

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

A DECESIVE STUDY ON YERUKALA TRIBE

SUBMITTED BY

S. DIVYA(H.No. 220771043531011)

&

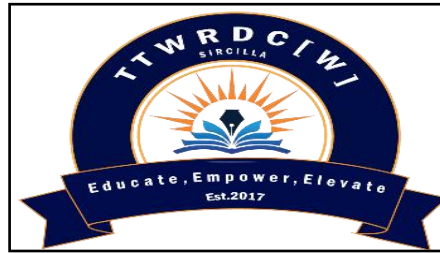
D. VINNI (H.No. 220771043531004)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE

OF

BAKKI NAGAJYOTHI

FACULTY OF HISTORY



2022-23

**Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College for
Women,
Rajanna Siricilla
(Affiliated to Satavahana University)**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report title “**A Decisive study on Yerukala Tribe**” in the part of new projects completed by S.Divya & D.Vinni, under the guidance of Dr B.Naga jyothi, PDL in History. This work or any part thereof has not been submitted to any other degree or University for any other degree or certificate.



LECTURER



PRINCIPAL

TOPIC :- yezukala tribe

PROJECT WORK HISTORY

YERUKALA TRIBE

Project Submitted to
Department of History
TTWRDC [W] Rajanna Sircilla.

Submitted by

S. Divya

D. Vinni

Under guidance of
DR. B. Naga Jyothi

2022 - 23

YERUKALA TRIBE

Introduction :=

Yerukala people are a tribe found largely in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Yerukala are an indigenous people which they have low status in modern India.

They are called Yerukala after their women's traditional profession of fortune telling. This people have a language of its own, Yerukala. Many of them also speak Telugu and Hindi so they can communicate with those outside their group. A small fraction of the Yerukala claim to be followers of Jesus Christ.

Yerukala is scheduled tribe found throughout Andhra Pradesh. They call themselves "kururu".

Mythology :-

Women are perhaps one of the most misunderstood and misrepresented figures in the annals of history. This stands particularly true in particularly societies, especially, the religious text and mythology of such groups, where women are either completely ignored or mostly seen as carriers of men's community values. The case is no different in Indian Epic Age [circa 2000 to 700 BCE] The period that lies interspersed between the composition of the first known Hindu text, The Rig Veda, and the rise of Buddhism.

The product of this age were the two great Indian Epics, viz, The Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Cultural heritage :-

The traditional occupations of Yezukalas include basket making. Mat Weaving

Pig rearing, rope-making etc. The Yerukala Women are specialized in sooth saying and fortune telling some of them also participate in economic activities like basket making mat weaving etc, and make baskets with date leaves.

Festivals :=

The Yerukala of prakasam and Guntur share many norms. They fast during festival days. They perform the feasts and festivals with care and devotion on these nights. They call the story sellers among their community and listen to the devotional stories. They have their scholars who can recite the stories about the Ramayana, The Bhagavath and the stories of local katamaraju's Veesabrahmendra Swami, Ankamma Katha and Thirupathamma Katha etc.

Population

Life Style :-

They were semi-nomadic, now settling in villages and towns.

Subsistence :-

Agriculture animal husbandry handicrafts.

Literacy :-

The total literacy rate among yerukula as per 1991 census reports is 25.74%.

Location

Rayalseema, Telengana, Andhra regions of Andhra Pradesh Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem parts of Tamilnadu, Orissa Delhi Karnataka Kerala. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Food Habits :-

yerukala are non-vegetarian, Rice is their staple cereal in Coastal Andhra Pradesh while jowar is the staple cereal in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. They eat pork.

Sub-Division

The yerukala tribe is divided into a number of functional and endogamous sub-divisions and each such sub-division is named after the commodity which they traded in and the occupation they adopted.

The sub-divisions are dabba yerukala [those who make baskets from wild date leaves], kunchapuri yerukala [those who make weaver's combs], Parikamuggub yerukala [sooth sayers and beggars], karivepak yerukala [flowerless of curry leaves], uppu yerukala [salt hankers].

Literature :-

There are [39] Tribal Welfare Ashram schools. and [39] Tribal Welfare Hostels are functioning under the control of Deputy Director [TW] Etumagaram and District Tribal Welfare officer Warangal in Warangal District to cater the needs of tribal students.

Conclusion :-

The Yerukalas Community is an ancient yet rich in terms of cultural practices. Right from fortune telling to song, dance, archery, tattooing and Rangoli making. The Community not only knows the art of making their own instruments for labour and entertainment, It lives life fully with various cultural activities embedded in almost all parts of their lives. The study documents various cultural practices of the Yerukala Community belonging to two districts of the Telugu state of Andhra Pradesh.

References :=

- ⇒ Chaudhuri, Sarit Kumar, Chandhuri, Sucheta Sen, eds [2005] primitive tribes in Contemporary India: Concept, Ethnography and demography. Vol 2. Mittal publications.
- ⇒ Thurston, Edgar, castes and Tribes of Southern.
- ⇒ P. Samuel Jonathan [25 November 2017]. India. The agony of Stuthupuram The Hindu Retrieved [50. October 2020].



Image - 1



Image - 2



Image - 3



Interview with watchman Rajitha
sister about Yerukala tribe.