

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL BARBER AND MODERN BARBER

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ABSTRACT:

The ancient society existed based on its own caste feelings. Caste which means identification of race or breed, one type of group of people. Similarly BARBER is one of the caste in Indian society. The term 'Barber' derived from the Latin word 'Barba' which means beard, who is a person occupation is mainly to cut, dress, groom, style and shave men and boys hair. barber basically settled in village and attached all life parts with rural upper, middle castes. . The barber visit to village some time twice a month or once, The modern profession called as a "Hair dress" and "Hairdressers". The Barber working independently in his own locality, he getting less gain instead of his service. The government provides modern, technical self employment trainings, skill work opportunities, now-a-days so many voluntary organizations take responsible for the upliftment of suffered. impact of LPG [Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization] the Barber service adopted another caste, religious peoples. Support to research studies; provide financial helps to research centers and researcher, for the study of barber and his jobs and his social activities.

***Key-Words:** - Barber, Choulam, Hair dress, Trim hair, Wooden Box, Panchayat, Hadapada happanna, Saloon, Transformer, LPG, Westernization.*

INTRODUCTION

The **Caste System** is one of the peculiar characteristics of Indian society. The ancient society existed based on its own caste feelings. We may observe among the caste system some peoples enjoyed superior status and facilities, other hand some castes suffered from that facilities.

Caste which means identification of **race or breed, one type of group of people**. When a class strictly hereditary we may called caste. Initially the Indian society consisted Varna system gradually which is became caste. **Now more than 6000 castes and sub castes in India.**

The Indian society especially Hindu society practiced caste system. The caste has its own duties, rights, occupation, responsible, position, and restrictions. Which are applicable to each Castes.

Now we are discussing about one of the caste, or group, or hereditary job holders, or part of society.

Similarly **BARBER** is one of the caste in Indian society. Barber a person whose primary activities are trimming and styling the hair of men, shaving them, and shaping their beards, sideburns, and moustaches. Barbers, or hair dressers,



Barber is one of the caste, and one of the job, one of the social contact, one of the cultural transformer, one of the agency for the circulating of social messages.

MEANING

The term '**Barber**' derived from the Latin word '**Barba**' which means beard, who is a person occupation is mainly to cut, dress, groom, style and shave men and boys hair. A barber place of work is known as a 'barber shop'. It is also places of social interaction and public discourse.

The institution of barber is a very old one in India. Usually barbers belong to a hereditary caste or clan, variously called **Mangali, Vostaad, Hajjam, Nayee, or Nayi-brahmin**. They point out, since they take part in "purifying and cleaning" for everybody, they can jolly well call themselves Brahmin. [The Brahmin dominant and enjoyed superior status and facilities in traditional society]

FINDINGS

“The Human being is a creation of God, But the Barber create fair human being” ‘The hair styling is a fantastic system of beauties of human being, do not insult to the Barber’.



A barber basically settled in village and attached all life parts with rural upper, middle castes. The publics paid gain every harvesting like food grains, vegetables, fruits, cereals, but no particular income or source to them. Some time they selected villages for the work, surrounding villages distributed to different barber families. That is strictly practiced. The barber give a service to allotted villages peoples, and getting a gain from that village peoples.

But they had given service to only upper Castes, farmers, priests, but not to lower [Shudras, or Untouchables.]



The barber caste, which is widespread in northern India. Because of the ambulatory nature of the profession, which requires going to patron houses, the barber plays an important part in village life, spreading news and matchmaking. Certain castes assign a role to the barber in their domestic rituals. [literally arrangement of the hair

tuft] also known as **choulam** or **mundana** [literally, tonsure] is the ceremony of cutting child's hair for first time.



In the child's third or fifth year, the head is shaved, leaving behind a small tuft of hair. Second the youngster first shave also very sacred. Samskara is a peculiar excellence accruing from the performance of the rites ordained [by the sutras] an excellence residing either in the soul or in the body.



Then the Barber got good respect from that family and getting valuable gifts also. Without Barber service the Samskara did not complete. Nevertheless, the barber's social position is low. Because the upper caste peoples consider that is degrade job. **In India the noble profession of traditional barber is one that is passed down from father to son.** Barber is closed his work on Tuesdays. However, **when the works are open, the Barber turns into a local meeting point** where customers come in the morning for a shave, and to catch up with one another. Often a family will opt for one specific barber, to which all of its future male generations will stay loyal customers. In traditionally family members often meet to barber which means once a week. But kids, boys, and youths meet to him at leisure or festival time.



If kids or boys found a barber in his village, or his street runaway from house. The barber visit to village some time twice a month or once, he carrying a **small wooden box or cotton, leather bag** and keep his scissors, razor, lister, brush, comb, small bowl, scrub stone, broke or new mirror, till at the time grow long hair on head, the kids runaway because, the cutting hair stick around the neck, then the kids scratching, and screeching..

Some time the seizer also scratch, other hand the smoking of barber.



The hair style trimmed only two styles such as the leaders or married males has been one style, and kids, youngsters has been another style. The married and leader of the family has trimmed his hair by scissors around the head, and shaved by razor, but kids and youths trimmed by lister and no shave to kids but some youths got shave by razor. But different hair styles like curly hair, long hair, short hair, silky hair, wavy hair, plentiful hair, scanty hair. **No hair dye in traditional barber system.**

Especially the barber busy in Sunday & Monday because Sunday holiday and Monday first day of the weak in Indian society.



Trimming and styling the hair of men, shaving them, and shaping their beards, sideburns, and moustaches. **Different styles of moustaches and beards, like Hitler style, Charley Chaplin style, military man style, wrestling man style, police man, Defedar style, [Head constable] Zamindar style [land lord].** He gives service to all types peoples, like patient, lousy, healthy man, rich and poor, owner and labour, haves and have-nots. But no service to untouchables or low class peoples.

When the public's going outside for the various purposes then if **barber come to in front to traveler along with wooden box [his job material box] that is fruitful to traveler**, if he come without box that is sinful to traveler. That is one of the predictions of orthodox peoples.



In leisure time the barber busy in cultivating, some barbers has own agriculture land and some barbers cultivating under the tenant system. But there is no alternative work to them. He was full busy at the festival, fairs and fairs day, occasional sacraments time. But he became unemployed in some season. The barber has important role in society. The caste panchayat use the barber when the panchayat give the judgment to guilty or punishment to guilty such as **excommunication or head shave** in front of publics then the barber must doing the head shave to guilty without any gain, that is one of the free service to society.

He lives in village along with family with all castes, His house built like a tent, hermitage.

The family members working like agriculture labour based on wage some time busy in his family works. They also enjoyed in village festivals, weekly fairs and fair day. But no entry to upper castes temples. Some time busy in hand crafts.



Theirs is a simple diet consisting of **wheat, rice, dhal, maize and some seasonal fruit. Root, green vegetables and potatoes are eaten daily** and for those who eat meat occasionally **fish, mutton or chicken and eggs.** Beef is

never eaten. Men and some women drink local alcohol though liquor is not socially acceptable. Men smoke cigarettes and bidi [dried and rolled tendu leaves] and also smoke some country hookah.

There are several **sub-communities** among barbers, usually regional in origin. These sub castes are found in many states. The Barber work is not only male work, female is also working. The job implicitly the next generation trained up by that job.

In modern time that is one of the profession and specific organization of community. The modern profession called as a “**Hair dress**” and “**Hairdressers**”. Who are not wonder Barbers like traditional Barbers from village to village. They settled in a particular location and his profession shop called “**Hair cutting Saloon**” or “**Men’s Beauty parlor**” ‘**Hair dressing center**’. The local or state government provides license facilities to that profession. That is one of the taxable job centers. Impact of so many reasons the profession become change in modern society.



The saloon centers has its own name that is belong to his favorite **film hero or god-goddess** the naming board hanging outside the center, and the naming board also printed by highly attracted digital color.

The interior center decorated by blinking lights, glasses, newly introduced instruments, **soaps, creams, foam creams, perfumery articles, facing herbals, massage oils, bleaching talcum**. The dresser attracted the customer through his polished speeches, and **majestic chairs, music speakers, news papers**.

- 8] Voluntary organizations / NGO
- 9] Economical Institutions
- 10] Various Government welfare programs

1] Sanskritization:- It is one of the imitating process in Indian society. Lower class or caste people imitating upper caste rituals, life styles, culture etc.. Because he expected superior status or position in society. once upon a time the society considered the barber job is one of low level service, but now-a-days it is one of the profitable respectable job, Because the traditional job converted as a modern job from modern youngsters.



2] Modernization / Westernization:-The Indian society practiced its traditional practices from two thousand years. Impact of British ruling or another administration system indirectly support and introduce its rituals, culture, life styles, dress styles, in Indian society. Automatically the youngsters to adopted western styles, dress, culture, etc.

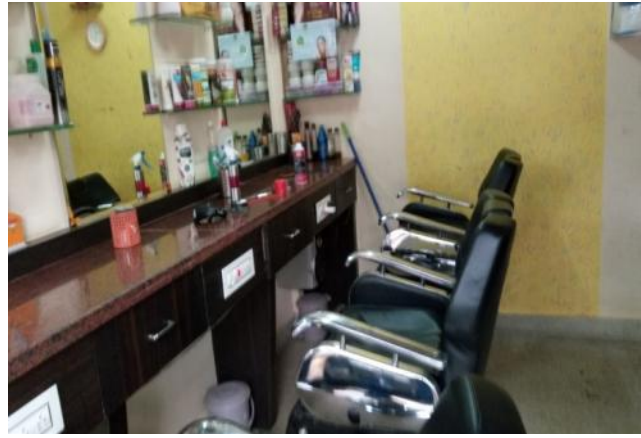


3] Transport / Communication:- The Indian traditional society suffer from transport and communication facilities. There is know any different life styles, jobs, relations, contacts. They are living under the some common procedures. Impact of Industrialization, new inventions support to introduce a new transports, which is create contact with another developed society styles, culture, and jobs. Other hand the communication also create contacts with new youngsters. Automatically the new concepts exchange between old and new generations.

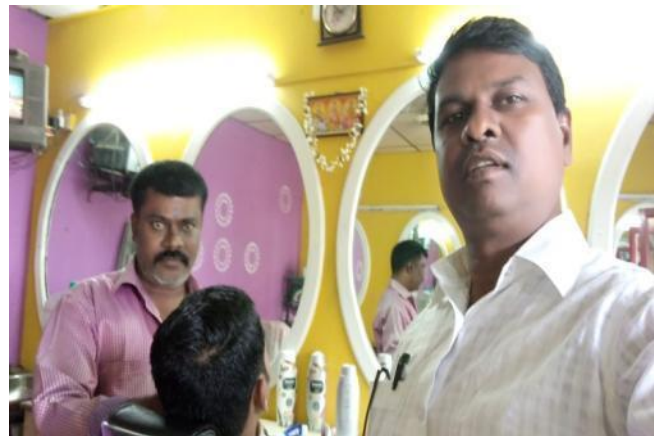


4] Industrialization / Technology:- impact of industrial revolution the new scientists, researchers invention variety machines, tools, equipments, materials, these are created curiosity among the youths. Similarly the barber youngster adopted new equipments in his job for the attraction of customers.

And the new technology attracted the customers especially the youths, those who are interested in new fashion and style they are going to new **‘hair dress centers’** or **“Men beauty parlor”**



5] Education system:-In Indian society the education facilities reserved for only upper castes. The lower castes suffer from that facility from two thousand years. The different western ruling system introduced new educational institution, missionaries. These were provide open opportunities to all without any discrimination. Those who are getting new education facilities they got good knowledge, job, skill. Automatically the young generation moving in the direction of modern styles.



6] Mass Medias:- The traditional job , culture, life style, system will change in modern society. Because the traditional society practiced old and rigid norms, opinions, ways. But the youths expected free from rigid concepts. Impact of mass medias like, News papers, Movies, Videos, internets, facebook, watsup, twitter, etc..and other webs introduced so many modern facilities. Now a days every human being like a press reporter the social web provide more opportunities to user.

The public can express his opinion about incidents, events, developments, changes, styles, culture etc. Those who are interested or suffered from rigid norms they will going in the direction of modern styles. Especially the traditional barber adopted modern system in his job.



SEER 'THREATENS' KARNATAKA CM SIDDARAMAIAH

Bangalore Mirror Bureau | Updated: Mar 11, 2017, 01.00 AM IST A pre-budget meeting by CM Siddaramaiah with various stakeholders at Shaktibhavan on Friday saw a religious leader threatening the CM, demanding Rs 2 crore grant to his math. Annadana Bharati Swamiji of Hadapada Appanna Math demanded that he give the math Rs 2 crore grant.

“Give our math a grant of Rs 2 crore, Mr CM. Otherwise, I will protest against you at this spot itself,” the seer threatened. An annoyed CM responded, “Hello Swamiji, listen to me. We will not be bogged down by any strike!” Not to be cowed down, the swamiji again shot back, “Last time you promised to release funds but in reality there were no grants. What have you thought of yourselves? If you do not give this time, I will sit on protest here.”

Annadana Swamiji said, “CM has agreed to grant Rs 2 crore for math activities and I have faith in him too.”



7] Associations / Organizations:- The Barber working independently in his own locality, he getting less gain instead of his service. He does not questioning about gain from benefishier. He exploited and oppressed by upper caste, priest, land lords and another publics. But now-a-days he is a member in association. The association fixed the cost to various services, the public's if he interest in such cost he can take service otherwise service is not available.

The Barber organizations fight against exploitation and injustice. That is protest against local, state and central government for the basic facilities, government opportunities, and protection from the violence.



8] Voluntary organizations / NGO:- Once upon a time the Barber living under the illiteracy, ignorance, superstitions, but now-a-days so many voluntary organizations take responsible for the uplptment of suffered.

NGO provide education facilities, housing facilities, job training facilities. The Barber got good awareness about modern life styles. So many youngsters got skill working trainings and they improved available opportunities.

The NGO's provide economic loan facilities through the national bank, co-operative societies, for the self employment or improvement of his job or alternative profitable jobs.

Once upon a time 'Swamiji' reserved for the only the upper caste, But now-a-days "HADAPADA HAPANNA" priest or Swamiji for the barber caste in Lingasur, Manvi, Raichur District Karnataka.. Honorable Swamiji also try to development of his society through the providing education facilities, and teaching about out coming solutions from blind beliefs-practices.



9] **Economical Institutions:-** The traditional barber moving in direction of upward, So many economical institutions has been support to him for the improvement of economical life. Nationalized Banks, Commercial Banks, Co-operative societies of communities.. etc will give loan facilities under less interest and easy

installment, the youngsters of barber getting economical helps from such institutions, they decorate his service center, and purchasing new equipments, cosmetics, giving a modern service to publics.

Under that scheme he improved in job income, involving in saving of earning, along with family development.



10] Various Government welfare programs:- Now-a-days the state and central government introduced various programs for the improvement of poor and needy peoples. Impact the traditional barber also getting such facilities, The government provide modern, technical self employment trainings, skill work opportunities, provide job material, or equipments, introduced new field works.

The barber service is not only hair cutting job. Now-a-days it is consisted different services supporting health improvement therapy. So the hair cutting saloons became a gents beauty parlor, style centers, cosmologists center, etc.



CONCLUSION

The traditional Barber or modern Barber they are as a pillar to our society, He was a part of society, he essential not only for the hair cutting or shaving, he is essential for the unity of society. The division of labor in the society is very meaningful system. The barber some time took place agriculture, hand crafts, harvestings works, sacraments, religious ceremonies, and as a transformer of social events like fairs, festivals, marriage functions. He is giving traditional medicine treatment to patients, musicians, and ambassador in traditional society he circulate the social messages from society to society or family to family.

Now-a-days also continued some traditional jobs and responsible, but impact of **LPG [Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization]** the Barber service adopted another caste, religious peoples. But they suffer from so many facilities or opportunities. They are part of our society with us, and we must support, respect to them without harassment, insult, and use of respectable languages.



The central and state government provides housing facilities, self employment, economic helps, support to his agricultural products, and provide reservation opportunities in government, public sector, establishment of separate Board for improvement. Support to research studies, provide financial helps to research centers and researcher, for the study of barber and his jobs and his social activities.

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