

# Occupations of Haranashikari Tribe

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Haranshikari community used to gather the forest produce found in the forest and fill their stomachs with it. They keep only what they need for their life in the collected forest produce and sell the surplus to others for their other needs. They were buying things. Having an inseparable relationship with the forest, this tribe also possessed livestock which was essential for their livelihood.

Hunting was the main occupation of Haranshikari. Originally a hunting tribe, they were called Pardhi, Haranshikari, Chigarkar, Chigaribetegar etc. They represent hunters. They hunt animals in the forest and earn from it He was filling his stomach. He knows imitating the cry of an animal. They lived by hunting animals like wild boar, jackal, rabbit, deer, deer, and wildfowl. For hunting, they used nets, sticks and birches. Hunting dogs were also kept to help in hunting. After the government enacted the Wildlife Protection Act, poaching by poachers Hunting has almost stopped as it is a punishable offence.

Haranshikari learned that hunting was not his livelihood and later turned to animal husbandry. But since cattle grazing was banned in the forest, farmers began to disturb them suspecting them as cattle and fodder stealers, so they had to stay away from animal husbandry. The British government kept them in wire fences in some places He tried not to be tied down and settled on one side. It is for this reason that in most parts of Karnataka, agricultural land was given as a gift to the Haranshikaris and they made them engage in agricultural activities. An example of this can be seen in the towns near Bagalkot Jelle. For the ancestors of some families settled in present settlements like Bagalkote, Kandagalla, Kerur, Kaladagi etc. It comes to know that the lands were cultivated. In modern times only a few are known to be engaged in agricultural activities.

## 2. Haranashikari community are independent professions

### Agriculture:

Those who work in agricultural work are called farm labourers. In India, we often see agricultural work as the primary occupation. We see agriculture being done by all classes. Haranashikari were originally poor and had no concept of property. and agricultural land had very little. Today we often see them working in other people's fields. Both men and women are seen doing agricultural work. It is common to see Haranshikaris who finish their household chores in the morning, pack their lunch baskets and go to agriculture. Agricultural labourers work from morning to evening. Piru starts from sowing the seeds with the onset of monsoon rains Work is available until harvesting and piling. The labourers who work for wages in other people's fields are called agricultural labourers. Among agricultural labourers, there are categories of landless agricultural labourers and labourers with very small land holdings. Landless agricultural laborers have no other source of income and they always work on someone else's land for wages. But farmers with very small land holdings live off the income from their land they work for wages on other people's land in their spare time because they can't afford to carry. In this way, we often see Haranashikari working as agricultural labourers in fields, paddies and orchards around Bagalkote just for daily meals.

**animal husbandry:** Animal husbandry is a recent practice of the Haranashikari. They do animal husbandry to become financially a little stronger. Sheep, Poultry, Goat, Livestock Recently Haranashikaris are raising chickens, sheep and goats. As these are jobs that bring in a small amount of income, this profession is taken up by a handful of Haranshikaris. Sheep and goats are reared. Some are rearing sheep and goats for home use.

### 3. work done by Haranshikaris:

**Wage work:** Apart from agricultural work, in many other types of work Haranashikaris are seen working, thus Haranshikaris do many types of wage labour for their

**livelihood. Construction:** Haranashikaris are often seen going for construction work, many work as goundigelas, centring and many more in construction. Due to this Haranshikari community performs various types of work to earn their living.

**Housework:** Haranshikari women belong to someone else We see him going from house to house. In this way, we see women going to housework instead of wage work.

**Driving:** A handful of Haranshikari people are seen driving auto rickshaws. It is known that these are less in quantity.

**Small Business:** A small business is run by a handful of people. We find small beedi pans and shops kept there. These are small-scale capital stores.

## 4. problems

**Part-time employment:** Agriculture is mostly seasonal employment. They mostly get work during the rainy season (the beginning of agriculture). After the initial season of farming, agricultural labourers do not get many jobs. Thus, agriculture can be said to be an incomplete workforce.

**Labour intensive:** Agricultural work is labour intensive. Rain, sun, cold Agricultural work is more strenuous as they have to perform their work regardless of this.

**Illiteracy:** Most agricultural, labourers are illiterate. Due to this reason, they do not have the skills to work other than agriculture and labour. Hence it can be seen that most of the illiterate people are agricultural labourers.

### 5. Schemes undertaken by the Government for the improvement of the condition of agricultural labourers :

Agricultural workers As the situation is so dire in Karnataka, the government has implemented many schemes to improve these agrarian conditions. The most important of them are as follows.

**Minimum Wages Act:** The Government has enacted the Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural Labourers. The State Government has fixed minimum wages for agricultural labourers. But there are some difficulties in its implementation.

#### **Allotment of Land to Landless Agricultural Labourers:**

To improve the economic life of the agriculturists, the government has launched a scheme to allot agricultural land to the landless agriculturists.

**Housing facility:** To enrich the lives of the agricultural labourers in the state, the government has implemented a scheme to provide housing for the agricultural labourers under Ashraya, Ambedkar Awas, housing schemes and subsidies for housing construction.

**Employment Schemes:** Governments have implemented many employment schemes under various five-year plans, the main ones being Rural Job Programme, Employment Assurance Scheme, National Rural Employment Scheme, Kalu Yojana for Wages, Jawahar Rojagar Yojana, Rural Landless Employment Confirmation Scheme etc. In recent times only job schemes have been revised and new schemes have been announced.

**Special Development Schemes:** Agricultural Labor and To improve the conditions of smallholders, the government has implemented some special development schemes such as the Small Farmers Development Institute, Very Small Farmers Agricultural Development Institute, Barra Pradesh Yojana etc.

### Conclusion

The people of the Haranshikari community are engaged in farming, animal husbandry, petty labour, petty trading, and driving to make their living in society. All these are dependent professions performed by Haranshikari. These jobs are highly manual labour jobs. Haranshikaris are doing all this hard work to earn their living to fill their bellies. Even though they work like this, the wage/salary they get is very low. So it can be said that economic life has not changed to a great extent.

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