

179
1d

of cane leaves and leaves of various plants and orchids are used as necklaces, armlets, waist girdles, headgears or leaves as apparels or even as ornaments. Cane leaves are also used for thatching their huts. White mud and red ochre are used for scaring evil spirits, protection from insect bites and smearing or decoration of body connected with ritual activities respectively. Polishing-stone big and small sizes are used for sharpening their arrows, harpoon, daggers, choppers etc. Small polishing stones were seen fastened in plastic ropes attached to the waist girdles. This stone is being carried in typical manner dangling over the buttock. Usually the indigenous people made chest-guards or armour-cum-belt from the bark. The workmanship involved stitching of three or four layers of bark together with fibre thread. This time a Jarawa adult man was found wearing a chest-guard of plastic bucket of red colour. It was well-inserted covering the most vital & fragile part of human body. Daggers are usually made of white metal and are seen dangling either below the neck or at the back. Evidently it is fixed at such a place in relation to its greater ritual significance. From the artefacts and material culture of the aborigines which was highly cultural significance it can be established safely here that they are aware of the utility of the forest resources which are locally available in their habitats. They are not food grower as such they establish or accommodate their places of residence, whether temporary or large communal huts, where the distance between food supply and drinking water is not so great so that more energy is not required