

Marriage, affinity network and socio-cultural, economic and biological status among Lamani community of Bellary district in Karnataka State

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Abstract

Health is not only a biomedical phenomenon, but also one which is influenced by socio-cultural, economic and psychological factors of the people consumed. These factors can be taken into consideration to evaluate and measuring health status of a community. Thus the health is positioned in both biological and social phenomenon. In the proposed study, we are analyzed marriage, affinity network and socio-cultural, economic and biological status among Lamani community of Bellary district in Karnataka State.

Key Words: Lamani; Marriage; Settlement; Health and relationship.

Introduction

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity (Briggs John, 1819; Crooke, 1896; Cumberlege, 1882; Thurston and Banjari, 1901). In recent years, this statement has been amplified to include the ability to lead a socially and economically productive life. The widely accepted definition of health is that given by the World Health Organization in the preamble to its constitution (Iyer and Nanjundayya, 1928-1936; Risely, 1915). It is true that socio-cultural parameters combined with ecological factors are to a large extent components great value for determination of health status among the tribe (Khandoba, 1991). Health status can be evaluated in terms of better ability of members of the society to produce, invest and consume (Pabitra and Arabinda, 1962; Rao, Kamala Monhar, 1950; The Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, 1935). Health can be understood when we understand the cultural factors, history and development of socio-economic organizations in which a group or community lives (Elliot, 1869; Enthoven, 1922; Kennedy, 1985; Sherring, 1872).

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.

Results and Discussion

Table 1(a). Marital Status, Affinity network of Bellary taluk among Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	Bachelor/Spinster	75	25	100	25	25	25
2	Married	200	65	265	67	65	66
3	Widowed	25	10	35	08	10	09
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

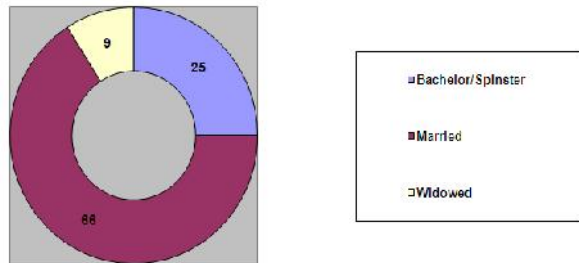


Fig.1a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Bellary taluk among Lamanis

Table 1(b). Place of marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	150	37
2	Adjacent Settlement	100	25
3	Nearby Taluka place	90	23
4	Nearby district Place	50	12
5	Out of district place	10	3
	Total	400	100

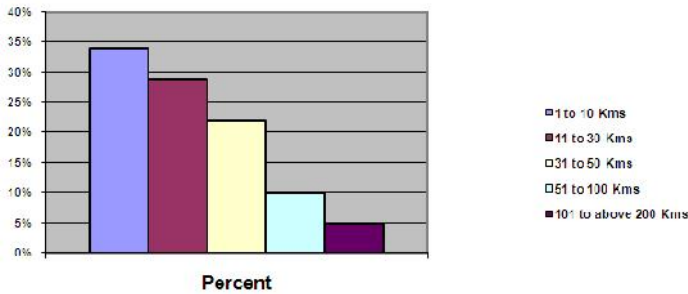


Fig.1c. Distance of Place of Marriage

Table 1(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	135	34
2	11 to 30 Kms	115	29
3	31 to 50 Kms	87	22
4	51 to 100 Kms	43	10
5	101 to above 200 Kms	20	5
	Total	400	100

status, place of marriage, distance of place of marriage from each talukas of Bellary district.

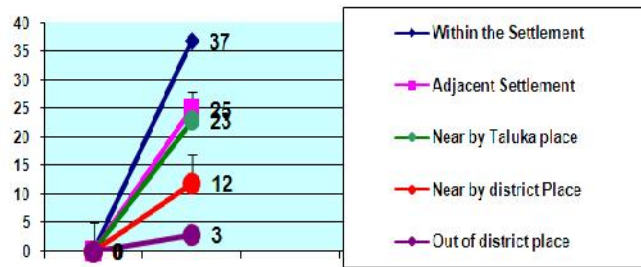


Fig.1b. Place of marriage

The Lamanis of Bellary district marriage (Viya) as one of the essential sanskars it bring not only two individual together but also two families together, thereby increasing of the inter personnel relations between two family member as a result this relationship strengthens socio-cultural, economic, and biological status among Lamanis. The Tables 1 have taken into account the marital

The Table 1(a) & Fig.1a shows that 67 percent males and 65 percent females are married 8 percent males and 10 percent females are widowed and 25 percent of males and females are bachelor and spinster. The Table 1(b) & Fig.1b shows that 37 percent families married within the settlement, 25 percent families married near adjacent settlements, 23 percent families are married nearby talukas 12 percent families are married nearby cities and remaining 3 percent families are married out of district. The Table 1(c) & Fig.1c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 34 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 29 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 22 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 10 percent and for 101 to above 200 is 5 percent. These table clearly shows the fact that among the respondents of Bellary taluk the majority are married and that too within and from adjacent settlements in the range of 1 to 10 and 10 to 11 Kms.

The Table 2(a) & Fig.2a shows that 43 percent males and 30 percent females are married 34 percent of male and 40 percent of females are

Table 2(a). Marital Status and Affinity network of Hospet taluk among Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Total %
1	Bachelor/Spinster	70	30	100	23	30	25
2	Married	130	30	160	43	30	40
3	Widowed	100	40	140	34	40	35
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

Table 2(b). Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	210	52
2	Adjacent Settlement	180	45
3	Nearby Taluka place	80	20
4	Nearby district Place	20	5
5	Out of district place	10	3
	Total	400	100

Table 2(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	185	46
2	11 to 30 Kms	100	25
3	31 to 50 Kms	75	19
4	51 to 100 Kms	32	8
5	101 to above 200 Kms	8	2
	Total	400	100

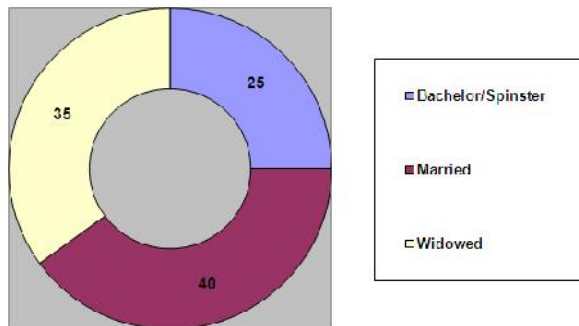


Fig.2a. Marital Status and Affinity network of Hospet taluk among Lamanis

widowed and 23 percent of males and 30 percent of females are bachelor and spinster. The Table 2(b) & Fig.2b shows that 53 percent families married within the settlement 45 percent families married nearby district and remaining 3 percent families are married out of district. The Table 2(c) & Fig.2c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 46 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 25

percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 19 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 8 percent, and 101 to above 200 Kms is 2 percent. The Tables 2 clearly indicates the fact that among the respondents of Hospet taluk majority are married and that too within and from adjacent settlements within the range of 1 to 10 Kms to 11-30 Kms.



Fig.2b. Place of Marriage

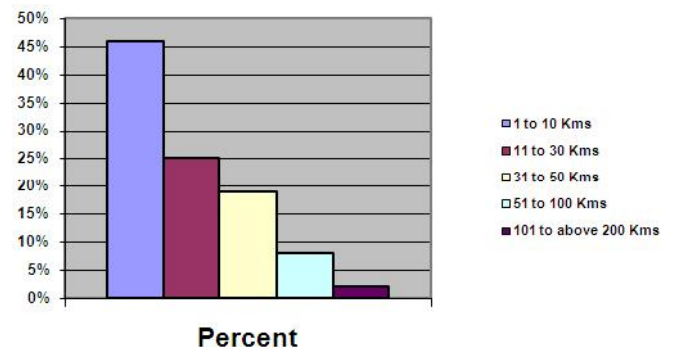


Fig.2c. Distance of Place of Marriage

The Table 3(a) & Fig.3a shows that 60 percent of males and females are married, 12 percent of males and 21 percent of females are widowed and 28 percent of males and 19 percent of females are bachelor and spinsters. The Table 3(b) & Fig.3b shows that 71 percent families married within the settlement, 18 percent families married to adjacent settlements, 5 percent families married nearby taluka places, 3 percent families are married to nearby district place and remaining 3 percent of family are married to out of district. The Table 3(c) & Fig.3c indicates that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 24 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 45 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 21 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 6 percent, and 101 to above 200 Kms is 4 percent. The Tables 3 shows the fact

that among the respondents of Hadagali taluk, majority are married and that too within the settlements are of 71 percent and to adjacent places is of 45 percent, within the range of 1 to 10 and 11 to 30 Kms respectively.

Siruguppa taluk majority are married and that too are within and from adjacent settlements within the range of 1 to 10 and 11 to 30 Kms.

Table 3(a). Marital Status, Affinity network of Hadagali Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Total %
1	Bachelor/Spinster	85	19	104	28	19	26
2	Married	180	60	240	60	60	60
3	Widowed	35	21	65	12	21	14
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

The Table 5(a) & Fig.5a shows that 50 percent of males and 58 percent females are married 23 percent of males, 27 percent of females are widowed, and 27 percent of males and 15 percent of females are bachelor and spinsters. The Table 5(b) & Fig.5b shows that 62 percent families married within the settlement, 26 percent families married to adjacent settlements, 6 percent families married nearby taluka places, and 4 percent families are married to out of district.

The Table 4(a) & Fig.4a shows that 43 percent males and 55 percent females are married 27 percent of male and 25 percent of females are widowed and 30 percent of males and 20 percent of females are bachelor and spinsters.

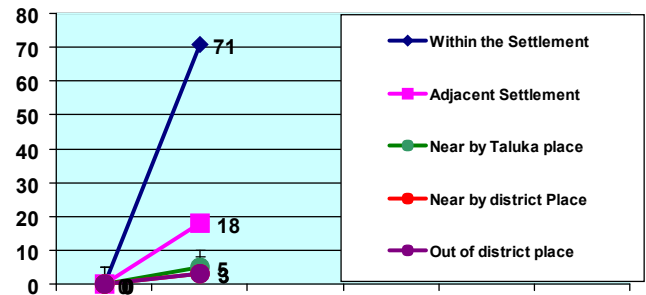
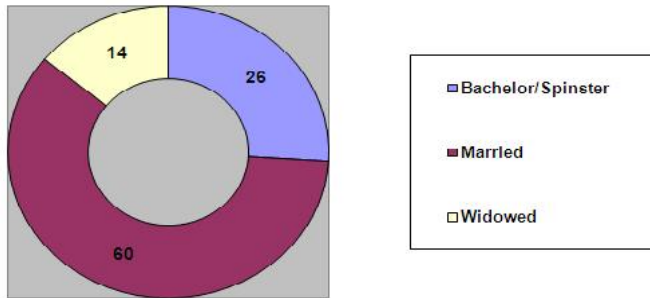


Fig.3a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Hadagali Lamanis

Fig.3b. Place of Marriage

The Table 4(b) & Fig.4b shows that 56 percent families married within the settlement, 31 percent families married to adjacent settlements, 7 percent families married nearby taluka place, and 3 percent families are married out of district. The Table 4(c) & Fig.4c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 26 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 24 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 21 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 19 percent, and 101 to above 200 Kms is 10 percent. The above Tables 4 clearly shows the fact that among the respondents of

The Table 5(c) & Fig.5c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 40 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 23 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 20 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 12 percent and 101 to above 200 Kms is 5 percent. The above Tables 5 reveal the facts that among the respondents of Sandur taluk majority are married and their marital relation is within and from adjacent settlements that too within the range of 1 to 10 and 11 to 30 Kms.

Table 3(b). Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	285	71
2	Adjacent Settlement	75	18
3	Nearby Taluka place	20	5
4	Nearby district Place	10	3
5	Out of district place	10	3
	Total	400	100

Table 3(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	95	24
2	11 to 30 Kms	180	45
3	31 to 50 Kms	85	21
4	51 to 100 Kms	25	6
5	101 to above 200 Kms	15	4
	Total	400	100

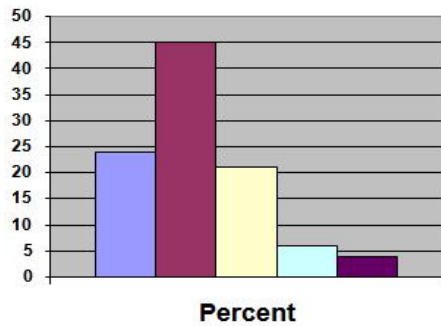


Fig.3c. Distance of Place of Marriage

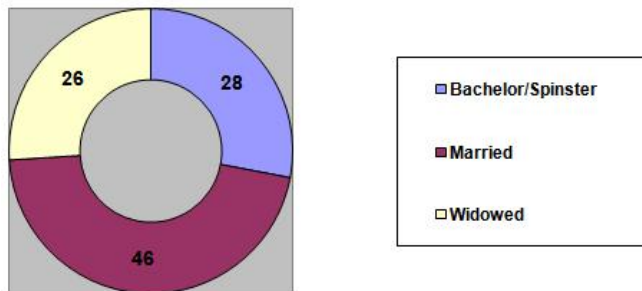


Fig.4a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Siruguppa taluk among Lamanis

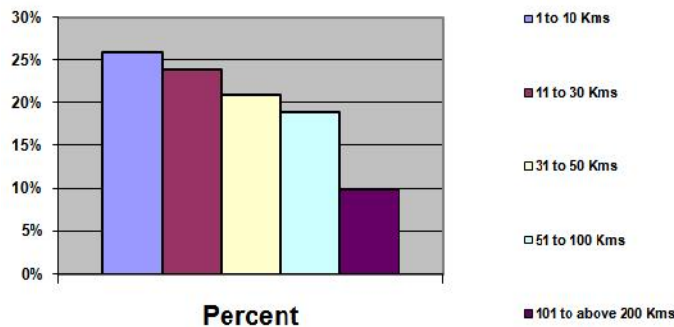


Fig.4c.Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	105	26
2	11 to 30 Kms	95	24
3	31 to 50 Kms	85	21
4	51 to 100 Kms	75	19
5	101 to above 200 Kms	40	10
	Total	400	100

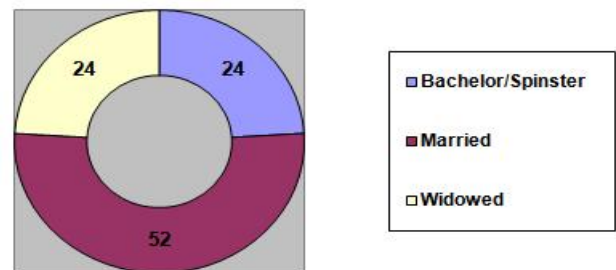


Fig.5a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Sandur taluk among Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Total %
1	Bachelor/Spinster	80	15	95	27	15	24
2	Married	150	58	208	50	58	52
3	Widowed	70	27	97	23	27	24
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	250	62
2	Adjacent Settlement	105	26
3	Nearby Taluka place	25	6
4	Nearby district place	15	4
5	Out of district place	5	2
	Total	400	100

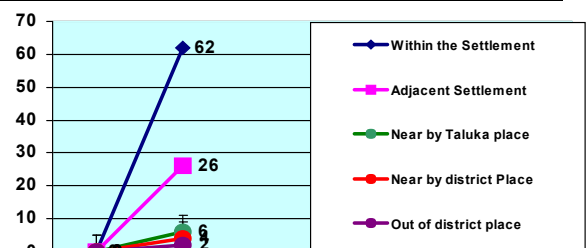


Fig.5b. Place of Marriage

Table 5(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	190	48
2	11 to 30 Kms	85	21
3	31 to 50 Kms	65	16
4	51 to 100 Kms	45	11
5	101 to above 200 Kms	15	4
	Total	400	100

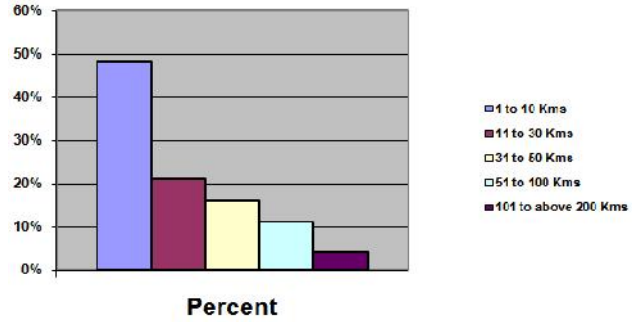


Fig.5c. Distance of Place of Marriage

Table 6(a). Marital Status, Affinity network of Hagaribomannahali taluk among Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	Bachelor/S pinster	95	30	125	32	30	31
2	Married	175	55	230	58	55	58
3	Widowed	30	15	45	10	15	11
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

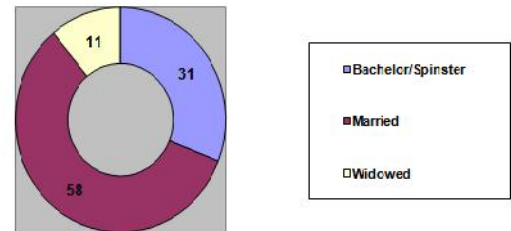


Fig.6a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Hagaribomannahali taluk among Lamanis

Table 6(b). Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	175	44
2	Adjacent Settlement	125	31
3	Near by Taluka place	50	12
4	Near by district Place	35	9
5	Out of district place	15	4
	Total	400	100

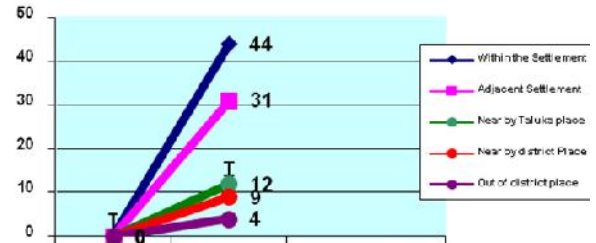


Fig.6(b). Place of Marriage

Table 6(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	160	40
2	11 to 30 Kms	90	23
3	31 to 50 Kms	80	20
4	51 to 100 Kms	50	12
5	101 to above 200 Kms	20	5
	Total	400	100

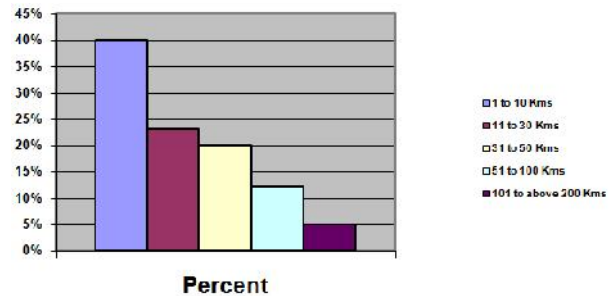


Fig.6c.Distance of place of

Table 7(a). Marital Status, Affinity network of Kudligi among Lamanis

Sl. No	Items	Male	Female	Total	Male%	Female%	Total %
1	Bachelor/Spinster	65	13	78	22	13	20
2	Married	195	72	267	65	72	67
3	Widowed	40	15	55	13	15	13
	Total	300	100	400	100	100	100

Table 7(b). Place of marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	Within the Settlement	190	48
2	Adjacent Settlement	95	23
3	Nearby Taluka place	85	21
4	Nearby district Place	22	6
5	Out of district place	8	2
	Total	400	100

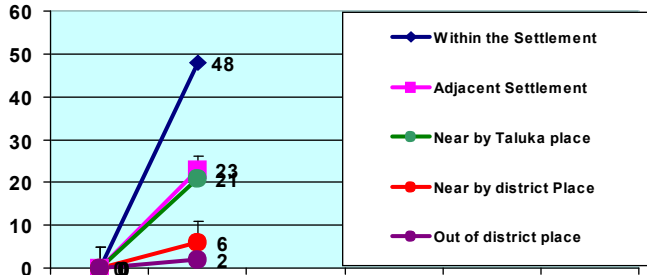


Fig.7b. Place of marriage

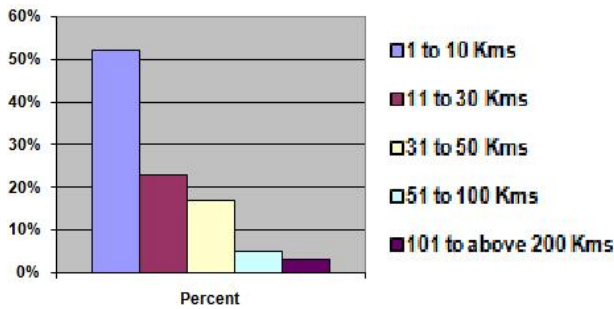


Fig.7c. Distance of Place of Marriage

The Table 6(a) & Fig.6a shows that 58 percent of males and 55 percent females are married, 10 percent of males and 15 percent of females are widowed and 32 percent of males and 30 percent of females are bachelor and spinsters.

The Table 6(b) & Fig.6b shows that 44 percent families married within the settlement, 31 percent families married to adjacent settlements, 12 percent families married to nearby taluka places, 9 percent families are married to nearby district place and remaining 4 percent of families are married to out of district. The Table 6(c) & Fig.6c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 48 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 21 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 16 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 11 percent, and 101- above 200 Kms is 4 percent. The Tables 6 shows the fact that among the respondents

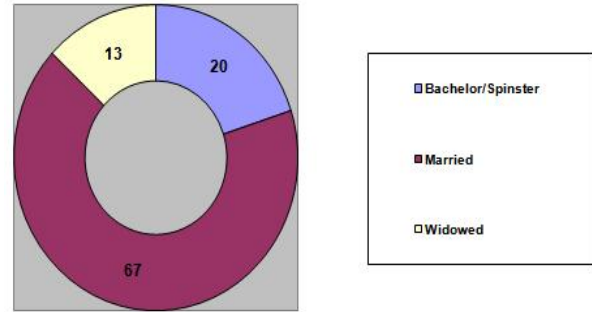


Fig.7a. Marital Status, Affinity network of Kudligi among Lamanis

of Hagaribomannahali taluk, majority are married and more respondents have married within the settlement that to within the range of 1 to 10 kms.

The Table 7(a) & Fig.7a shows that 65 percent of males and 72 percent females are married, 13 percent of males and 15 percent of females are widowed and 22 percent of males and 13 percent of females are bachelor and spinsters. The table 7(b) & Fig.7b shows that 48 percent families married within the settlement, 23 percent families married to adjacent settlements, 21 percent families married nearby taluka places, 6 percent families are married to nearby district places and remaining 2 percent of families are married to out of district. The Table 7(c) & Fig.7c shows that the distance of place of marriage for 1 to 10 Kms is 52 percent, for 11 to 30 Kms is 23 percent, for 31 to 50 Kms is 17 percent, for 51 to 100 Kms is 5 percent and 101 to above 200 Kms is 3 percent. The Tables 7 shows the fact that among the respondents of Kudligi taluk, majority are married and that too within the settlement and to adjacent settlements within the range of 1 to 10 kms and 11 to 30 Kms.

Table 7(c). Distance of Place of Marriage

Sl. No	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	1 to 10 Kms	210	52
2	11 to 30 Kms	19	23
3	31 to 50 Kms	17	17
4	51 to 100 Kms	20	5
5	101 to above 200 Kms	10	3
	Total	400	100

Conclusions

Our findings in seven taluks of Bellary district with regards to marital status, affinity network, place of marriage and distance of place of marriage percentage is concerned more or less come under one unilinear sequence. In all most all taluks of Bellary Lamanis, place of marriages have taken place within and in adjacent settlements that too with the range of 1 to 10 and 11 to 30 kms. Further they admit and express their view that it is because of we feelingness and very poor communication facilities to reach far places. Therefore, as a result, marriage, affinity network, socio cultural, Economic and Biological Status.

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