

A Study on Socio - Economic Status of Hakkipikki Nomadic Community in Mysore District

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ABSTRACT

There are many tribal communities who are deprived of many facilities in the modern world. Hakkipikki community is one of them. The social, economic, cultural, art & literature of tribal communities has its own uniqueness. It is a painful that here art was not recognized. However, their life in this settlement is a struggle. Hakkipikki community is trying to maintain its own life. They came from the forest of Nadi. They are basically forest dwellers. Their do not know the ways of the world except hunting. Apart from the tubers in the forest, hunting food, no other species is known. In the course of transition, they had to live from the forest to the paddy through herbalism and trade in his life. It is exciting that the bird picking community is doing business at the state, national and international level in these days when the tribal community has to live in its own place. No matter how many business transactions are done by them, there are still many problems of poverty, financial problems, unemployment and education. In this background, the paper contains the social and economic study of Hakkipikki community of Mysore district.

Key Words: Tribal, Nomadic, Community, Religious, Tent, Begging, Humanity,

INTRODUCTION

Our Country has art, literature and cultural heritage. It has Social, Economic, Political, Educational and Religious Significance. From Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari, there are many Religions, Creeds and Sects. There are thousands of Species. Each Species has its own Cultural traits. Modernity has Passed through Many Stages of Humanity in nature, yet the Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic tribal Communities still build feces and School tents and Play Grounds. The Nomadic tribal Communities in Karnataka carry on their lives through traditional heritage and begging. In Karnataka, the nomadic tribal community is an innocent community who go to the madiks and live there Begging. There is no need for Alms near the alien community. They are Practicing Begging as is tradition. It is the most Backward Dalit Community in the Social system. The Hakkipikki one of major nomadic tribes in Mysore district. They are listed in the Schedule tribe. They claim their origin since the birth of humanity. The Hakkipakki claim their origin from Vikhil. Their ancestors are said to have hailed from Gujrat and Rajastan. They came to Karnataka via Andhra Pardesh they still remember a place named Jelpalli near Hyderabad. Where their ancestors lived for some time. According to 2001 senses their population was 1006 in Mysore district.

Objective of the study.

1. Study of Hakkipikki historical background
2. Critical analysis of Hakkipikki Community Social life and Profession.
3. Studying the Nomadic Hakkipikki Community Problems and Solutions.

RESEARCH METHODS

Datas Were obtained about Hakkipikki Community of Mysore District by Field Work. Questionnaire, Interview, Observation and Sampling Procedures were used for the Collection of information. Information has been collected from Secondary Sources Hakkipikka Nomadics text and Published books and other Sources.

DISCUSSION

The name Hakkipikki comes from their traditional craft of catching birds. Hakki means bird. Picky is its echo form. The bird-picking community has migrated from Rajasthan and Gujarat via Andhra Pradesh and settled in

Karnataka. He was settled in Pakshirajpur of Hunsurtaluk in 1958 under the Harijan-Girijan Development Project of India. Later they mostly settled in villages as well as separate colonies. The Hakkipikki community lives in shared houses built by the government in tents, tents and huts. Nowadays it is seen that some families are living in RCC houses. They usually prefer to live in ponds, lakes and wells. Hakkipikki Community Their marriages are arranged by blood relations from the mother and father's side. Most of the relations are separated from the wife's side. Their marriages are very simple. The position of women in the family has become very important. Among them dowry system is in force instead of dowry. Special children are named after events and rarity in this community. For example Ganpat, Chelivi, Jumper Bavi, Circle, Lawyer, Express, etc. Names are special.

There is a tradition of sacrificing sheep, chickens and goats in connection with religious festivals. HakkiPikki community finds solution of their problems through Nyaya Panchayats. As the bird pikki community basically lives in forest areas, they mostly hunt. Mongoose, wild cat, birds, jackal, donkey, vulture, eagle, squirrel, owl, heron, silver, stork, duck, chicken, fish, crocodile, turtle, rat, pigeon, etc. are found in the forest. The hakki picky community especially consumes Saarai liquor. In this community they wear very simple clothes. Women get tattooed. Suji, Dabbana, Pinnu, Musk, Goranjana, Karimani, Halamani, Navulathuppa, Udinathuppa, Rudrakshi, Small Rudrakshi, Honey, Tiger's claw, Eagle's claw, Mustache, Tooth, Panchamukhi Rudrakshi, One-faced Rudrakshi, Chauhi, Pipi, Nagamani, Eagle's skin, They sell items such as saligrams, bawali, crystal string, etc. Ayurveda is another financial security for their life. He treats headache, stomach ache, cold, dysentery, skin disease, vision, mouth, laksa, isubu etc. It is a common idea that his profession is the cause of his wandering. It is known that he may have wandered from Kanyakumari to Nepal and to foreign cities like Sri Lanka, Singapore and Hong Kong. It is not surprising that there have been drastic changes in his profession since he has been living in Karnataka for the past 50 years.

Population of the families of the Nomadic Community (2007)

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Place	No. of Family	No. of Male	No. of Female	Total
01	Mysore	Hunasuru	Pakshirajapura	85	282	259	541
		H.D.Kote	Tiger black	90	232	233	465
	Total			175	514	492	1006

Kannada Pustaka pradhikara Government of Karnataka published a book which was written by Kumuda B. Sushilappa Hakkipikki titles is Nomadic Tribes study series. There is information in these books that there are 1006 Hakkipikki Community people out of them 514 male, 492 female, approximately 175 families were living.

FINDINGS

Mentioned below are some of the issues we can observe from the study of Hakkipikki Community.

- 1) Nomadic Hakkipikki Community People living in tents.
- 2) Nomadic Hakkipikka Community People are not getting Education and Political opportunities.
- 4) These Community members also involved themselves in agriculture, Fishery, Construction work , Selling of household items etc., and marketing.

Problems of HakkippikkiCommunity :

- 1) Hakkippikki Community People Very Poor, they are unable to utilize the Social, economical , Educational and Political opportunities.
- 2) Hakkipikki are living in Tents, Government must Provide them a Shelter.
- 3) Government must provide basic facilities like Road, Water, Electricity to Hakkipikki Colonies.
- 4) Government must Provide Samudaya Bhavana and Anganawadi facility to Hakkipikki community.
- 5)Government must provide a monthly pension for Aged people , Physically Challenged People and Widows, for Hakkipikki community.
- 6) Government must Provide Special Packages to improve the Socio - Economic Condition of Hakkipikki community.

CONCLUSION

The Empowerment of Hakkipikka Community is one of the Central issues in the process of department in Karnataka. Therefore government should be provide Socio And Economic Conditions of Hakkipikka Community. As the Hakkipikka Community in the Karnataka is Suffering From Social injustice, Economic deprivation and of provision infrastructure. Thats why the government Should Support for the up liftmen of Hakkipikka Tribal Community in Mysore district.

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