

Review Of Research

Abstract:-

Iruliga one of the Tribal group of Karnataka. They called by various names including Irular, irular, iruliga act in Karnataka. They have been called Iruligaru and Illigaru use the term Iruligaru in Karnataka among themselves they say they are Kadupujari or forest priests.

We discussed about Iruliga's How to dead life and their different social activities.

Keywords:

Struggle Life , Iruliga Tribe , social activities , physical anthropology .



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STRUGGLE LIFE OF IRULIGA TRIBE IN KARNATAKA



INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES :

- To know about Iruliga's Life style
- To know their Problem's

METHODOLOGY :

Participant observation method and Interview method using, and also secondary data.

ORIGIN :

Origin of the people may be traced through several school including mythology, oral tradition, physical anthropology genetics and other.

ANTHROPOLOGY :

According to anthropology the iruliga are believed and belong to the videoed race. According to genetic Research has proved this theory wrong the videoed and Austroloid people originated and develop diversely and Independently of each other videoed race are described as small statured and stockly with roundish face broad and short nose and wary black hair.

MYTHOLOGY :

These ore several myths about the origin of the Iruliga people to quote an early text in a note on the irular Mackenzie writes as follows after a Yuga pralayam (Deluge or change from one yuga to another) the villars or irulans Malayans and vedands supposed to be descendants of a rishi under the influence of malignant cusse were living in a state of nature though they have now taken to wearing some kind of covering males putting on skins and female stitched leaves (Thurston – 1975:P525) An Iruliga Story deals with this food.

LANGUAGE OF IRULIGA :

The term Iruliga come from Irul witch darkness or night irula hence means people of Darkness it has been speculated that this could be related to their dark skin as they are among the darkest of the forest dwelling tribes.

They speaking kannada, Tamil as well as Telugu.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD AND POPULATION :

The Iruliga live mostly in Bangalore rural District and Ramanagar District above 50% of the Iruliga live in this District. They have also Spread to other area such as Kolar, chikkamagalore and Chitradurga.

In Tamilnadu these were reported in large numbers in the nilagiri and in Tamilnadu District.

POPULATION :- POPULATION IN KARNATAKA.

Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Literacy Rates		
					Male	Female	Total
9901	558	5267	4992	10,292	49	40	45

Sours :- 2011 censes Report.

SOCIO – ECONOMIC STATES :

The Iruliga are Knows as forest priests as such they hold a relativity high states among the primitive tribes who live in the Forests of Southern India.

How ever they hold very low status as Rat, Snake and catchers in modern India. It is very sad that people who were once the most revered among the forest duelers are today among the most reviled population in rural India. There are several cases for this the main of them being their food habits.

They only work as daily wage laborers in land owned by other communities. A large proportion of them were living as bonded laborers and slaves in land estates in Tamilunadu and the border district of Karnataka.

FAMILY SYSTEM :

The Iruliga of Karnataka do not remember much about their clans they are however patrilineal and draw their family lineage from the males they have a family god with whom they share a very personal relationship. As long as the other family does not also worship the same god marriage is accepted with any other iruliga.

LIVELIHOOD:

The Iruliga are essential hunter – gathers. Their basic diet consisted of tubers honey fruits, vegetables rudeness and insects. They eat almost animals and birds in the forest excepts cows, buffalos bison and monkeys .

FOOD:

They have taken vegetables, small animals and insects the iruliga couple set out each morning to fine food they used a sharp stick to big for tubers

This food was usually eaten raw or cooked in a open fire. Honey is collected from fires in shrubs hollow trees and rocks and eaten along with tubers.

They were boiled in water and seasoned with forest peppers to make a curry. Green leaves of a number of edible species also cooked in this way.

HUNTING:

They are acknowledged as the experts in catching rats witch are a major part for farmers. Who have a store their grains for a year. they prepared a pot with dry finder and fresh neem leaves to create smoke the month of this pot was place at the entrance blocking it t the Iruliga hunter then below the smoke in to the den through a small pipe the rats suffocated and died the iruligas would roast the rats on a open fire and eat them a delicacy. This method of catch rates affects the lungs and leads to respiratory problems.

HONEYHUNTING:

The Iruliga identify and collect three kinds of honey. It the Quality of honey and the live is small then the honey and the bee are eaten right there. It lives are large then the honey collected is brought back home and shared with the others the honey found the hollow tree is usually best for one decimal purpose these is collected Thudube jenu in Karnataka. The honey found in shrubs is the tastiest and is collected kumathenu by the iruliga.

CONCLUSION:

Most of the iruliga are undeveloped boys study up to primary school level. Girls don't attend the at all they depend upon money lenders and shopkeeper for credit.

Today iruliga of due to socio – economic backwardness.

We concluded iruliga are vulnerable tribal group in Karnataka.

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