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## HASALARU TRIBE IN KARNATAKA

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### **Abstract:**

The *Hasal* are also called Hasalaru, *Hasagullaru*. The term Hasala is derived from the Kannada word Hasala which means a 'child'. The Hasala migrated to Chikkamagalure and Shimoga districts in Karnataka from their original habitat of Dakshina kannada district when they moved to the tea and coffee plantations work as labourers. While working as labourers in the plantations their masters called them 'Child' or '*Hasula*' which became a rearm of reference.

**Keywords;** Hasalaru Tribe , Geographical Distribution , Objectives.

### **INTRODUCTION**

They were unknown as *mugeru*, in their original habitat in Dakshina kannada. Nanjundayya and Iyer (1930) mention a myth of their origin. The Hasalaru claim relationship with *Medars*, and call the letter their cousins, They are say that Honnayya and Channayya were two brothers and that they are the descendants of the former and the *madars* of the latter. But the Hasala of today seem to have forgotten the myth.

### **Objectives:**

- To know Hasala's Socio-Economic Status
- To know about their Religion Pattern
- To enlighten there poverty methodology
- Participant observation method and Interview method Introducing to prepare these Research paper
- Also Introducing Secondary Data and Internal Information.

### **Methodology :**

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

### **Geographical Distribution :**

The Hasala are distributed in Dakshina Kannada, Chikkamagalure, Uttara kannada and Shimoga districts in Karnataka. Tulu is their mother tongue. Many of them are also well versed in Kannada . Men of the older generations wear a loin cloth, while the younger generations have

started wearing lungi or half pants. Women wear sari and blouse. Both men and women wear cap made of dry areca nut leaf, which is locally known as *mandhale*. The Hasala are a scheduled caste in Dakshina kannada Chikkamagalure and Shimoga districts whereas they are considered a Scheduled Tribe in Uttar kannada district.

### **Population Of Hasalaru :**

The population of Hasalaru according 2001 census was 20820 and 2011 census was 24466

The Hasala were hunters in the past. They are non-vegetarian, who do not eat beef. They also eat red ants, found only on trees. They eat number of wild birds. Rice is their staple food. Locally available vegetables are also eaten. Tobacco is chewed with betel leaves by both men and women. Men smoke beedies. Fermented juice of tale (Palmyra) and baine (wild date palm) are consumed as intoxicants. Sometimes, they distil alcoholic drinking from fermented rice, cashew fruit or jack fruit, they also drink arrack.

The Hasala had nine subdivisions among them, wiz Namadhari Hasal, Dodda Hasala, Upper Hasala, Karinumar Hasala, Belli Hasala, Baggaline or Antarangalu, Nada Hasala and Male Hasala.

### **ECONOMIC LIFE:**

The Hasala were hunters in the past. They hunt wild pig, wild sheep and various other wild animals. They were also toddy-tappers. When plantation work gained momentum in Chikkamagalure district, the Hasala were brought to this district by the middlemen for labour work. In the past, their migration was only seasonal. They used to visit the plantation area. The Hasala are also skilled in harvesting areca nut. They do a variety of agricultural labour. In some areas, they also make mats from the strips of ote. They collect honey and other forest produce. A few persons among the Hasala own lands, received from the government as grants under land reforms. Child labour is also prevalent among them.

The Hasala have a hereditary headman known as *gurikara*. In some areas, the headman is also called *buddivanta* or *Kattemane Yajamana*. The headman with the help of other elders, settles disputes. Cash fines are imposed on the guilty. In some cases adultery may be legalized by *sereudike* (remarriage). When a divorce case is referred to the *gurikara*, he will try his best to unite the couple. If it is inevitable, divorce is allowed. The party which is found to be at fault is fined Rs.25-50 and a coconut. The amount is given to the temple fund. In recent years, informal leaders are taking up the role of the traditional headman. The Hasala have their own community association which maintains a community fund and gives loans to needy persons. The Hasal are also members of the Adivasi Karnataka Association.

The Hasala have an oral tradition of folklore with elaborate description of the forests. Their knowledge of flora and fauna is immense.

The *Holeya* and the Hasala interact during Hasala lifecycle rituals. The *Holeya* brought mild-posts and pillars for the marriage *pandal*. They dug graves or brought firewood for cremation. In return, the *Holeya* received cooked food from the Hasala. The Hasala take cooked

food from most communities, but do not receive from the *Holeya*. Political leadership among the Hasala is found at the village or *taluka* levels. Patron client relationship exists between the landowners and the Hasala. Those who work permanently with one landlord are called *mulada mani*. They are given accommodation and have certain ritual relations with the landowners. In case of a death in the landowner's house, the *nulada mani* is also required to mourn.

The literacy rate among the Hasala is very low. Only recently have they started sending their children to attend primary school, but many among them drop out at the middle school level. They make use of both modern Medicare and indigenous medicines. Illness is often thought of as a result of the wrath of ancestor or *bhutas*. Accordingly, sacrifices are made to appease the *bhutas*. The Hasala are slowly becoming ware of family planning. A few have been given electricity under the *Bhagya Jyoti* Scheme. PDS and banking facilities are available to them in the bigger village.

### CONCLUSION :

The Hasala are called Hasalaru, Hasagullaru. The Hasala are distributed in Dakshina Kannada, Chikkamagalure, Uttar kannada and Shimoga district in Karnataka. They were hunters in the past. They are non-vegetarian who do not eat beef. They also eat red ants found only on the tree wild birds, Rice in their stibble food. More of the Hasalaru are working as labours.

The literacy rate among the Hasala is very low. Looking at the socio-economic and education backwardness of Hasalaru it is better to be included in the list of Particularly Venerable Tribal Groups.

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