

## **CHHATTISGARH STATE SPECIAL: TRIBAL MARRIAGE SYSTEM**

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### **Abstract**

Chhattisgarh is a tribal dominated state, where almost one-third of the population is tribal population. 42 types of tribes reside in the state and their cultural-marital traditions have been established internationally. Therefore, culture of Chhattisgarh is known as tribal culture. In socialist terms, sexual gratification is a fundamental requirement of human beings in various animal classical needs and the satisfaction of these sexual desires has given rise to marriage, family and relationships. Marriage is considered necessary for a healthy life and to survive in general. Single marriages and multiple marriages are valid in the tribes of Chhattisgarh. Here, Sister-In-Law marriage and brother-in-law marriage are type of single marriages or Monogamy. Multi-wife marriage, multi husband marriages, Paternal marriage and group marriage are type of multiple marriage or polygamy.

**Keyword(s)** Ghotul, Totam, Mores, Patriarchal, Dhumkuriya

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\* **STATISTICIAN-Commissioner Land Record(Chhattisgarh), Atal Nagar Raipur**

## Objective Of The Study

The purpose of marriage in tribal communities of Chhattisgarh is not only sexual satisfaction, but for the fulfillment of social and cultural purposes of marriage. Here, we take the training of duties of marriage and social economic life through the Ghotul, Dhumkuriya, Gitora, Rangbang and Dasarwasa, through the yuva home and in tribal communities instead of certain specified tariffs. Basically, Tribals have found methods of exchange marriage, Stubborn, Abduction marriage, purchase marriage and service marriage etc.

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Tribe marriages are not required for a priest but in the tribal wedding of the Chhattisgarh State's plain areas, the services of the priest are taken. Traditional marriages of the tribes of Chhattisgarh state, conflicts with the modern institutions and laws have created the disturbance of the crisis of identification in tribal systems. Prevalent marriage practices in the tribes are also a matter of thought, because it is an indicator of the erosion of identity of tribes in the identified areas.

## Methodology

This study is based on content analysis. Newspapers, magazines, local texts, government articles and facts available on the Internet are considered to be the unit of study. Various types of marriages in Chhattisgarh state are prevalent in different areas. brief description is as follows:-

**Dudhlotawa marriage:** - In this marriage, cousin brothers and cousin sisters are married. This marriage is more prevalent in the Gond tribal life.

**Paringadhan Marriage:-** In this marriage, there is a tradition of receiving wife by giving bride value in most tribes. This practice is most prevalent among Khairvar tribes, also called as purchase marriage.

**Ar-uto Marriage:-** After the widow's becoming a widow, the tradition of re-marrying is called Ar-Uto marriage, which is also known as turmeric-water or widow marriage.

**LAMSENA Marriage:-** In this marriage, the boy has to go to the girl's house and introduce his physical capacity in his future laws house, and when the boy becomes successful, the girl's

family gives consent to the marriage. Therefore, this marriage is called Lamasena or Service or Charghiya marriage. In Kanwar tribe it is called Dharjan and Binjwar tribe it is known as Gharjiya.

**Paysotor Marriage:** - In this marriage youth fleeing the girl and get married, hence this marriage is also called abduction marriage. This marriage is the most prevalent among the Gond tribes of Bastar.

**Stubborn Marriage:** - In this marriage, the girl gets stuck to the boy's house and even if the family member do not escape enternation, then the family member gets compelled and gets married. it is called Thuku marriage in the Korwa and Agariya tribe, it is also called Pethu / Pethul marriage in the Bhaiga tribe.

**Gurawat Marriage:-** In this marriage, girls of two families are accepted as bride for the boys of another family. It is also known as exchange marriage. This is the only marriage which is more valid in non-tribal families of Chhattisgarh. In the Birhore tribe, it is also called a golat / tattoo marriage.

**Gandharva Marriage:-** In this marriage, the girl and boy like each other and marry. It is also called love marriage. This marriage is the most prevalent among the Paraja tribe.

Marriage Methods	Major Tribe	Chhattisgarh State's Prevalent Areas
Paringdhan	Khaivar	Northern chhattisgarh
Lamsena	Gond, Baiga, Kanvar, Mariya, Agariya, Binjhvar, Pahadi-Korva	Entire Chhattisgarh
paysotor	Gond	Entire Chhattisgarh
DudhLotava	Gond	Entire Chhattisgarh
Dhuku	Korva	Northern chhattisgarh
Stubborn	Agariya, Baiga	North west chhattisgarh
Gurawat/Golat	Birhore	North east chhattisgarh

Gandharva	Paraja	South Chhattisgarh
Pota	Paraja,Korku	South and North Chhattisgarh
Arrow	Binjhvar	Central Chhattisgarh
Pendul	Gond,Commaon Marriage Of Bastar	Entire Chhattisgarh
Bhageli	Gond,Madiya	South Chhattisgarh

**Table:-1 (Marriage Methods and Major Tribe)**

**PotaMarriage:-** In this marriage, married woman gets married again by marrying a more prosperous person and is called Pata marriage. This marriage is more prevalent in theKorku tribe and Paraja( sub-caste of Gond tribe.

**Arrow Matrimony:-** In this marriage, the girl gets married with arrows if she is not able to get a suitable groom. This marriage is more prevalent in the Birhoretribe .

**Pendul Marriage:-** This is a common marriage, which is called pendul in Bastar. In this the boy takes the girl's house to the baraat. It is originally prevalent in all the tribes.

**Bhageli Marriage:-** This marriage is the most popular among the Madiyaand Gondtribe. In this marriage, the girl goes to the house of the boy forcibly.

**Pethouni Marriage: -** In this marriage, the girl takes her to the house of a baraat.

## Conclusion

The marital organization of the tribal society of Chhattisgarh State is based on mutual equality and co-existence.Marriage in tribal people is generally a valid contract which has been preferred by the society. The tribal society of Chhattisgarh state is patriarchal, in which totam(Mark symbol) is of particular importance.Totam (math) adheres to extrovert and cognitive marriage is forbidden..Though the customary limitations in the tribal community of Chhattisgarh are more elaborate, on the occasion of marriage, it is customary to treat different tribes and ethnicities in different tribes.ButChanges in their original marriage system and ethos can be seen as exposure to government policy and other social classes.In fact, the ideal form of socialism can be seen in the tribal community. Therefore,society and government together need to preserve and consolidate their traditions and mores.

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