

Each hut was so open and so close to each other that in a moments call they could all join together and get ready to face any emergency if need be. Two or three persons could easily sleep in each one of the huts. Their implements like the bow and arrow and also a burning fire was found in each of the huts. The cluster of huts could easily shelter 10 to 15 persons protecting them from sun and rain. We can safely assume that these 10 to 15 persons who had built their huts together and were staying in a group did have a common bond which made them stay together. None of Enmeris kinsmen had their huts in this place. So they had no obligation to part with their fids for the sake of Enmeris. He did not belong to their group.

We could also observe that there were about 50 to 60 people on the shore of which Engimmen's kinsmen about 10 to 15 were a small part. We can also assume, therefore, that besides the cluster of 5 to 6 huts which we went through there might be three or four ^{more} similar clusters of hutments which shelter three or four more ~~such~~ sub-groups. I have used the word 'sub-group' with reference to the people who stay in such cluster of hutments separately, ~~the~~ but who can all come together on to the shore and wait for us or welcome us when we go there. They, all together, make the larger third higher level group, forming, may be, one ^{larger} section of the Jarawas.

May be, all this is baseless conjecture, we may study the Jarawas further and reject the above. Or may be that these are observations already made by the Anthropologists who have studied Jarawas and recorded the same. Then our inferences corroborates them. If not so, then we may take these as preliminary observations and probe further for confirmation or ~~rejection~~ rejection.

M. R. Ranganatha
Project Officer
CILL