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A STUDY ON SOCIO -ECONOMIC STATUS OF SIKLIGAR TRIBAL NOMADIC COMMUNITY IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract

The social and economic life of nomadic tribal communities in Karnataka has its own significance. cultural, artistic, literary heritage is special. The nomadic tribe Sikkaligaru community has its own culture. Hindus also make many items from their traditional iron and sell them in rural and urban areas. It is a painful fact that the nomadic Sikkigaru community is still living in tents and tents in the process of social transformation.

Keywords : Caste, Language, Business, Ironwork, Tents, Nomadic

Introduction:

Indian social system adorned with various religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhism, etc. It is a fact that all these religions have adopted and practicing various cultures of their own. For many years very few communities of higher order are there in the mainstream of the society. It was belived that those cultures are supreme. In the changed scenario, various scholars (thinkers) of anthropology, and sociology have made intensive studies on the lower dalit, schedule Caste, schedule tribes, nomadic tribes and communities and introduced them to the Society. The Sikligar community, a nomadic tribe in Karnataka, manufactures many items from their heritage of iron and sells them in rural and urban areas. It is a painful fact that the nomadic Sikligar community is still living in tents and tents during the transition of modernity

Objective of The Study

- 1) Study of Sikligar Tribal Nomadic Community historical background
- 2) Critical analysis of Sikligar Tribal Nomadic Community social life and professional Life
- 3) Studing the Sikligar Tribal Nomadic community problems and Solutions.

Research methods

Datas were obtained about Sikligar Tribal Nomadic Community Dharwad District by field Work. Questionnaire , interview , observation and sampling procedures were used for the collection of information. Information has been collected from secondary sources like sikligar Nomadic tribal text and Published books, and other sources.

Meaning of the Nomadic Tribes

- 1) According to imperial gazetteer tribe means " A group of people living in a particular place. Speaking same language connection with people of their community.



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DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi/2023/12.11.74>
www.ijmer.in

2) According to Sociologist Dr. K. M. Metry the hunting and livestock tribes were originally and nomadic tribes. Even today the chancy, chenchawars, Pardi, Rajgond tribes in the Karanataka regions of Hyderabad Rajgond travelled to states of Goa. Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for Ayurvedic medicine trade.

Review of Literature

K.S. Singh conveys information about the nomadic Sikligar tribal community in this way

- 1) Sikligar also referred to as siqalgar and siqalgar, locally they are called Tala -Chabi wala, for they are still engaged in the making and selling of locks. The Patiala is the place of origin. The popular opinion is that their tradition is to sikle, polish words and other armour, and so they have come to be called sikliga, and denotes an armourer or burnished of metal. They are found chiefly in large towns and cantonments, but many of them probably returned themselves as lochars. They migrated to Delhi from Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat and are presently settled in rural areas.
- 2) In Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Chhattisgarh, the Sikli community is included in the Scheduled Caste reservation list. However, despite living in Karnataka since pre-independence, it does not belong to any reservation list. It is more likely that people know him as a Sikh.

Historical Background

The Sigars are a nomadic iron working community originally from Punjab. He was involved in making weapons and polishing them during the rule of Raja Ranjit Singh (1762-1803) of Punjab. The friendship between Raja Ranjit Singh and Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur (1763-1803) of Hyderabad State was very helpful. When the Nizam saw the lack of soldiers, Raja Ranjit Singh sent the most honest, truthful, heroic, brave and courageous Sikh army unit in the Nizam's Hyderabad state to make iron weapons and gave royal shelter to the Sikhs to be in the army. After the loss of Rajashraya, this community reached a state of destitution. Today they make only sickle, hilige, pau, seru, sword etc. out of iron and make a living. They also do many iron works required for agricultural implements. They manufacture household goods. They stay for months in the big fairs and make and sell goods useful to the farmers there. Due to the effect of industrial revolution, today their businesses are collapsing.

Sikkalagara mainly work in shaving buffalo hair and cleaning toilets. They are also known as Bhangis. Hindus eat meat. The Sikhs are a group of followers of Sikhism, equivalent to the Scheduled Tribes of Sikhism. Gurunanak is considered him as God. They have adopted a different lifestyle from the Hindu sikkalagars. People recognize him by many different names like Sikkaliga, Sikkalagara, Shikkaligaru, Sikkalagari, Shikligar, Shik-Shikligar. Differences can be seen in their food-excursions, dress-clothes, customs-thoughts. Handakudika Hasigas came from the fringes of the Sikh community in Punjab and took up hard iron jobs in Hyderabad and elsewhere in the country. That profession is the source of their livelihood. Sixi people speak unscripted Sixi language. Choose Hindi and local language for business

Discussion

The nomadic Sikkaligars are a tribal community mostly found in North Karnataka and Hyderabad Karnataka. They usually live in slums, open areas near railway and bus stations by constructing tents. This community is more likely to move from town to town looking for work without settling down permanently. In the tribal communities of Sikkaliga, it depends on the basis of blood relationship. Among them 18 bedagu are found. Marital relations are not arranged in even twins. Traditionally, the marriage ceremony takes place. Women are highly respected among them. Money, sarees and other things are given to women in marriage. Men's wedding dresses are similar to Gujarati people's dresses. A new shirt and thin sandals are put on the feet. Ba Singha is tied on the forehead. The elders of the community perform the marriage with full responsibility.

In the nomadic Sikkaliga community, pregnant women give birth at their home. Naming of a child is not done in any special way. Among them, the Nyaya Panchayat chief has complete control over his community. They have the right to punish, fine and excommunicate if they commit wrongdoings in this community. Based on this background, the elder person of this community takes full responsibility. The nomadic Sikkaliga community eats vegetarian and meat



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foods. The language of the Sikkaliga is similar to the Punjabi language. They speak the same language in their homes. I feel very worried when I don't know Kannada language in business.

It is a sad fact that the economic situation of the nomadic Sikkaliga community has reached a very destitute state. They make only sickle, Ilige mani, pavu, seru, sword, etc from iron and sell them in urban areas and rural areas. Many of the iron works required for agricultural implements are done. They manufacture and supply household goods. In the big fairs for months, the farmers make and sell goods there to benefit the people. Due to the impact of industrialization, his career is falling. The nomadic Sikkaliga community is extremely poor and deprived of basic facilities.

Sikk are following the customs followed by Sikhs in the context of religious rituals. They go to Gurdwara like Sikhs. They gather there once in a year and confess their difficulties and happiness to God. Guru Nanak's birth anniversary is important to them, if they shave their heads and remove their beards and mustaches, they will be thrown out of Sikhism. They have such a rule. Sigars have been following such religious practices. Among Gada Sikhs only if he has 5 'Ks' he becomes a Sikh or Sikkalagar. Even if there is not one of these, it cannot be called Sikhs. Should have 18 bedagu. Guru Govinda Singh founded the Sikh community. A group of Sikhs who make iron weapons needed for war are sigars for those who participated in the religious revolution. Guru Govinda Singh is God for him. According to religious rites, the garment used from head to foot is divided into five 'kas'. These five should be compulsory, even if one is not there, they will not become tangled. Here raw female also applies to male. It is a religious method

Shrines

Tribes who saw many gods and goddesses of nature in the forest-hills, hill-peaks, came and settled in the country, so they are following the miracles and worship of the god at the convenient place of pilgrimage. As Punjab is sacred to Sikhs, this shrine is also sacred to Sikhs. The first place has been given to this. Besides, he will visit Gurdwaras in Nandeda, Bidar, Tuljapur and Kolhapur constituencies. Nandeda is an important nearby shrine for Sixigari as Guru Gobind Singh's burial place is located in Nandeda. Langar Ritual in Guru Nanak Zari and Gurdwara of Bidar Guru Granth Saheb is recited continuously. He will participate in Guru Nanak Jayanti Gokula Shtami, Dussehra and Jatre

The community of Sikkigars, a nomadic tribe, ekes out a living in tents, tin houses and huts. What is most painful is that they live near sewage, drains and latrines. Financially very poor. The moment you see where they live, how they dress up, what they do, it is natural to think about their financial situation. A situation has arisen where this community is struggling aimlessly for porridge without the pace for two meals a day. They do not know any work except iron work. They do not know about agriculture and animal husbandry professions. Some families are engaged in pig farming. Nomads from Nomadic Sikkaligar, for whom daily life is important, education is not found to be very important.

The political condition of the Sixis is not very satisfactory. Even today, they are not able to gain political entry at the Gram Panchayat level and beyond that in Municipal Council, Taluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat and State and National level among Sikligns. Perhaps the reason for this is that Sikligns are a minority. They are not able to progress socially because they do not get any power politically. Even today, many people from this community remain out of the electoral roll.

Problems of Siklignar Tribal Nomadic Community :

1. The Siklignar community in Karnataka live in tents, huts, and tin houses, Government must provide them a shelter.
2. The Siklignar community lives in poverty
3. Aged people physically challenged people, widows, must be provided monthly pension.
4. Government must provide basic facilities like road, water, electricity to Siklignar community colonies
5. Government must provide monthly pension to Siklignar community artists.
6. Government must provide samudaya bhavana, Schools and anganavadi facility etc.
7. Government must provide special packages to improve the socio - economic, political condition of Siklignar community.
8. For their comprehensive education, the government should formulate and implement special schemes in the background of their mother tongue.



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9. For economic security, special schemes should be formulated and implemented by the society and the government in the background of their clan crafts.
10. The government should provide basic rights to the families of homeless and homeless sick people with sheltered

Conclusion :

Sikligar Tribal Nomadic Community life is struggle. Struggle is life. They still continue with their traditional beggary. And dedicate their whole life for a square meal a day. It 's a paradox even after 76 years of freedom Indian Government has failed to provide basic amenities for this community. At least now onwards government has to open its eyes and provide basic necessities to these neglected communities and give them a chance to join the mainstream.

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