Appendix A

GLOSSARY

Key for Some of the terms

I Nature of the family

1. Family: It is defined as a group of persons living together, taking food from the same kitchen and related by blood, marriage or adoption (Census, 1961).

   a) Nuclear family: It consists of the married couple and their children while they are still regarded as dependents (J.E. Park).

   b) Joint family: It consists of a number of married couples and their children who live together in the same household. All the men are related by blood and the women of the household are their wives, unmarried girls and widows of family kinmen.

2. Caste: According to Risley, a caste is a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine. It professes to follow the same hereditary calling. It forms a homogeneous community (Karnataka State Gazetteer).

   a) Hindu Lower Caste: Lower caste includes scheduled caste, schedule tribes, backward caste and backward tribes.

   b) Hindu Upper Caste: Except the above groups, all other Hindu were included in this group.

   c) Schedule Castes: Mean such castes, races or tribes or parts of group within such castes, races or tribes as deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution of India.
Scheduled Tribes: Mean such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed so under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. There are 100 SCs and STs as per 1971 census. The SC and ST account for 13.14 percent and 0.79 percent of the total population of the state, respectively whereas in India, the proportion of these two constitute 14.6 percent and 6.94 per cent respectively.

d) **Dominant Caste:** A caste which is the most powerful or influential than the other castes in a particular area.

e) Veerashavism or Puritanic Shaivism or Lingayat caste is a fullblown off shoot of earlier Shaivism popularised by Basava (1131-1167) the treasurer of Kalachurî Bījjalla of Kalayana. The Veerashaivas do not believe in difference of caste and sex and they treat all humans as equal. Wearing Ishtalinga on the body (this has brought the name Lingayata to the sect) and its worship and also of guru and Jangama is stressed.

3. **Marital Status** (D.K. Bharadvaj Dictionary)

a) **Married:** Joined in Marriage

b) **Unmarried:** Not joined in Marriage

c) **Widow:** A Woman whose husband is dead and who has not been married again.

d) **Widower:** A man whose wife is dead and who has not been married again.

e) **Separated:** Here both wife and husband married but they are living separately.

f) **Divorce:** Legal dissolution of Marriage between husband and wife.
4. Literacy Status:
   a) **Illiterate**: A person who is unable to read and write (D.K. Bharadvaj Dictionary).
   
   d) **Literate**: A person who is able to read and write.

   **Primary School**: 1st to 4th standard.
   **Upper Primary School**: 5th to 7th standard.
   **High School**: 8th to S.S.L.C. (10th Standard).
   **University**: B.A., B.Sc., B.COM. etc.
   **M.A., M.Sc., M.COM etc.**
   **Technical**: Diploma, Industrial training etc.
   **Professional**: M.B.B.S, B.E., LLB.

5. Type of House
   a) **Katcha**: Materials used for construction of walls and floor are permeable to water (Eg. Metal wall and floor).
   
   b) **Semi-Pacca**: Materials used for construction of walls and floors are partly impermeable and partly permeable to water.
   
   c) **Pucca**: Materials used for construction of walls and floor are impermeable to water (Eg. Cement wall and floor).

6. Dependency Status:
   a) **Dependent**: Depending on others for food and shelter.
   
   b) **Independent**: Not depending on others for food and shelter.
   
   c) **Earning dependents**: Persons who will be earning but still depends on others for food and shelter.

7. Pension Status:
   a) **Pensioner**: One who receives pension is periodical payment made to a person in consideration of past service.
   
   b) **Non-Pensioner**: Who does not receives pension.
c) **Old-age Pensioner:** One who receives old age pension, which is given to the persons above 60 years of age and they should be destitutes.

d) **Widow-Pensioner:** One who receives widow pension, which is given to the person whose husband is dead and they should be destitutes.

8. **Religious activities:**
   - Attending fairs and festivals
   - Going to temple, Masque, Church
   - Participating in Prayers and bhajana
   - Listening to purana, Harikata, Keeratana.

9. **Social activities**
   - Naming ceremony
   - Attending Marriage
   - Attending Panchayat Meeting
   - Corporation Meeting
   - Health Meeting
   - Adult education

10. **Political activities**
    - Participation in election
    - Giving speech in parties

11. **Socio-economic causes**
    - Social in security
    - Widowhood
    - Loneliness
    - Death of Children
    - Indebtedness
- Loss of employment
- Ill-treatment by family members

12. Medical causes
- Illhealth and disability due to old age.

13 Psychological causes
- Worries
- Inferiority complex
- Feeling of inadequate achievement
- Feeling of failure in life
- Unknown fear and anxiety

14. Mangala Sutra: - a string of black breeds worn by a married woman, which tunes the marriage contract into a sacrament. Among almost all castes, the most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the Mangalasutra by the bride-groom around the neck of the bride. It is also called ‘tali’ in colloquial language.

15. Kumkum: - Saffron or a red powder applied on the forehead by Hindu and Jain women, traditionally this is not used by widows.


17. Math and Mathadhipathis: - a building or place where a (Priest) caste head lives and a place of worship for Hindus.
- a person who preaches values of life and popularises that particular caste's principles.

18. Talukh: a sub part of a district.

19. Hamal: Native labourer in India.

20. Kirana shop: A grocery or domestic store.
21. Janata Houses

Houses given to the small and marginal farmers whose income is less than Rs.3,500, who are house-less, and site-less, by the government of Karnataka.

22. Puranas: Purana means 'ancient' and the title purana signifies 'Ancient Lore', indicating that these books prefer to declare ancient lore as handed down for the most part by tradition. They expound ancient Indian theogony, cosmogony, genealogies and accounts of kings and risis, religious belief, worship, observances and philosophy, personal, social and political ordinances and opinions about all kinds of miscellaneous matters—the whole illustrated and enforced by tales, legends, old songs, anecdotes, fables.