Tiwa Tribe

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Native

The indigenous Tiwa, also known as Lalung, are found in the states of Assam and Meghalaya, as well as in parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Status

The state of Assam classifies them as a Scheduled Tribe. Be that as it may, they actually don't help the ST status in that frame of mind of Meghalaya.

Hill Tiwa

- They reside in the Karbi Anglong district's westernmost regions. They speak a language that is Tibeto-Burman.
- The husband typically moves into the family settlement (matrilocality) of his wife, and their children are part of her clan. Half of them adhere to their traditional faith.
- The worship of local deities serves as its foundation. Since the 1950s, the other half has converted to Christianity.

Plains Tiwa

- They reside on the flatlands of the Brahmaputra valley's southern bank.
- The majority of them speak Assamese as their first language.
- Their drop framework is patrilineal. While it has many similarities to Assamese Hinduism, their religion is still unique.

Occupation

- They engage in shifting cultivation, or Jhum, in which the land is first cleared of vegetation and then burned (slash-and-burn).
- The end result is soil that is more fertile and recently enhanced with potash, making it even more useful for producing abundant crops.

Festival

The Tiwa tribes celebrate primarily: Three Pisu (Bihu), Borot utsav, Sogra phuja, Wanchuwa, Jonbeel Mela, Kabla, Langkhon Phuja, and Yangli Phuja are the other animals in this group.

Food Habit and Language

- Pig is an essential component of their culture and diet.
- They speak a Tibeto Burman language.

Tiwa Liberation Army (TLA)

It was formed in 2014 to cater to the aspirations of the Tiwa community and was active in the Morigaon, Nagaon and West Karbi Anglong districts of central Assam.

