

Gondhali Community in Karnataka

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Abstract: *In Karnataka, there is a semi-nomadic community called Gondhal. History introduces the "Gondhali," a semi-nomadic group. Most of the data included in this research report came from secondary sources. Through socioeconomics, researchers have developed a descriptive technique. Additionally, he deduced from secondary sources that the 'Gondhali' tribe was a common nomadic tribe in Karnataka. To survive, one must practise 'Gondal' rites and worship God and Goddess. The two main sects of the "Gondhali" community are Kadmarai and Renurai. Although the Gondhali group is listed among the nomadic communities of Karnataka, it is currently nomadic in character and only exists for a brief period. The 'Gondhali' community, meanwhile, mostly practises Hinduism. The 'Gondhali' community is a mixture of Hindu and semi-nomadic community.*

Key Words: *Gondhali, Community, Semi-nomadic, Karnataka.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

As 'Kulachar' Gondal practice is still common in many areas of both Karnataka and Maharashtra states. A religious ceremony known as gondhal is carried out during weddings and other occasions. This Gondali program glorifies and worships the Goddess. Additionally, during religious service, Gondal is generated. The Gondhalis carry out this rite. Two sects, Kadmarai and Renuraya, have been worshipping God for many centuries in this Gondali community. The Gondhalis claim that Sage Jamadgni and his wife Renuka founded their caste and that they originally resided in Mahur Hyderabad, Kalaburagi, and Tuljapur in the Nizam's province, which is where they arrived at the Deccan two or three hundred years ago.(Sagat, 2022) The Gondhals were formerly employed in considerable numbers as oil pressers, the names of the seven clans (gotras) of the Gondhals are distinct from their surnames, most are in Maharashtra and Karnataka, while a few are settled in neighboring states. Kannada for "Gondhali" The author examined the history of the Gondhali community, sects, family celebrations, festivals, social customs, language, literature, culture, the arts, daily life in the workplace, and other topics. Alternate Names Gondhali: Chakkale, Chattiyar, Chati, Gadiga, Ganali, Gandla, Ghondali, Gondali, Gondaliga, Gondhalli; Gongadikar, Pichari, Pachora Pichati, Vanikavaisyay, Vanniar.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Among the devotees of the goddess, the Gondhali community, she is traditionally worshiped as Tulaja Devi from generation to generation, called messengers or all servants in the form of God's energy, invoking their deity with powerfully charged words and awakening her mortal, If the sense of God is increased, the ego is reduced, and the soul of a Gondhal person will be energized on a spiritual level.(Dharma, 2020) Gondal is a type of Marathi and other folk theatre that is performed in Karnataka after significant occasions like weddings or as part of the celebrations associated with births. It comprises of dramatic retellings of mythological stories and folk folklore. Both the Renuke of Mahur in Nanded district and the Kadamarai who worship the Bhavani deity of Tuljapur are performed completely by men's groups. Through an initiation rite in which they don a string of cowrie shells called a "Jenmal," given to them by five married males from the same caste, young boys in the community are granted the right to worship Gondal. The Gondhali, who performs in front of the host's home, is accompanied by three to six men and plays instruments like the taal or cymbals, sambal and chaundkedrums, conch and string tunes. She wears traditional knee-length dresses, cowrie shells, gondhali, and Kanganidar Pagri. The Gondal performance has a set format, but what makes it fascinating are the various social messages that they attempt to convey through humour and anecdotes, such as giving your family your time and money or treating everyone with respect. Gondal dance is full of pearls of wisdom..(Staff & Feb, 2020)

3. METHOD:

Various social calamities are studied from different perspectives, how they develop, how individuals, institutions, and governments deal with them to the Gondali community, and how God gives them a better way, worship, worship, short and long-term effects for the Gondali people.(Arcaya et al., 2020)

Karnataka society exists based on Shastra, the worship of regions, generally, the whole God gives everything. A formative factor in the cultural development of any country in the state is the pattern of social division of the people that make up the Gondhali community, the Gondi developments in Karnataka being most significant.(Delhi, 1990) The Gondhali community has lost access to contemporary employment opportunities and education. The impact of modernization has also led to a decline in the demand for Gondhali occupations due to an increase in the use of computers and the internet for fortune telling, online sales of blankets, chaddars, and rugs made by machines, large shopping malls selling household and kitchen utensils at low prices, and an increase in entertainment based on television, the internet, and social networking, as well as the disappearance of traditional Gondhali ways of life.

4. ANALYSIS:

One such community with distinctive characteristics is Gondhali. Even though the Gondhali tribe is the most underdeveloped, it still engages in caste-based activities like fortune reading with Budubudike or parrots (Parrotology), selling household culinary equipment, making carpets, blankets, and chaddars out of old garments, and singing at significant occasions like weddings.

Table1.1 Largest States Gandhali peoples in India

S L No	Largest States Gandhali peoples	population
1	Maharashtra	61000
2	Karnataka	5500
3	Telangana	1200
4	Gujarat	400
5	Chhattisgarh	300
6	Madya Pradesh	300
7	Goa	300
8	Kerala	30
	Total	70000

Source: Joshua Project

Out of 70000 of godhali community Maharashtra highest population and lowest Kerala and Karnataka is 5500 second highest population of Gondhali, India is the world's most populous country, and its citizens come from thousands of different castes and tribes. Each caste or tribe has an own culture, peculiar habits, and a rich history. The castes are descended from the activities that people's forefathers engaged in and which were descended via succession. One such community with distinctive characteristics is Gondhali.

Table1.2 Speaking languages Gondhali community.

S L No	Speaking languages Gondhali community	Number's
1	Marati	48000
2	Konkani	4200
3	Kannada	3600
4	Telugu	1000
5	Konkani, Goan	1000
6	Hindi	800
7	Chhattisgarhi	200
	Total	58800

Source: Joshua Project

Totally 58800 speaking languages of Gondhali community in The Khiwari dialect is a distinct tribal tongue with all the traits of a tribal tongue. However, the Gondhali people are quickly losing interest in it. It has absorbed into the Marathi language and is only used as a spoken dialect. This dialect could not endure due to Marathi's strong influence. According to Shivananda Panchangi, Marathi and the Gondhali languages are related. Below are some acceptable examples in Kannada-Helu.

Table 1.3 Major Religions Gondhali Community.

S L No.	Major Religion Gondhali	Percent
1	Buddhism	0.73 %
2	Christianity	0.00 %
3	Ethnic Religions	0.00 %
4	Hinduism	99.27 %
5	Islam	0.00 %
6	Non-Religious	0.00 %
7	Other / Small	0.00 %
8	Unknown	0.00 %
	Total	100%

Source: Joshua Project

Major Religions highest Hinduism 99.27% and lowest is Buddhism 0.73%, The Gondhali community has primarily practised Hinduism. They must adhere rigorously to all Hindu customs, traditions, marriage, culture, rituals, norms, ethical, ideological, and philosophical characteristics in regard to the community wherever they go from one location to another. The Gondhali group is very conventional and pious. They revere nature, historical figures, things, and items. They also believe in the importance of family responsibilities and an all-pervasive spirit.

5. CONCLUSION:

The Gondhali community is known as semi-nomads in Karnataka who led their lives mainly by worshiping gods and goddesses. Although the Gondali community is one of the prominent communities in the list of semi-nomadic communities of Karnataka, the present semi-nomadic nature of the Gondali community is long-standing and has its own history. At the same time, as the Gondali community is predominantly Hindu in Karnataka, the culture of the Gondali community functions as a minority and semi-nomadic culture of Hinduism. Social participation of the Gondhali community is very high, it is slightly less socially dominant due to low literacy rate or dominance of other upper class. More than half of the respondents in Gondhali were middle-aged, most of whom were illiterate. More than half of the respondents are in the low family income category, and more than half of the nuclear family respondents are in the middle size category. Most of the Gondhali community were involved in business. The respondent-maintained backyard chickens, sheep and goats and ran a bandy and kohai business. All Gondals were meat-loving consumers, subsisting on well-balanced rations due to well-balanced, well-nourished living condition. (Karegouda & ganga Campus, 2018)

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