

The relation between the kinship systems and health of the Raglai People in Khanh Phu commune, Khanh Hoa province

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By the Anthropology method of this study presents the relationship between kinship systems and the health of people Raglai in Khanh Phu commune, Khanh Hoa province. This research focused on 5 questions: The Raglai has many different lines? How is the marriage relationship's rule of the Raglai? The Raglai's marriage relationship is external or paternal? People are in the same lines could get married or not? How these factors are affected to the Raglai's health? Through materials of our survey from 2010 up to now shows out the Raglai in Vietnam has 5 large family lines including Pinang (palm tree line), Champalaik (line of forest vines), Kato (line of sorghum tree), Purpu (bone -ask line of kitchen), Batau Asah (whetstone line) ... Each of them there are many different small lines. Particularly, Raglai's communities in Khanh Phu are the Pinang with many different small lines such as *Pinang ugha*, *Pinang patei*, *Pinang yawai* ... The main married relationship of the Raglai's is paternal which means they get married among people who belong to the Pinang lines. The marriage form, which is called "mikwa data muen" meaning a sister's son and a brother's daughter in the same family gets married each other are still popular. As the result of the survey regarding to family structure and its marriage relationship of 30 spouses in the same line in Phu Khanh, its finding show that several children who were born from those these marriage cases are weak. According to the statistics indicated most of children of these couples are illness. There are some cases being genetic diseases or infectious diseases in to 3 generations. Case 1 showed that, if a grandfather was descendants of heart disease, his son and daughter or his grandchildren is infected with heart disease too; in case 2, if the grandfather was drowsy disease (memory abnormal development), his son and daughter or his grandchildren were also bleary; in case 3, when the grandfather or the grandmother was tuberculosis, their grandchildren also were tuberculosis... The list of people, who were tested and reported G6PD enzyme deficiency by Khanh Phu Malaria Research Team, fell into the cases of families regarding to paternal married relationship. Thus, family structure, especially the inner race marriage or marriage among people who are blood relationship is still common in the Phu Khanh Raglai at the present. This is one of the causes affecting the health of the Raglai's communities in Khanh Phu nowadays.