectively and skillfully.

(b) Food :

Bushman are omnivores. They are greedy and eat a lot at a time. Meat, fish, roots of plants, humble trace and honey are favorite food of bushman. Termite ants and their eggs are also their favourite food. They take stale food easily without thinking it is stale or fresh. They don't pay attention to store food for future due to tropical climate.

(c) Clothes :

They are scantily dressed, usually live naked. Man cover the lower part of their body with a triangular cloth. Women wear apron. Chonga is main cloth of women. It is also called cross in local language. It is the clothes and hold all. Having been wrapped the children in this cross the woman bring

up them. Bushman use leather caps and shoes.

(d) Shelter:

These people live in caves. Wood, grass, leaves and hides are used for constructing dome shaped huts. A short duration encampment comprises of 8 to 10 huts is known as “Vert”.



Fig. 2.7 : Houses of Bushman Tribes

(e) Weapon and Utensils :

Bows and arrows, pointed rod spear, burcha and agnidand are their main weapons. They use poisonous arrow. They make the bones of ostrich and giraffe pointed and put it on the tip of the arrows. They can kill the prey situated at about distance of 60 m. They make rope from the bark of trees. Different weapons used by bushman are shown in Fig. 2.8 .

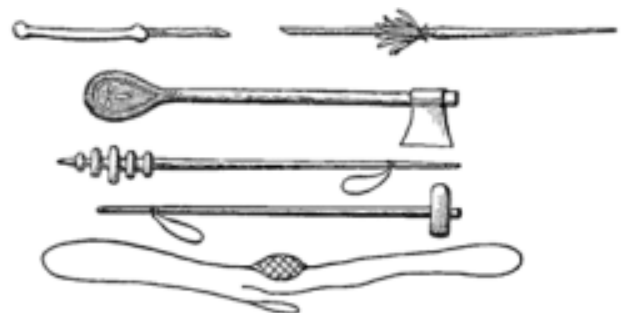


Fig. 2.8 : Hunting weapons of Bushman tribe

They have few utensils. The eggs of ostrich are used to keep water and for making jewellery. The other pots are the skin of deer and cups of wood.

(iii) Society and Culture :

Bushman live in small groups. Animals and

nature are of great importance in tradition and arts of bushman. Bushman believe in witch craft , ghosts-evil, sprit. They believe in two gods. One who lives in east, the other who lives in west. Wizard saves them from ghosts and bad spirits and diseases. Paintings carved on stones by them are famous all over the world. At present the jewels made by the cover of eggs, bows and arrows, skin are their main crafts.

(iv) Adjustment with Environment :

The powerful consciousness of living is found in them. They like to roam in nature due to less things, less children and then division. The women of Bushman does not wants to be pregnant during famine and drought. They do not want to harm female animals their and small kids and immature animals at the time of hunting. They use less fuel to burn fire. They use every part of the prey. It can be precisely said that the bushman has adjusted with natural environment.

(v) Contact with Modern Culture :

Now- a-days bushman tribe is highly affected by modern culture. Today they along with hunting has began to cultivate near water sources. They exchange things with local traders. Their clothing have also been changed. Due to invasion of Bantu Hottentots and European people, their population is decreasing rapidly and habitat is also contracting.

Bhil :

In India, Bhil is the third largest group of tribes after Santhal and Gond. The word bhil has originated from the word “Bilu” from the dravidian language. Some people think that word Bhil has originated from Sanskrit language that means to penetrate, kill and adapt in archery. It is also mentioned in Hindu mythology (Puran). Bhil has been originated from Nishad, the son of Mahadeva, killed the bull Nandi of Mahadeva. That's why Nishad was exiled to the mountainous region.

They are related to Eklavya, during the Mahabharat. At the time of Rama, when Ram was



Fig. 2.9 : A woman of Bhil Tribes

searching for Sita, Sabri fed Ram some berries in Dandkaranya forest. According to Colonel Todd, they are regarded as the inhabitants of Aravali range in erstwhile Mewar state, who helped Maharana Pratap in battle against Akbar. From, historical point of view, they were the rulers of Dagaria (Dungarpur), Basia (Banswara), Kotia(Kota) and Deaaba (Udaipur).

They are short statured, their color is deep black and flat nose. They have red eyes, black flat hair and protruding jaw. They have strong built. They are diligent and honest. They consider stealing as a sin. They love freedom.

(i) Habitat Area:

Bhils live in inaccessible and uninhabited mountainous region. They live in Aravali, Vindhyachal and in the forest region of Satpura mountains. Bhils are found in four states of India - Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Bhils are found mostly in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, and Chittorgarh districts of

Rajasthan, Dhar, Jhabua and Ratlam districts of Madhya Pradesh, Panchmahal and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra.

The climate of their habitat is monsoon type. Nearly 33 % area is forested in their habitat. Uncovered mountains, soil erosion and deforestation have created many problems before the increasing population of Bhils.

(ii) Economic Activity :

Bhils reside in lonely places of forest and mountains region. The main base of their livelihood is food gathering, hunting, primitive agriculture and cattle rearing. They, specially women collect eatable roots, flowers, fruits from the forest. Males hunt wild animals and birds. They grow foodgrains, vegetables and fodder. They rear sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes and are engaged in poultry.

(a) Hunting :

They hunt animals in the forest with bows and arrows. The males also catch fish from ponds. They were great hunters in ancient times but now they are also doing agricultural work. Nearly 80 % Bhils are engaged in agriculture. The Jhooming in mountain region is called *chimata* and farming done in plain region is called *Dazia*.

(b) Food :

The staple food of Bhils is maize. Throughout the year Rice (*Chokha*) and *Lapsi* are made on the occasion of festivals. *Rabri* is made from boiling butter, milk and flour in every house. Wheat, gram, urad, mung and vegetables are also used by them in their food. Bhils are carnivores by nature and as their customs and tradition allow them to eat meat and fish. Bhils are addicted to wine made from *mahua*.

(c) Clothes :

Bhils used to wear scanty clothes before independence. Males wear *Neekkar* made of bark and the women wore *Petticoats*. At present, the males wear shirts, *Dhoti*, *Safa* or *Pant-Shirt*, women

wear *Ghaghara*, *Kanchali* and *Lugadi*. Boys wear *Langot* and girls wear *Ghagri* and *Odhani*. Bhils wear ornaments made of silver, brass, zinc and nickel. Bhils women decorate themselves with bangles made of lac and glass.

(d) Home :

Their houses are scattered. Huts are made on the raised place between the fields. Every hut is perfect to live in. There is arrangement of foodgrain storage and cattle rearing in the huts. The walls of the houses are made from mud, stones and bamboo and the roofs are tiled. The front walls of the huts are decorated with dung and reddish *gairu*.



Fig. 2.10 : House of Bhil Tribes

At present pucca houses are being built. Now some Bhils have begun to reside in dense settlements. A group of small villages is called *phala* and the group of big villages is called *pal*. The homes of Bhils are shown in Fig 2.10.

(e) Weapons and Utensils :

Their main weapons are bows and arrows, sword and dagger. Arrows are of two types, one is *haro* and the other is *robado*. A type of snare which is called *phatakiya* is used to catch birds. The rich Bhils use guns also. Pots made of clay, grinder for grinding maize and cots made from bamboo are commonly found in the houses of the Bhils.

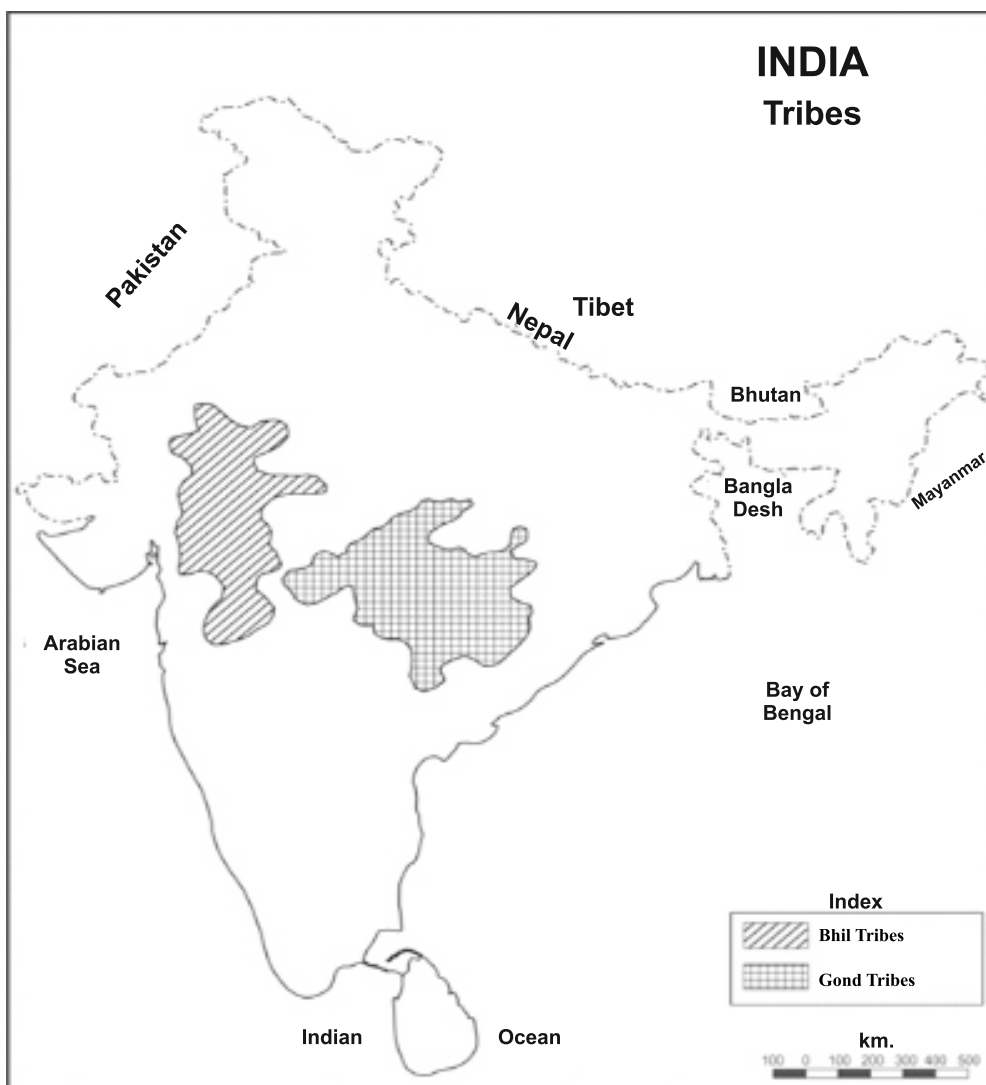
(iii) Society and Culture :

Bhils are organized in patriarchal many groups and clans. People of every clan resides in

separate villages. Every clan has its own symbol. Every bhil has his wife whether he is old or young. Whether he has got his wife by marriage or by kidnapping. The system of polygamy is also found in them. Generally, bride value is given which is called Dhapa. That is given by the father of the groom. Any youth has right to get his wife by system Gol Gadhelo by showing bravery. They are the worshipper of nature. They worship agriculture equipments also because most of the bhils are peasants. They worship many gods and goddess. Some bhil worship snake god (Nag devta). They are superstitious and believe in ghosts. They cremate dead body.

Holi and Diwali are their main festivals. They sing song on the occasion of holi. Their famous dance is Ghumar and Gair. The famous fair of Veneshwer is held at “Triveni” formed by the confluence of rivers Som, Jhakhm and Mahi in Rajasthan in the month of January and February. This fair is held for the worship of Lord Shiva. They dance around the fire and sing song. They take pleasure of Lord Krishna at Lakshmi Narayan temple.

They gather their people by beating the drum at the time of emergency. Faire-Faire is the battle sound of the Bhil. Gameti is the head of all the parts. Their guide is called bolava.



Map 2.3 : Habitat of Bhil and Gond

(iv) Relation with Modern Culture :

At present, the Bhils have become clever due to contact with urban areas. Now they are proceeding towards the economy based on market. The youths have become wage labourers to earn money. Their clothings, colloquial parlance and standard of living have changed rapidly due to contact with outer cultures.

The governments have established schools, hospitals, communication system, transportation system and the facilities of banking for the development of their area. The government is promoting small scale industries and the industries based on forest and agriculture. Their standard of living is changing basically due to contact with modern culture.

Gond :

Gond is the largest tribal group in the world. The tribe residing on the Indian peninsula (Gondwana land) is called Gond. Gond is derived



Fig. 2.11 : Gond Tribes

from khonda, that means hill. Gond call themselves koitour or kop. From 16th century to the mid 18th century, the four kingdoms ruled by Gonds came in existence. They are Garh Mandala, Deagarh,

Chanda and Khedla. After the dominance of Mughals and Marathas they were marginalised. At present, they are confined to inaccessible and mountainous area.

(i) Habitat :

Many groups of Gond tribe live in Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Maharashtra, Odisha and Assam. Gonds live in Satpura hills, Maikal hill, Son-Deogarh high land, Bastar plateau and Gadhjat hills. The habitat of Gond tribe is shown on the Map 2.3. The height of these hills is about 600 m to 900 m. The famous rivers like Narmada, Tapti, Son, Mahanadi and Godawari have originated from these regions. Dense forests are found in these regions. In summer, the temperature goes up to 40o C . The average annual rainfall in these areas is between 120 cm to 16 cm.

(ii) Economic Activities :

Gond are self dependent. Their needs are very simple. The main business of Gond is Jhooming agriculture and hunting. Some of them are engaged in gathering forest products, animal rearing and fishing. Dippa agriculture is a type of Jhooming farming in which land is left fallow after three years. In such type of agriculture, the field is prepared after slashing of plants, trees and bushes and burning them and clearing the land. After hoeing and ploughing seeds are sprinked. After sowing the seeds, animal are offered as a sacrifice to the mother goddess and other gods of the forest. Penda farming is done on steep slope by making the land like steps in Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. Some logs of wood are kept in the lower part of the field to save the land from erosion and to maintain soil moisture. Some Gond like Kurukh, Kewat and Dhibar earn their livelihood by catching the fish. Cattle-rearing is also done here. Rawat Gond are mainly engaged in cattle-grazing and selling milk.

(a) Hunting :

They hunt the animals. In India, hunting is



Fig. 2.12 : Hunting by Gond Tribes

prohibited according to law, although they hunt wild animals in disguise. Gradually, farming has taken the place of hunting. Most of the Gonds have become farmer.

(b) Food :

The staple food of Gonds is Kodu and Kutaki. They get vegetables either by growing in their house gardens or from of the forest. Rice is cooked on the occasion of festivals. They eat meat of hunted animals and animals offered as a sacrifice. The Gonds smoke too and drink wine made from mahua.

(c) Clothing and ornaments :

The Gonds often wear cotton clothes. Males wear dhoti and women wear sari and choli. Both males and females wear ornaments made of silver



Fig. 2.13 : Tattoo - Gond Tribes

and aluminum. Women wear bangles of different colours made of glass and necklaces made of beads and shells. Women often make tattoo on their body. In Fig. 2.13 one can see the tattoo on the body of the Gond woman. Girls keep half a dozen combs made from white bamboo in their curly hairyoke. (2.13)

(d) Home :

Gonds live in Nangle or Palli and in smaller village. The place where they want to make home, they dezhine shahgun and celebrate a festival at that



Fig. 2.14 : Function of entry in the house

place. Here duck and cocks are offered as a sacrifice. Their house is made of straw and mud in which living room, kitchen, verandah and veneration room are found. In Fig. 2.14 scene of function of entry into the house is seen.

(e) Weapon or Utensils :

Gonds use simple weapons made by the local artisans. Local blacksmiths make pholio, khurpee (scab), shovel, sickle, axe and tip of the arrow. They themselves make the articles of wood. There are some cots and stools found in the house of Gonds. Carpets are used for sleeping and sitting.

(iii) Society and Culture :

Gonds live in patriarchial society. After the death of father immovable property is divided into their sons. The eldest person of the family becomes the head of the family. Marriage by service (Sewa vivah), Marriage by exchange (vinimai vivah) Marriage by capture and widow re-marriage (vidhwa vivah) are prevailing in the society of

Gonds. The marriage ceremony takes place near water source or under the mango tree. To save from bad effects the song of Rama is recited. The head of the village is called Patel and Mukhadam. The village chowkidar (watchman) is known as Kotwal. Mutual disputes are settled by Gram Panchayat. The priest of the village is called Debari.

The language of Gonds is related to Dravidian language, which is related to Tamil and Kannad. Many Gonds speak Hindi, Marathi and Telugu. The level of their literacy is much below the average literacy level of the country. The literacy in women is negligible.

Gonds celebrate festivals with song and dance. Gonds gather together at full moon night and take pleasure of singing and dancing. Both men and women dance together. Dhulia is the main singer caste of Gonds. They make the people heard by singing the postulates and history of Gonds. According to stories of the head gonds, when gods of Gonds took birth, then his mother left him helpless. Devi Parvati helped him but Mahadev caught him captive in a cave. The leader of Gonds, Pahendi Kapar Lingam with the help of Devi Jangu Bai freed him. They came out from the cave in groups of four. After that Gonds have been divided into four clans, which are called saga in the language of Gonds (Gondi language).

In the past, Gonds use to entertain themselves by fighting cocks. Bada Dev, Shree Shambhu Mahadev and Parsha pan are their main gods. They also worship Sheetla Mata and Chhoti Mata devi. They offer sacrifice of sheeps and goats to please their gods. They believe in super natural powers. They offer prayer the whole night (Ratri Jagran). Most of the Gonds are Hindus but some believe in nature worship. Nature worshippers believe that god lives in forests. Gonds used to offer human sacrifice to Kali, Danteshwari and Bara dev but it was banned by Britishers in 19th century. The Gonds bury as well as cremate their dead bodies. They believe in the immortality of soul.

(iv) Relation with Modern Culture :

Due to the industrial development in Gonds habitat place, wage of labour work has increased in the last thirty years, a large number of Gonds are working in mines and in construction works. New and permanent villages have established near the mines and construction work. Hospitals, Schools, Markets, Banks and Panchayats have been established in these villages. Their contact with cities has increased due to access to roads and rail tracks. The standard of living is also changing. Old customs and traditions have also changed. The government has completely banned the custom of inbrodigo (Kabadi) which is a symbol of slavery (Dasta). In this custom a borrower had to work as a slave of money lender for many years for a small amount of debt.

The standard of education has increased. Life has become more convenient. Gond tribe, now belongs to schedule tribe are getting benefits of facilities given by the government.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Tribes represent social and cultural groups.
2. Tribes have their own specific culture, social structure, traditions, customs and beliefs.
3. Eskimos are the inhabitants of polar and cold regions.
4. Bushman resides in the desert of Kalahari of Africa.
5. The face of Eskimos is flat and broad, hair dried and black, height medium statured, nose flat, eyes deep brownish and skewed.
6. Eskimos hunt seal with the help of harpoon.
7. The house of Eskimos which is made up of ice is called Igloo.
8. The Bushman are omnivores and gluttonous (greedy).
9. Bushmen are mainly hunters. They hunt animals in many ways.

10. Bhils reside in inaccessible and mountainous areas.
11. Gonds reside in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Maharashtra, Odisha and Assam etc. states of India.

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which tribe resides in Tundra region?
(a) Bhil (b) Bushman
(c) Eskimos (d) Gond
2. Which tribe resides in inaccessible mountainous and plateau region?
(a) Bhil (b) Bushman
(c) Pigmi (d) Baddu
3. What is Kayak-
(a) Fish (b) Boat of Eskimos
(c) House of Bushman (d) Weapons of Bhil
4. The meaning of Eskimos is -
(a) One who lives in forest
(b) One who eats raw meat
(c) One who remain Nude
(d) None of these
5. Which tribe use shell of the ostrich egg as ornaments and utensils?
(a) Eskimos (b) Bushman
(c) Pigmi (d) Bhil
6. Bushman tribe is related to the racial group -
(a) Nigreto (b) Mangoloides
(c) Caucasus (d) Austroloids
7. In which tribe the 'Gol Gadhedo' system is found-
(a) Gond (b) Bhil
(c) Semang (d) Sakai
8. Kodu and Kutki are main food grains of which

tribe?

- (a) Gond (b) Bhil
(c) Pigmi (d) Bushman

9. Which region is not ruled by Gonds?
(a) Deogarh (b) Mandla
(c) Chanda (d) Rajgarh
10. Dippa and Penda agriculture are done by which tribe?
(a) Bhil (b) Santhal
(c) Gond (d) Bushman

Very Short Answer Type Questions

11. What is Sledge?
12. Name the language spoken by Eskimos.
13. Where is Bechuanaland situated?
14. What is cross.
15. Sabari is related to which tribe?
16. What is the name of Jhooming agriculture in the mountain region by Bhils.
17. What is the priest of Gond tribe known as?

Short Answer Type Questions

18. Which are the habitat of Eskimos?
19. Write the social and cultural characteristics of Bushmans.
20. Describe the habitat of Bhils.
21. Write a short note on economic activities of Gonds tribe.

Essay Type Questions

22. Write a geographical essay on Eskimos tribe?
23. Describe the habitat, economy and social customs of Bhil tribe.

Map/Skill based Questions

24. Show the habitat region of Eskimos and Bushman tribe on the map of world.
25. On the outline map of India, show the Bhil and Gond tribe habitat region.