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18

HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG LAMBANIS OF ALURHATHI VILLAGE

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INTRODUCTION

The definition of disease -There have been many attempts to define decease; Webster defines disease as "a condition in which body health is impaired, a departure from a state of health, an alteration of the human body interrupting the performance of vital functions" The oxford English dictionary define disease as "a condition of the body or some part of organ of the body in which its function are disrupted or deranged "From an ecological point of view, disease is defined as maladjustment of the human organism to the environment"

Form a sociological point of view, disease is considered as a social phenomenon, occurring in all societies and defined and fought in terms of the particular cultural forces prevalent in the society. The simplest definition is, of course that disease is just the opposite of health any deviation from normal functioning or state of complete physical or mental well being since health and disease are mutually exclusive. These definitions are considered as inadequate because these do not give a criterion by which to decide when a disease state begins, nor do they lend themselves to measurement of disease.

The WHO has defined health but not disease, " This is because disease has many shades ranging from in apparent cases to severe manifest illness some disease commence acutely (e.g. food poisoning) and some insidiously (e.g. mental illness, rheumatoid arthritis) In some diseases a carrier state occurs in which the individual remains outwardly healthy, and is able to infect others (e, g, typhoid fever), In some instances, the same organism may cause more than one clinical manifestation (e, g, streptococcus). In some cases, the same disease may be caused by more than one organism (e, g, and diarrhea). Some diseases have a short course, and some may have a prolonged course, it is easy to determine illness when the signs and symptoms are manifested, but in many diseases the border-line between normal and abnormal is distinct as in the case of diabetes, hypertension and mental illness. The end point or final outcome of disease is variable-recovery, disability or death of the host "In our study region Lambanis were facing many health problems, In context to this the researcher explained in detail about their diseases, illness and sickness with the available empirical data and PHC Centre.

BELIEFS ABOUT DISEASE

When the respondents were asked about the general cause of disease, out of 60 respondents 30(50%) said that poverty and germs+confine to bed, Out of 60 respondents 20(33.3%) replied it was due to unhealthy environment +wrong combination of food, 10(16.7%) respondents replied it was due to excessive heat or cold+bad and irregular habits, when the respondents were asked about the external symptoms of disease such as jaundice, fever and cholera nearly 90 percent of the respondents were able to recognize the symptoms and the other 10 percent were unaware of the external symptoms and they were made to know the symptoms by the researcher. As researcher observed the effect of the modernization and westernization on most of the respondents" beliefs about disease were defined through scientific reasons. There was no trace of old taboos and beliefs like sins

village. In the broader view the health report of the PPHC also reveals that the health condition of the Alurhatti village people is in very good condition from the reports provided by the PHC. The main causes for these health problems are food system, consumption of Alcohol, lack of drainage system, housing pattern leading to leading to less ventilation in the houses and going to fied for defecation and not using soap for hand wash after defecation and before taking of meals. The perception of their health needs , personal hygiene , the perception of respondent regarding treatment of diseases etc.,..

19

Women Rights: Many More Miles to Go

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"मुख्योधर्मःस्मृतिपुविहितोभार्तृशुश्रुषानमहिं"

In any society Condition of women is not a secret. It is common to take this gender as granted. In any society, any state, any religion condition of women was pathetic; though there were occasions when it was tried to be improved. From making the law to executing the law or to giving the verdict every act of state was assigned to men.

As it has been rightly observed by Wikipedia, "Few texts exist that specifically deal with the role of womenan important exception is the Stri Dharma Paddhati of Tryambakayajvan, an official at Thanjavur c. 1730. The text compiles strictures on women's behaviour dating back to the Apastamba sutra (c. 4th century BCE).The opening verse goes:women are enjoined to be of service to their husbands.

In spite of these conditions, women often became prominent in the fields of politics, literature, education and religion.[5]Razia Sultana became the only woman monarch to have ever ruled Delhi. The Gond queen Durgavati ruled for fifteen years before losing her life in a battle with Mughal emperor Akbar's general Asaf Khan in 1564. Chand Bibi defended Ahmednagar against the powerful Mughal forces of Akbar in the 1590s. Jehangir's wife NurJehan effectively wielded imperial power, and was recognised as the real power behind the Mughal throne. The Mughal princesses Jahanara and Zebunnissa were well-known poets, and also influenced the

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