



THE STUDY OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF YOUTH HANDIJOGI COMMUNITY : A STUDY OF GUBBI TALUK TUMAKURU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The focus of the study of paper widely stress upon the youths of the community who had struggled all throughout their lives to lead a simple living. Which would have not been possible due to pandemic situation. Since they are also considered to be wanderers they have been facing issues of crucial health conditions and sheer negligence from the society. Now due to some opportunities they are gradually identifying their potentialities to fight back the discomforts and new challenges that has threatened their lives. The Jogi pig herder already living in abject poverty, the Handi Jogi pig herders face more than just financial hardship. Other people groups who view them as human garbage discriminate against them. Their occupation-pig rearing-is considered not only shameful, but a source of disease. Their status is about as low as it gets in a Hindu society. They live in abject poverty and the successive governments had not been keen to improve their lot. The community lagged behind in social, health, and education sectors. Local panchayats and non-governmental organizations too could be roped in for the purpose. They were not aware of government housing schemes, the defecate in the open, which had affected their health. Deprivation of proper food, clothes, housing, health care would amount to violation of human rights and Handi Jogi's ought not to be ignored.

The objectives and the relevance of the paper. The main objectives are listed below :

1. To understand the core aspect of crucial living conditions of handi jogi community
2. To identify the recent programmes and opportunities for the welfare of the community
3. To come up with the possible solutions to the social issues of the community.



This paper widely focuses upon the I. Introduction II. Objectives III. Methodology IV. Review of literature. V. severe crisis faced during pandemic situation. VI. Crucial challenges and opportunities prevailing to the community. VII. Role of local authority for their upliftment. VIII. Suggestion and recommendations. IX. Conclusions.

Convincing an uninitiated community is a challenge. the thatched huts of the families of this community dotted all over the town reflect the callousness of the successive governments in meeting the basic needs of this downtrodden section of society, especially shelter. Handi Jogi's community is economically, socially and educationally most backward. It largely continues to be nomadic in nature. Government welfare programmes seldom reach them.

Key words- Poverty, Financial hardship, Occupation, Social, Health, and Education, Human rights

I. Introduction

The Jogi pig herder already living in abject poverty, the Handi Jogi pig herders face more than just financial hardship. Other people groups who view them as human garbage discriminate against them. Their occupation-pig rearing-is considered not only shameful, but a source of disease. Their status is about as low as it gets in a Hindu society. They live in abject poverty and the successive governments had not been keen to improve their lot. The community lagged behind in social, health, and education sectors. Local panschayats and non-governmental organizations too could be roped in for the purpose. They were not aware of government housing schemes, the defecate in the open, which had affected their health. Deprivation of proper food, clothes, housing, health care would amount to violation of human rights and Handi Jogi's ought not to be ignored.

While alcohol has been one of the reasons for low socio-economic status, in many cases deliberate absence of work was reported to be a common feature. to be using open toilet system and none of them are having individual toilets. Adding to the woes, there has been no scientific drainage and garbage disposal system. As sanitation, drinking water and drainage facilities are inter linked to each other.



II. Objectives

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III. Methodology

The data is drawn by adopting the Primary observation and Secondary data, is collected through the Observation techniques and also from various different news papers, research reports, journals, and websites and research papers and also through informal Interview method.

IV. Review of literature.

According to Rathod Bhau Chhannu studied folk-literature especially referring cultural aspects of Banjara community. According to him, folk-literature is the mirror of society. He concluded that Banjara is a hardworking nomadic tribe and well-known for its distinctive racial system. It had developed a judicial system through 'Navas'. Folk-song is one of the mediums of celebrating festival.

In the UNDP-1990 report of United Nations Organizations suggests that human development is process in which all the options available with human being are extended to its widest range thereby through human development economic development is attained. For them purpose education, employment, better living standard, access to consumer goods, long and healthy living conditions, life style, opportunity to deploy machines instead of human labor etc. processes are expected.

V. Severe crisis faced during pandemic situation.

Isolation, contact restrictions and economic shutdown impose a complete change to the psychosocial environment in affected countries. These measures have the potential to threaten the mental health of children and adolescents significantly. Even though the current crisis can bring with it opportunities for personal growth and family cohesion, disadvantages may outweigh these benefits. Anxiety, lack of peer contact and reduced opportunities for



stress regulation are main concerns. Another main threat is an increased risk for parental mental illness, domestic violence and child maltreatment. Especially for children and adolescents with special needs or disadvantages, such as disabilities, trauma experiences, already existing mental health problems, migrant background and low socioeconomic status, this may be a particularly challenging time.

Importantly, even the activity of child protection services and currently existing programs of support or supervision by youth welfare agencies have been disrupted or interrupted. Because these handi jogi community are unable to travel to carry out their traditional occupations, their generations-old customs and practices are at risk of being endangered.

It is not only the question of livelihood itself. But beyond this the identity crisis and stigmatised issues is yet another challenges before them. When the whole nation is thinking about smart city and smart nation slogan. It is difficult to make it true to the reality. In Gubbi there are nearly 18 to 22 families resides in the place from many years seeking shelter and livelihood sources. And the overall population is around 200 to 250 in number etc. They are exposed to bad climatic weather especially during winter, summer and even rainy season. And due to unhygienic conditions prevails they complain of certain health issues like allergic fever, skin diseases, diarrhea, dengue, etc.

VI. Crucial challenges and opportunities prevailing to the community.

The plight of the children seemed to highlight several problems faced by the nomadic tribes, including Handijogi and Budgajangama. The Handi Jogi community is the most backward in the State, which lives in abject poverty. As the name suggests, their main occupation is pig rearing and they live in thatched huts. The language of the Handijogis is Telugu, but they also speak Kannada.

Traditionally, the wandering Handijogi always encamped on the outskirts of the villages, usually on a level dry bed of a tank. The Handichikka or Handijogi caste is traced to a sub-section of the jogi to which it belonged some five generations ago, when the traditional calling was buffalo rearing. But subsequently they degenerated to pig rearing, whereby they came to be known as Handijogi of Handichikka. They are on the verge of losing their profession of pig rearing as the town municipalities and corporations do not want to see pigs



reared by these people as they consider these animals as vectors in spreading various diseases.

Many a times the peoples who dwell upon the surrounding places nearby also dump the solid and liquid waste into this localities of handi jogi residing places. And that they will have to face the severe health issues like sanitation and breathing oriented health problems. One of the handi jogi community women pushpa says that this has also affected the girl child and their growth especially puberty issues and delivery oriented emergency conditions.

They resides in many colony and surrounding of Gubbi, nittur and nearby places like railway station surrounding, bus stand surrounding, nearby degree college outlets, hospital surrounding and few of them in the interior parts of the villages in the sheds and road side, slum sheds and nearby marketing and provisional stores and other places etc.

VII. Role of local authority for their upliftment.

The study suggests that 66 per cent of the head of family were illiterates because of which they were unable to do skilled jobs like others. In order to support the community, the report suggests that training related to income generating activity such as rearing pigs should be supported. Alcohol consumption has been found to be very high as more than 62 per cent consume liquor on a daily basis. While alcohol has been one of the reasons for low socio-economic status, in many cases deliberate absence of work was reported to be a common feature. In several cases, men don't go for work even when there is work and they are paid. Be using open toilet system and none of them are having individual toilets. Adding to the woes, there has been no scientific drainage and garbage disposal system. As sanitation, drinking water and drainage facilities are interlinked to each other the community is facing infections and high rate of child mortality. Emergency measures include providing deficient micronutrients through fortified sachet powders or directly through supplements.

VIII. Suggestion and recommendations.

More than 57 per cent of the heads of the families were illiterates, there is a need to educate the present crop and the government should support them by extending help. Financial help can be given for not just piggery but also for cow, buffalo and sheep rearing. Only eight per cent of the members were involved currently with animal husbandry. The



community members were also not aware of the benefits of safe drinking water and sanitation and they needed to be educated about hygiene. Only 22 per cent were aware of government programmes but had not availed the benefits of any scheme. More than 73 per cent of the respondents were found to be living in ramshackle houses unsuitable for human habitation. Forming self-help groups to inculcate savings and empowering them economically has been suggested. The suggestion to the government to develop skills among the Handi Jogi community by providing them with vocational training, technical and financial support.

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations can be made to improve the quality of life of the communities in Karnataka:

1. Specific interventions for asset-based community development programmes.
2. Provision of health insurance (forexample, under schemes like the Rashtriya Swasthya Yojana) and enabling them to avail health services from nearby hospitals.
3. Providing better sanitation and access to water.
4. Legalizing the place of stay by providing title to the land, either by respecting the right to own or the right to use.
5. Increased provision of government housing to the homeless households.
6. Re-valorizing the traditional occupation of the and finding the function of these traditional occupations for society (the reason for the demand for such occupations) and improving skills; for example, the communities traditionally engaged with dance and drama must be imparted training in acting or theatre.
7. Schemes for mobile ration shops, mobile, ration cards, mobile Anganwadis (ICDS centers), and mobile health clinics, specially designed for the nomadic tribes.

VIII. Conclusions

. Hence, these Jogis came to be called Handijogis. During the initial stages, this group was not a caste. The Handijogis do not ostensibly belong to a single caste but are composed of outcastes of various Hindu castes. They mostly engage in begging. They also hawk medicines and supply herbs to druggists. Their women sell needles and glass beads in the country side.



The quality of life of the nomadic tribes is very poor because of their extreme poverty. This has resulted in the prevalence of high rates of under-nutrition, high morbidity, and high infant and maternal mortality among these tribes. Their nomadic lifestyle does not allow their children to acquire a regular education, which results in low capability development. This paper primarily tries to highlight these issues

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