

Age and its influence on socio-cultural, economic and biological status of *Lamani* community - A case study of Bellary district in Karnataka State

Jagadeesh V*

Department of Anthropology, Karnatak Arts College, Karnatak Univeristy, Dharwad-580003, Karnataka, India, Email: drvjagadeesh@gmail.com

*Correspondence to: Department of Anthropology, Karnatak Arts College, Karnatak Univeristy, Dharwad-580003, Karnataka, India, E-mail: drvjagadeesh@gmail.com

Abstract

Age not only refer to physical and psychological maturity of man but also serves as an indication of his experience, knowledge and worldly wisdom. The main focus of this Article is to study the age and its influence on socio-cultural, economic and biological status of a Lamani community in Bellary district of Karnataka state. For understanding age and Its Influence on socio-cultural, economic and biological status of communities like Lamanis one has to look in to the various dimensions of the community and the role of the state there in.

Key Words: Lamani; Knowledge; Community; Disease and Indicate.

Introduction

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years, this statement has been amplified to include the ability to lead a socially and economically productive life.

The main focus of this article is to study the age and its influence on socio-cultural, economic and biological status of a Lamani community in Bellary district of Karnataka state (Karnataka -Second Backward Class Commission Report, 1986; Karnataka - First Backward Class Commission Report, 1975; Kadetotad, 1977). For understanding age and its influence on socio-cultural, economic and biological status of communities like Lamanis one has to look in to the various dimensions of the community and the role of the state there in (Welfare measures for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Karnataka, 1980; Rao, 1950; Khandoba, 1984).

Method and Techniques

For collection of data, I have used both primary and secondary methods of data collection. Primary data collection involved such methods as personal interviews, questionnaire and also through

participant observation. Secondary methods of data collection involved references of books, journals, reports, encyclopedia, dictionaries, etc. I also attended the relevant Lamani conferences related to my research work. This experience of mine during field work was indeed fruitful and rewarding as I was able to collect a plethora of literature pertaining to my research problem. Apart from this, I could get a firsthand knowledge and understanding of the problems, perspectives of the Lamanis in the tandas of Bellary district regarding men and matters.

The fieldwork was carried out from during my college holidays from 2009 May to 2011 February. Being a local man and the fact of my education in the district helped me considerably in having personal contacts and visiting the field for collecting and checking the data. I interviewed community members as a participating observer and got acquainted with their ideas related to my research theme. As I belong to the same community, I did not have any language difficulty. This advantage helped me considerably in establishing proper and sufficient report with the Lamani community. I stayed with them without any difficulty while staying.

Table 1. Age group of Bellary district Lamani

Sl. no	Age	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	18 – 30 Years	525	140	665	25	20	24
2	31 – 40 Years	700	280	980	34	40	35
3	41 – 50 Years	525	210	735	25	30	27
4	51 – above 70	350	70	420	17	10	15
		2100	700	2800	100	100	100

Results and Discussion

Among Lamani settlements of Bellary district, randomly I have picked up 2800 respondents out of which 2100 are males while remaining 700 are females (Table 1). All of them are above the age of 18 years. The following table indicates the males and females of different age groups in 7 talukas of

Bellary district in Karnataka.

In each taluka of Bellary district a total number of 400 respondents have been studied and analyzed out of 400 respondents 300 are males while remaining 100 are females. All of them are above the age of 18 years. The above table indicates how age is an essential characteristic of human beings and how it plays an imp role in influencing socio-cultural, economic, and biological conditions of an individual. Age not only refer to physical and psychological maturity of man but also serves as an indication of his experience, knowledge and worldly wisdom. In each taluk of Bellary a total number of 400 respondents have been studied and analyzed. Out of 400 respondents, 300 are males while remaining are females. All of them are above the age of 18 years. The above table indicates the socio-cultural, economic and biological condition of males and females of different age groups.

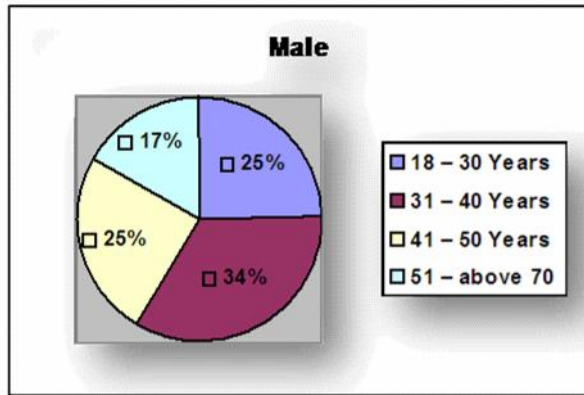


Fig.1. Influencing of age in socio-cultural, economic, and biological conditions of male

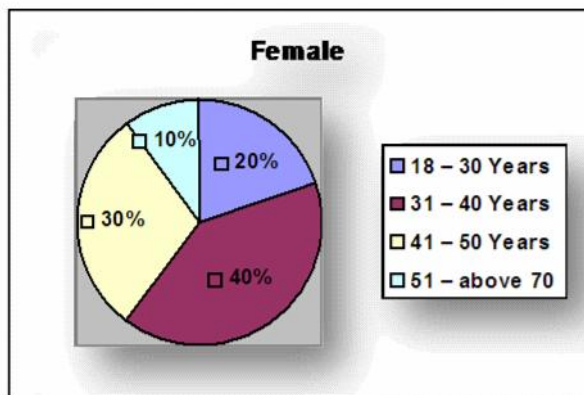


Fig.2. Influencing of age in socio-cultural, economic, and biological conditions of female

In the present study 25 percent males and 20 percent females are between the age group of 18 to 30 while the age groups of 31 to 40 years males are 34 percent and females are 40 percent (Fig.1 and Fig.2). For the age group of 41 to 50 respondents 25 percent males and 30 percent females and 51 to above 70 age group 17 percent males and for females it is 10 percent.

Conclusion

It is clearer that from the above table socio-cultural, economic, and biological status is more in-between the age group of 31 to 40 years, whereas the status is less among the age group of 51 to above 70 years. The age group of 41 to 50 are in

the second place where as 18 to 30 years age group comes under third place spatially 40 percent of Females between the age group of 31 to 40 years and 30 percent of female between the age group of 41 to 50 years, social-cultural, economic, and biological status is more with the same age group of males in seven taluks of Bellary district. Thus, the Table 1 clearly indicates the males and females of different age groups in seven taluks of Bellary and the percentage level of socio-cultural, economic and biological status of 2800 respondents in the district.

References

1. Kadetotad NK (1977) Religion and Society-Among the Harijans, (Dharwad, Karnataka University).
2. Karnataka- First Backward Classes Commission Report (1975) (Chairman, LG Havanur), Vol. 1-4, Bangalore, Government press.
3. Karnataka -Second Backward Class Commission Report (1986) (Chariman, T. Venkataswamy) Vol. 1-3, Bangalore, Government Press.
4. Khandoba PK (1984) A Cultural Study of Karnataka Lambadis, PhD thesis, accepted by the Karnataka University, Dharwar, India.
5. Rao KM (1950) The Mythological Origin And Clan System of The Banjaras of Hyderabad. Man In India, Vol XXX, Ranchi, 1950, pp. 17-22.
6. Welfare measures for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Karnataka (1980) Bangalore, Government Press.