

Unit-II

FAMILY-MARRIAGE- KINSHIP

- Polyandry 0= $\triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle$

Eg: Yorube
Tibet
Nair

- Polygyny
 $\triangle = 0000$ Eg: Eskimo
Toda
gond
Nair

Masari
Bantu

- Wester Mark

Polygyny

Causes:

- i. Enforced celibacy
 - ii. Need for more children
 - iii. Social prestige
 - iv. Economic necessity
 - v. Sexual variety.
- Companiate Marriage
 - Marriage on understanding that when no children , marriage can be dissolved.
 - Experimental Marriage
Compatibility is ascertained before marriage

- Sororal Polygyny $\triangle = \overline{000}$

0= $\triangle \triangle \triangle$

{ Marriage of man with several sister
Exclusive for Tamil Culture (South India)}

Eg)!-Ahirs - Levirate (Eg:- Ahirs of Haryana
- of Haryana Marriage of childless widow
- Jhat
-Gujjal
- Kudayns of karnataka

- Exogamy
Prohibited mgg/.
- Consanguine (Endogamy)

Exogamy Types

- Gotra
- Pravar – (religious exegamy)
- Village

- Pinda (or) sapinde.
- Endogamy
 - Within their own caste, tribe, group or community
- Marriage
 - Marriage is a purificatory ceremony
 - Obligatory for every Hindu.
 - Sacrament for Hindus.
 - Contract for muslims
 - Religious duty for Christians.
- Hindu Marriage act (1955)
 - Regulated Hindu Marriage with Legal divorce.
- Saptapadi
 - Essential condition for Hindu Marriage to be complete and Binding under law.
- 1954 → Secular and civil Marriage
- Reasons for divorce in western society
 - Individualization
 - Pursuit of Happiness
 - Strict control of sexual relation Outside marriage

-> Kingsley Davis About (family)



- Group of person
- Based on consanguinity so that kin to one another

FAMILY

- Historical Method

Karl Marx

- Structural Method

->

Murdock

→ Kingsley davis

→ Structural Method

-> McIver and Page

- i. Universality, Emotionality and limited size
- ii. Permanent as well as temperature
- iii. Social regulation of Behavior pattern
- iv. Influence of Social environment
- v. Sense of responsibility

- ➔ MatriLocal Family
(female dominance)
(Eg):- Gano, Khasi, Tribes of India

- Murdock

 (structural approach)
Debates nuclear family

Husband

Wife

Unmarried children

family of Orientation

Family of Process
- Function of Family

Kingsley davis

 (RMPS)

Reproduction
Maintenance
Placement
Socialization

➔ Functions of Family

- McIver & Page

 Essential Functions
 - a. satisfaction of sexual needs
 - b. procreation and nearly of children
 - c. Provision of home & affection
- Non essential Functions
 - a. Economic functions
 - b. Property and division of Labor
 - c. Health and recreation
 - d. Civic and religions functions

➔

K.M. Kapadia

 (Indian Sociologist)

Studied Kishangari Village
(U.P.)

- Indian Joint Family System is Changing towards nuclear family.

➔ Factors - For Disintegration of Joint Family Sys.

- i. Industrialization
 - ii. Transport and Communication
 - iii. Urbanization
 - iv. Individualistic Philosophy of Life
- In India – large and joint Family System are Still Followed.

->

Iravathy Karvae

C.K.M. Kapadia

Studied Kinship System in India

→ Base of kinship

By

Harry N. Johnson

- i.
- ii. Generation
- iii. Closeness
- iv. Blood relations
- v. Division into branches
- vi. Binding thread of relations.

-> L. H. Morgan

Classified in terms of classified and descriptive

(1. barbarian

2. slavery

3. civilization

Technological evolutionist)

(ef):- Uncle

(Eg):- father

-> Teknonymy -> coined by Tylor

Couvade

→ Avunculate.

giving importance to maternal uncle.

Amitate -> giving importance to father's sister.

→ Descent

- Prescribes inheritance of property
- Succession of titles of rank.

→ Double Descent

by

Murdock

Patrilineal & Matrilineal descent applied together, not alternatively in combinations, their joint applied is double descent.

→ Lineage:

- i. Descendants of one line
- ii. Who know the genoligicel relations
- iii. Recognized obligation to one another

→ Kindred.

- Consanguine kin group.
- The membership of which is defined by bilateral rule of descent.

→ Clan.

- Consist of families, bound to one another by unilocal rule of residence.
- Unilinear rule of descent
- Sense of solidarity.

→ Wester Mark

(Marriage)

- i. More or less durable connection of male & female.
- ii. Lasting beyond The mere act of propagation till after the birth of offspring.

→ Lundber

Marriage

- i. rights and duties
- ii. privileges of Husband & wife.

→ H. M. Johnson

- Stable relationship
- Husband & wife in the community court lasting existence.
- Sex gratification & procreation

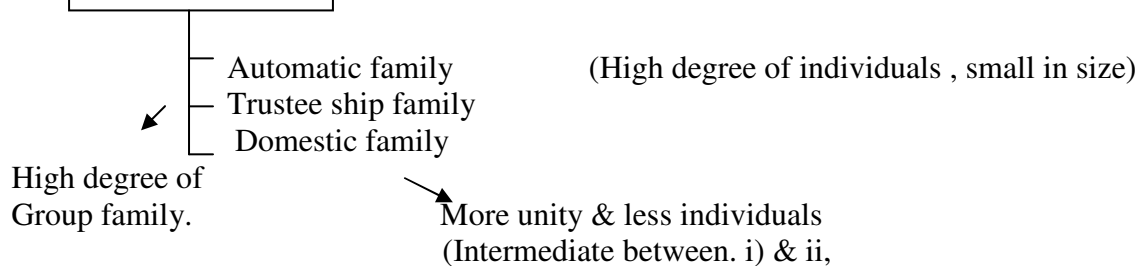
→ McIver

(family).

- Sex relation sufficient & precise
- Enduring and upbringing of children

-> Agburn & nimkoff → Book technology and the changing family
Family as a dynasty.

-> Zimmerman



-> David Cooper

Book → Death of family.

- Bombay prevention of bigamous prevention act 1946
 - enforced monogamy in Bombay
- Bombay Hindu divorce. Act 1947

UNSTABLE FAMILY

First used by

Leplay

studied → European working class family

FAMILY DISORGANISATION

Coined by

'William J. Good'

('role strain')

->

Robert K. Merton

&

Laisbe

(work)"Contemporary social problem"

->

I. P. Desai

Studied mahua town. Gujarath.

Study of family in small town in sawrashtra

- Joint family system may be only a very smong remains.

->

K.M. Kapadia

Studied 513 graduates sec. school teacher in Bombay state.

61% in favour of joint family

->

I.P. kapadia

(IOUE)

Reasons for the existence of

- i. Illness (or) Unemployment
- ii. Old age
- iii. Unemployment
- iv. Assistance to good education.

→

K. M. Kapadia

(SEQ)

- i. Arrangements for social security
- ii. Economic burdens is shared
- iii. Certain Desirable qualities in the individuals

->

Murdok

Book



Evolution Of social organization (shared II types).

An Ethnographic curiosity.

->

Lowe and Kirchhoff

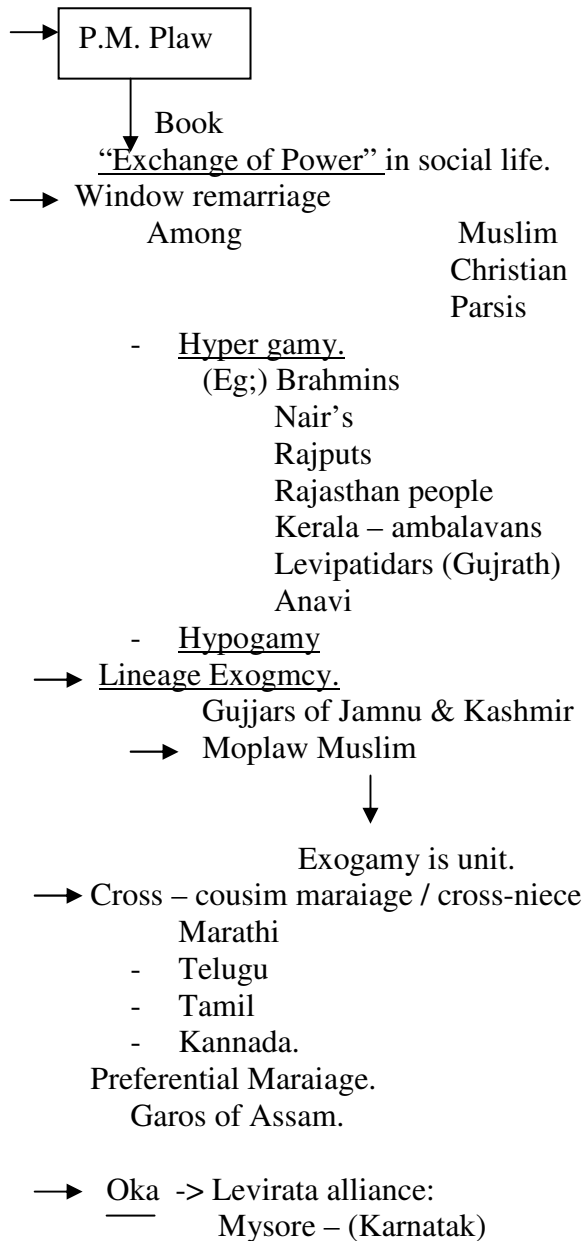
- Distinguished 4 types of kinship based on report treatment of parented generation.

-

Levi Strauss

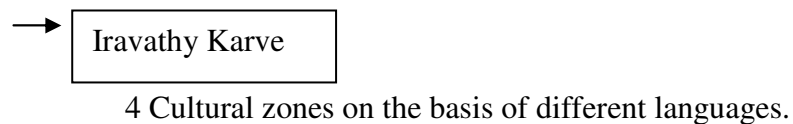
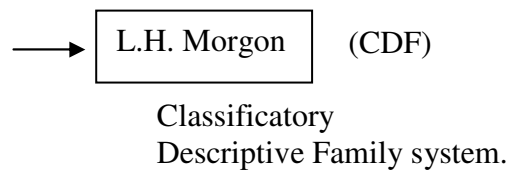
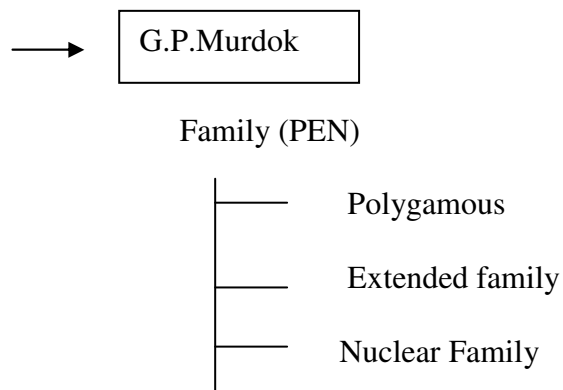
(structural anthropologist),

To attempted to show basic the basic structure of kinship a logical scheme in terms of change of women bt social groups.



Pauline Kolenda

- Classified 5 types of Nuclear family (NY)
 - i. Nuclear Family (NF)
 - ii. Supplemented NF
 - iii. Sub nuclear Family .
 - iv. Supplemented Sub nuclear family.
 - v. Single Person household.
 - vi.
- Joint Family 7 Types (JF)
 - i. Joint Family
 - ii. Collateral JF
 - iii. Supplemented collateral JF
 - iv. Lineal JF
 - v. Supplemented Lineal JF
 - vi. Lineal collateral JF
 - vii. Supplemented Lineal collateral JF.



- [No west zone]
- North Cultured Zone
 - Center Cultured zone
 - Dravidian (or) South zone
 - Eastern Zone (or) Austric Mundari languages



A.C. Mayor

- All gifts given by one is mother's brother called 'Mamero' .
- All gifts given by one is Agnite call



'Ban'



Michael Anderson

- Household structure & industrial revolution
- The early stage industrialization England Strengthened Kinship the beyond nuclear family.

➔ Dudh Lautana (Cross Couse Marriage prevalent among Gondi (M.P.) central India



I.P Desai

Family – 5 Types.

- Nuclear family (which is separate items of residence & functions).
- Functional Joint Family.
- Functionally and substantially Joint Family (Property)
- Margi nary Joint family (which is joint in residence two generation only).
- Traditional Joint family 3 or more generations.



K.M. Kapadia

- Nuclear family : unmarried son
- Nuclear family : married son
- Lineal joint family
- Collateral joint family
- Family : unmarried sister than children



Chattopathyay

3 types of family

- Simple
- Compound
- Composite

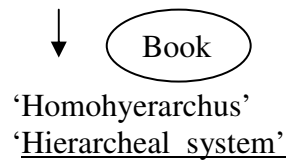
- **Isogamy.**

Coined by

Lewis Dumant



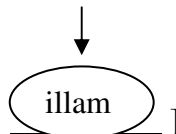
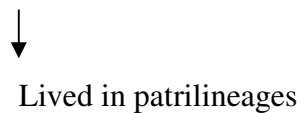
bt equal status.
(eg):- Piramalai – Kaller of Madurai District.



→ **Uxorilocal residence.**

- Matrilineal society
It is staying e wife in her house.
(Eg):- Malabar descendents.

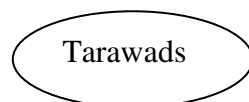
[Nambothri Brahmins



- Kodagus (follows levirate)
Studied by M. N. Srinivas
Place → coorge, Mysore.

Patrilineel society
Live in oka consisting. of all Descendents thro' male Line only.

Matrilineages of Nairs called



Consists of all descendents Of all female lines.

-> **Kasis of Assam**

also matrilineal; but Residence differ from Nair.

-Teknonomy!

(acc' g to Tylor)

Till child is born -> matrilocall residence
then people move to new house called neolocal residence

-> **Ultinco genicher.**

Prevalent in khasis.

(youngest daughter of mother)

-> **obsorilocal.**

-> **Nair women.**

Inherit the immovable property

-> **Matrilineal**

- Moplas
- ophopi nairs
- Lakshadureep islanders
- Trobriande islanders

(Mallinoski – studied)

‘Tarawad’ -> Managed by Karnavan- Maternal unclc.
Elder son.

-> **Geniter.**

Biological fatherhood.

patter.

Connots the social fatherhood

‘Bow and Ar row’ ceremony

Todas ↗

To determine the Social & legal fatherhood

Oka -> Membership -> ascribed status.

-> **Murdock**

Independent & coneposite nuclear family.

→ Zatruga

Yugeslovian term of extended family

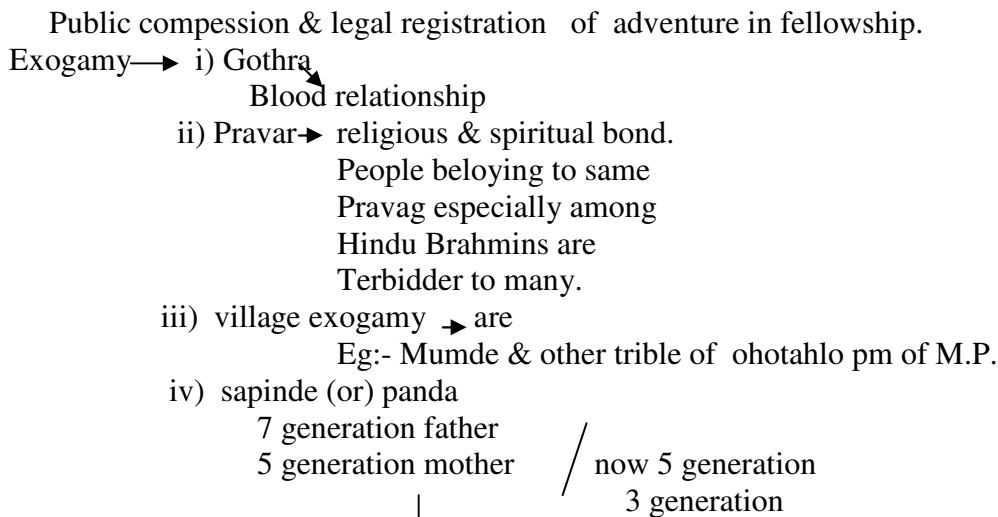
- **Muradock & Burgers** → structured Aspect of family.

- **Ogburn, Zimmer man, Kindsley Davis** } → Functional aspect Of family.

- **Mallinoski**

Marriage as a contract for the production & maintenance of children.

→ **Ernst R. Grous**

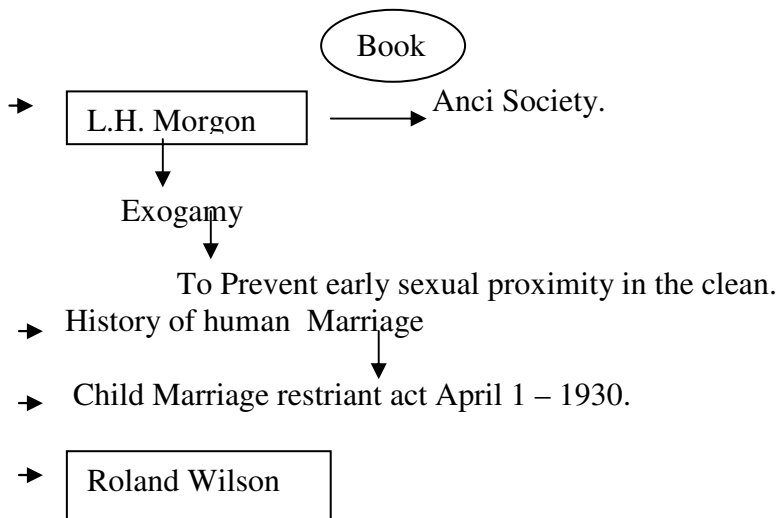


covaude
Coude → formed in many priminte
(Tylon) tribes like khasi & Toda.

Husband lead a life of an invalid already in his wife whenever she give birth to a child.

→ Kula and Kinship

- i) are closely related.
- ii) Propounder of Rule or Gothra are mythical man or rishi or animal.
- iii) Rule or gothre may also function count the knowledge of the Family like relationships.
- commission of sathi 1829 (William Bentick)
- Dowry Prohibition 1961.
- Hindu succession act 1957.



Muslim Marriage is a correct for the purpose of residing sexual into course and procreation of children.

- Muta Marriage
Among Muslim → Temporary family of marriage
- 1869 → Indian Christian divorce act.
Kuleen Vivaha → residency to marriage High Status.

Anuloma	→ Hypergamy
Pratiloma	→ Hypogamy

- polyandry
tribe of Tibet
Sikkim
Ladakh
- Polygyny
Babylonians & Hebrews
- Monogamy
Monogamy only true type of marriage.

Caste/Tribe	Gothra
i. Rajput. ii. Southern India iii. Brahmins of vaishyas iv. Lower caste of north india	i) Nuke Intiperu Gothra Kul.

‘Word’ Hindu under Hindu marriage act 1955 is:

- all followers of Hindu religions
- Buddhists, jains & Sikhs
- Any person is not a Christian, Muslim, parsi (or) Jew.

Books.

- Hindu Social organization → P.N. Prabhu
- The Holy family → Karl Marx & Engels
- Kinship & marriage → Robins Fox
- African system of kinship & marriage → Radcliffe Brown.

Kinship → term-used by
(Eg.) Avoidance.

L.H. Morgan

- Murdock & Radliff brown - To prevent serious troubles between relations.
- Murdock
 - Every adult in every human society is generally related to 2 nuclear Family
 - Orientation
 - Procreation
- Hepu
 - Used for father's father
 - Mother's father
 - Mother's father
 - Wife's father
 - Wife's brother
 - Is kuki tribe.
- Talcott parsons
 - observed that family has become on the macroscopic levels.
 - almost completely functionless.
- 2 functions of family
 - Primary socialisation
 - Adult stabilization
- > Confucious
 - “ if you want to improve society improve your society
- > L.H. Morgon
 - Matriarchal family was early form of family.
- > Ogburn& Nimkoff
 - Family as affect ional, economic, procreational, protective religious And educational.
- Ancient Indian Law
 - (Menu)
 - Sexual Satisfaction- aim of family.
- K.M. Panikar
 - Neither Caste nor the joint family has base in Hinduism.

-System Integration & Social Integration.

↓
Coined by David Lockwood

Social integration -> Principle by individuals or actors are related to one another by society.

System integration -> relationship but parts of society & social system.

→ Parson Vs Merton → Ref. group

↙ Motivation orientation

- both used concepts like role group etc.
- Considered psychological factor in analysis &
- Comprehensive theory of social structure & social system

Merton → Father of neofunctional auonie deviances

Parson → Mother equalibrition Homeostasis.

Tradition - > related to speial occasim

Custom -> organized term of social behaviour & Repetation

Concept of style
Of life } → Robert Redfield

M.E. Opler → Cultural Themes.

Paradigm
(model) } → middle image Theory.

Morton

General, Abstrat theory → Parsons.

- Status set (or) Multiple role.
- Role conflict -> Incompatability.
- Role -> expected behaviour.

Role strain -> Williajm Good

→ Conspicevous consumption } → Weblon
Leisure class }

Family

Adult personality stabilisation -T.Parsons

Acts:

- ★ Hindu marriage Cut – 1955
- ★ Special marriage Cut – 1954
- ★ Converts marriage Dissoluted act – 1866
- ★ In Divorce act – 1869
- ★ In Christian marriage act – 1872
- ★ The Kazis act – 1880
- ★ The In Succession act – 1925
- ★ Child marriage Restraint act – 1929 → {female – 14, male – 17}
- ★ Amended – 178 {male – 21, female – 18}
- ★ Passis marriage & Divorce act – 1936
- ★ Dissolution Of Muslim marriage Act – 1939
- ★ The adoption & maintenance act – 1956
- ★ Foreign marriage Act – 1969
- ★ Muslim women protection of rights & divorce act – 1986

Joking Relationship:

- ✓ Mutual reciprocity
- ✓ Potential sexual relationship
- ✓ Radchiff Brown → have symbiotic mean'g
- ✓ Opposite to this → avoidance relationship
- ✓ Avoidance relationship → tike taboo
→ Prevents sexual relationship

International relationship

W. H. Bailey
Mayor
Macolcim Marriot

Attributional approach:

G. s. Ghurye
J. s. Hutton
M.N. Srinivas

Clan – sib:

Clan → Combined of few hineages, Decent traced thru a mythical ancestors practice exogamy.

Family – lineage – clan – phratry – moiety

Murdock → Rescued for a localised descent group.

Sib → all unilineal group.
 Phratry → Group's of clans.
 Molarity → clans divided into 2 phratry.

Descent approach:

✓ k. Gough → "Nair Tribe"
 1st Systematic Study.

- ✓ T. N. Madan
- ✓ A. C. Mayor
- ✓ Oscar Lewis.

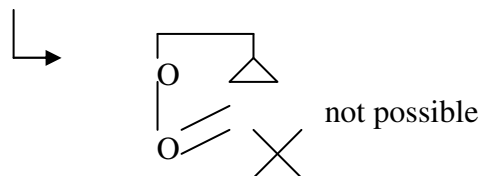
Alliance approach: (opposite to descent approach)

- ✓ Lewis Dumont – structure Theory of kinship.

R. Brown Concept
 → Complementary filiation

The relationship below a father & son in the case of patrilineal society. The person's relationship with his mother's brother is to be understood by the idea of filiation. On mother's side are the principle of complementary filiation.

L.H. Morgan → Dravidian kinship → Terminology as consistent & Symmetrical.
 In Nairs matrilineal society.



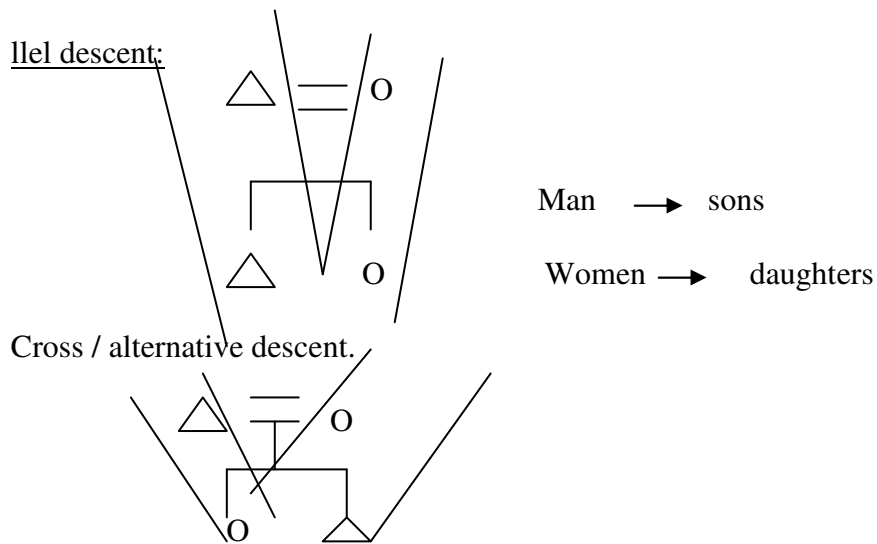
Nambudri Brahmins → Patrilineal society.
 (Nambudri) △ = O (Nair)

⇒ Sambandam marriage.

Double Unilineal society: bilineal / deo lineal
 → Trace both.

Cognatic (bilateral):

Attributes, transmits, equally thru both parents.



k. Gough

→ Unity of himage with the corporate rights on land.

T.N. Madan

Sociology → “Kashmir Brahmits.”

Marriage rights. (Hindu marriage)

Kanyadhan (△)
↓
O = △

Panigraphna

↓
Agriparinaya (around the fire)

↓
Lajahome (Powering grains on fire)

↓
Sapthapathy.

Sikh mggl.

Anandhkari (shabed)

Muslim mggl.

→ nikha

→ thalaq → divorce

-> khul / khol → voluntary divorce.

Nairs of central kerala – follow the practice of visiting husbands.

Neo-local family:

Separate residence – husband & wife.

Khasi tribe:

✓ Pure monogamy

✓ No sorority, levirate, hypergamy, polygamy, polygyny.

Family, Marriage, Kinship

Kinship:

→ Day to day language – kith & kin

Relationship by relation by
Mggl. blood.

→ Social recognition of biological ties -> kinship.

✓ Trobrianders: -> No social acceptance of father – child Relationship.

-> Matrilineal society.

✓ Africantribes -> mother –child relationship not acceptable socially

→ Putative Kinship (or) fictive kinship:

Anyone has No Biological relationship but has social relationship.

<imaginative relational.>

	Direct	Shared	
Sexuality	Husband-Wife AFFINITY	Co husband – Co. Wife	
sharhirag	M-S M-Dr	Br-Br	colletral -
Descent	F-S F-dr GF-GS CONSANGUINITY	Z-Z Br-Z	$1^0 \text{ of } 1' = 2^0$ $1^0 \text{ of } 2' = 3^0$ $2^0 \text{ of } 1' = 3^0$

1^0 lineal -> f – s/or

2^0 lineal -> $1'$ lineal of $1'$ lineal. -> GrF-Gson

1^0 colletral – Br-Br

2^0 Colletral -> Fr's Br.

Cousin



3^0 Colletral.
(1^0 of 2^0 colletral)

→ Agnate: hineage traced thru male lineal.
Uterine: hineage traced thru female line.
Cognate: hineage traced thru both line.

→ Strf/.al principles of kinship→

Robin fox

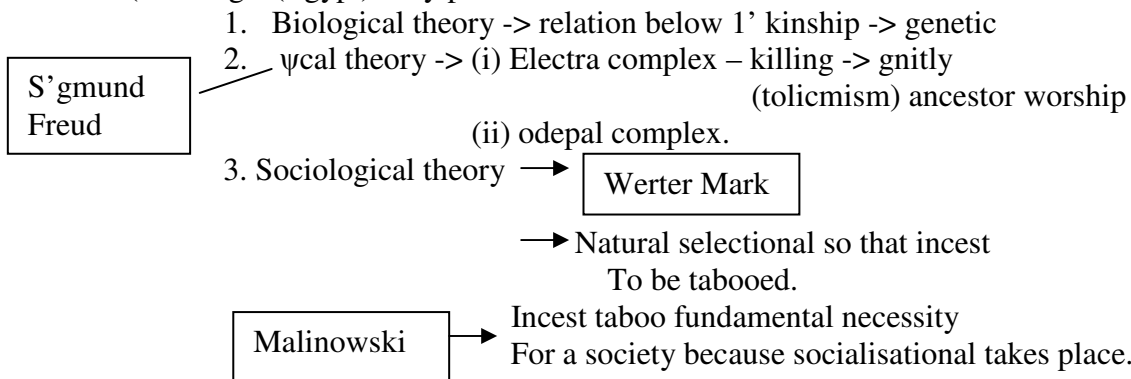
4 conditionals for survival of a group:

1. Adult member of opp. Sex for procreational.
2. Adequate no. of women.
3. Relationship below adult men & women should not be incestuous.

Incest → category of sexual relationship which is

Socially taboos. <relation below 1st kinship>.

(Pharougs (Egypt)-only practiced incest)



Kinship terminologies:

1st to study → L.H. Morgan

Prinritin to Mexln.
Clars to Deser.

1. Clasificatory → Consargnirs & affines → Same relationship
2. Descriptive → Exact term given to relationship

All primitive society are matrilineal.

W.H.R. Rivers

1. Classificatory.
2. Descriptive
3. Denotative → kinship terms are merged diffilt from lineal - colcefral merg'g.
Eg: Uncle.

(Wn society)

A.L. Kroeber

Kinship terms → identification. Tools
8 factors to clarsify kinship ternrs.

1. difficult in age
2. difficult in Gendrl
3. difficult in Generathl
4. difficult in Sex! Gendu of ego
5. difficult in geneler of link'g irdivle.
6. difficult in Consanguihis Vs Affire.
7. Lineal Vs colletrol
8. Life & death of kinship.

Grerentocrcey

↓
Eldes is supre

Studies final aspects of kinship term in synehronic point of view

Kinship ferm refers to understanding of working of society at large

Generalised the kinship terms → Principles of kinship structure

1. Principles of inequality of proximate generation (next)
2. Principles of unit of sib.

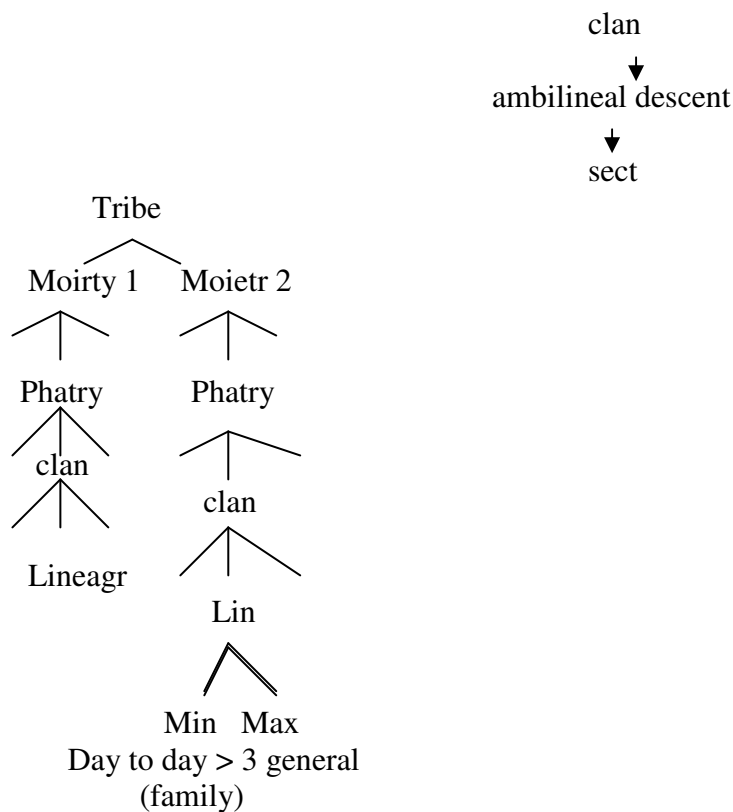
Non-analytic explanation of kinship term.

{ no clearer meaning attached to it. }

R.H. Lowie

1. Generational unity
2. Lineals are separated, collaterals are merged.
3. Lineals are separated, collaterals are bifurcated.
4. one of the collateral is merged with lineal & other collaterals one not merged.

Social Descent:

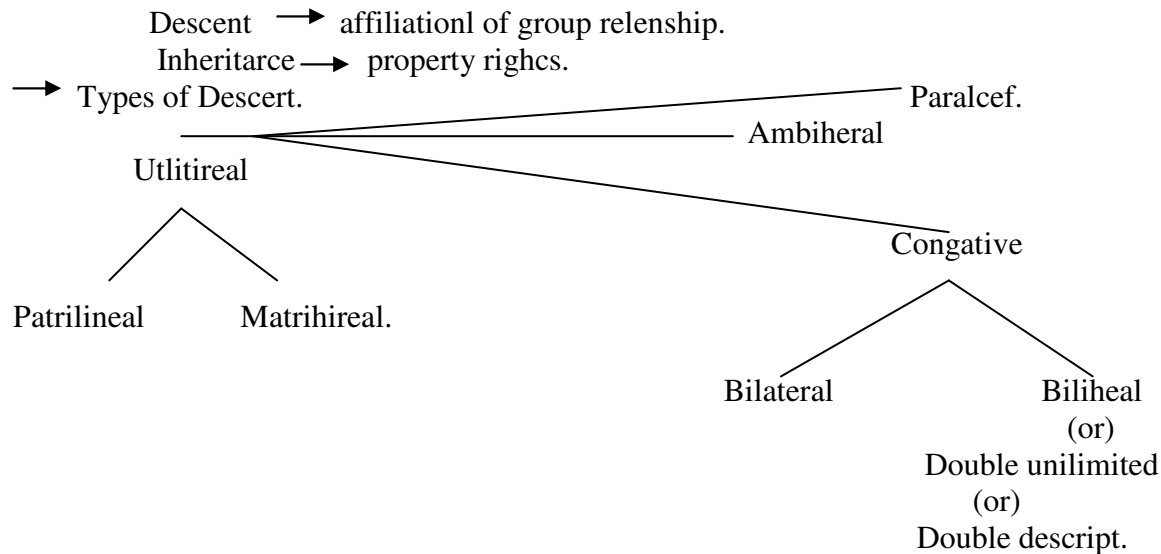


Social recognition of biological descent.

1. affiliation of group membership
2. office.
3. Social tie
4. property (movable, immovable, tangible / intangible)

W. H. R. Rivers

→ different blood descent & inheritance



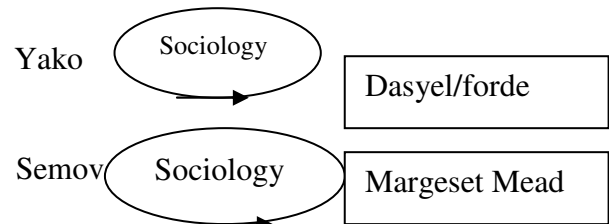
Eg:

- Modern society ✓ Bilateral : Symmetrical taking descent from both sides.
Yako ✓ Bilateral : as symmetrical taking descent from both sides.
Semovahs ✓ Imbilisheal: Choice of ego to take up descent from either of the side.

Sahor of parallel : son from father.
Brazil : Dr from mother.

✓ Sociology

James safer



Matrihiheal: Trobriandus

Patrihiheal – Namboodris

Veddar – Srilakka. <avoidanu rinshi below B-2>

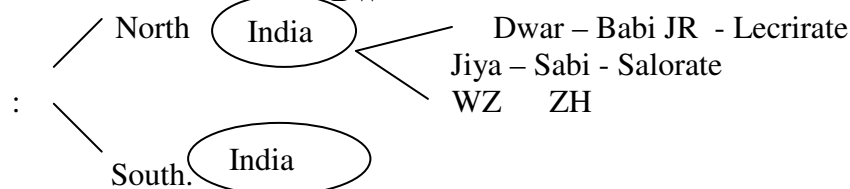
Tiyars -
Nayars - } Kerala
Moplahs - }

Bands – Karnataka.

HR - BW

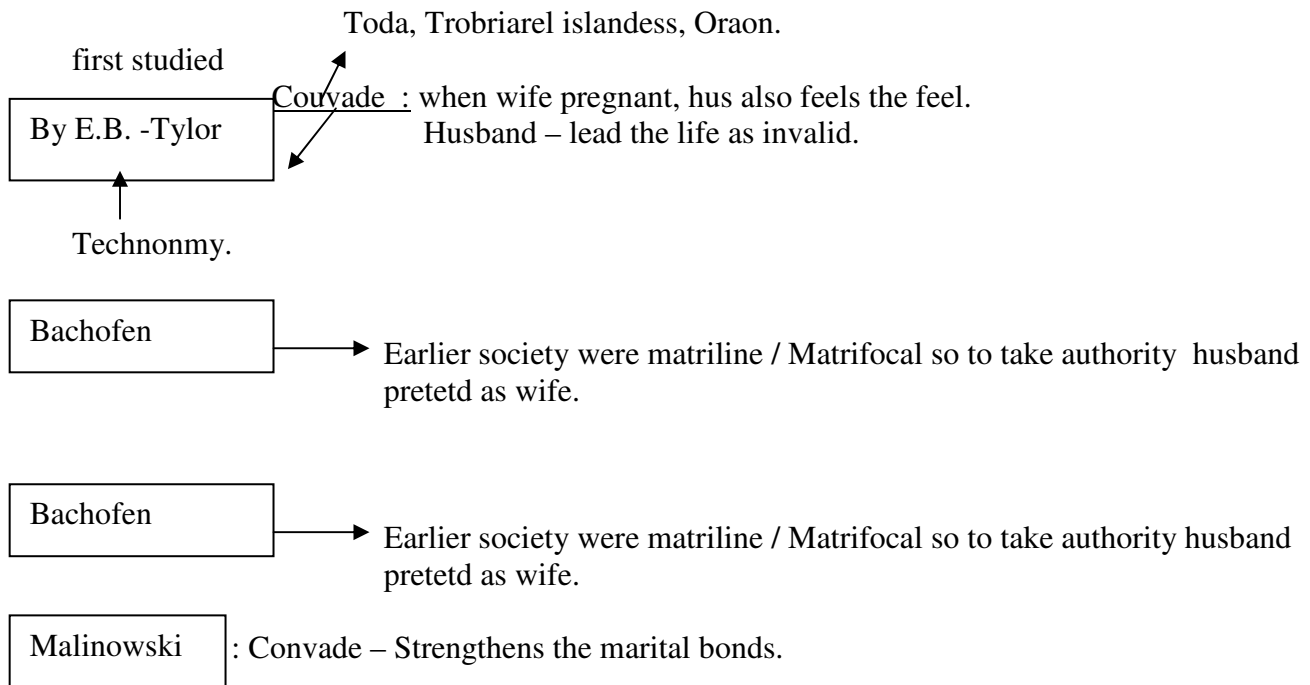
K/S Terms:

A.R.R. Brown



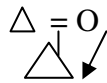
- ✓ Joking relationship: Below affinal relationship
Some norms can be deviated.

- ✓ Avoidance : Son-in-law – Mother – in law.
Dr – in – law – father – in – law.
<In traditional India → H.W avoidance.



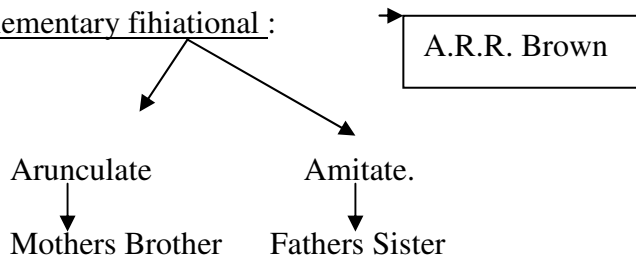
No direct term.

✓ Technonmy:



His father.

✓ Complementary fihational :



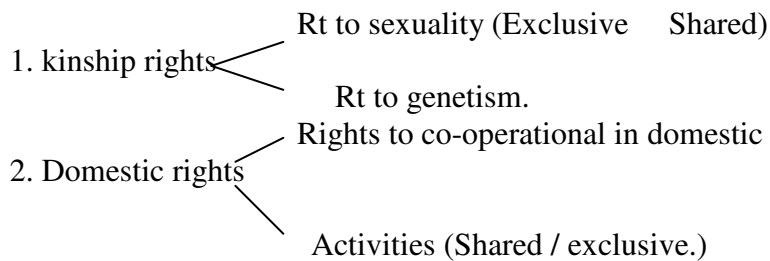
Residence:

- ✓ Virilocal
 - Patrilocal – Husband to F's Place.
 - Fratrilocal – Husband to Br's Place.
 - ✓ Uxorilocal
 - Matrilocal – Wife to Mothers Place.
 - Sororilocal – Wife to Sisters Place.
 - ✓ Amitalocal – Wife to Paternal amount
 - ✓ Avenulocal – Wife to Maternal cinle.
 - ✓ Ambilocal - Choice of ego.
 - ✓ Neolocal – Individend stay.
 - ✓ Bilocal – 6 months in one & 6 month in other.
- Family - Kingroup
- Household – Residence.

Marriage:

- refers to a social arrangement where by individuals & groups requires certain rights & duties.
- Refers to social recognition of affinal relation.

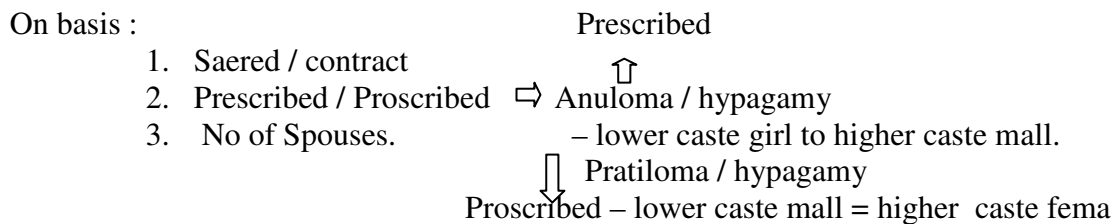
2 types of rights:



Rt. to Genelism:

1. Rt. to bio. Father (genitor)
2. Rt. to bio Mother (Genetrix)
3. Rt. to sociological fatherhood (Paternity)
4. Rt. to sociological motherhood (Maternity)
5. sociological father (Patel)
6. sociological Mother (Mater)

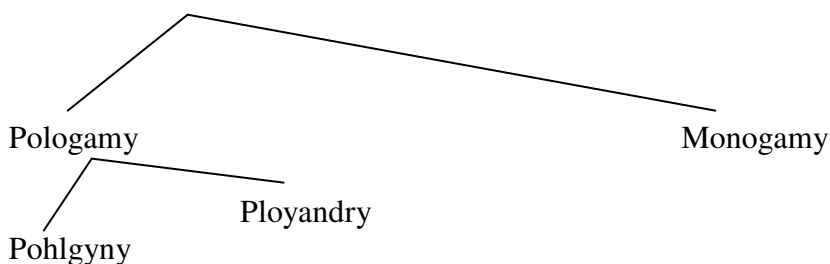
Classificational Of marriage .

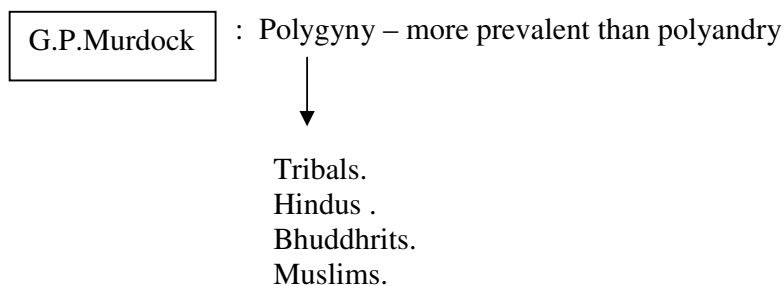
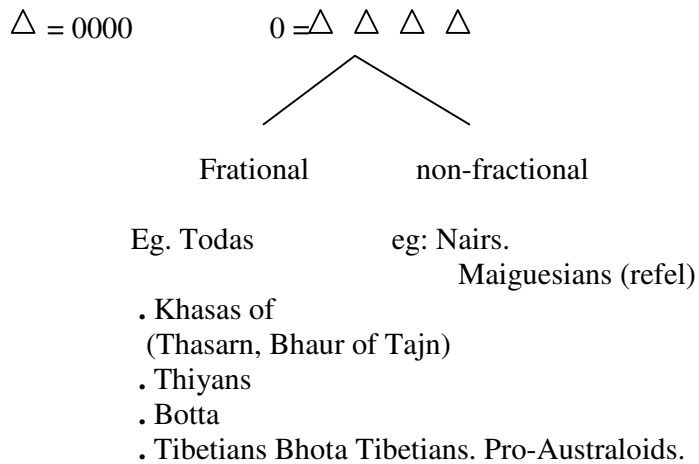


- ✓ Crousscousin marriage : south India

- Linking of individual of OPP. Sex.
 ✓ Parallel cousin marriage : → Islam
 Linking individual Of Same Sex.

No. of spouses

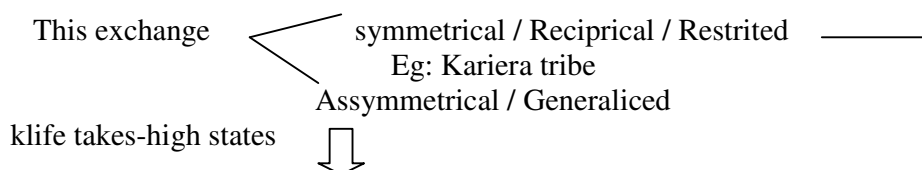
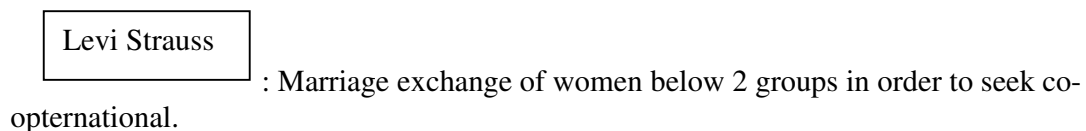




Forms Of Marriage:

1. Brahma - Most preferred – good conduct person
2. Daiva - gift daughter to a priest.
3. Arsha - B. groom give cow & inexchange of bride.
4. Prapaiya – father art as priest to practice Dharma .
5. old – wealthy man – marriage By purchase.
6. Rakshasa – capter 'g – Prescribed only for Kshatriyas.
7. Ponisasha – girl with unsound, infoxicated, or asleep.
8. Ganelasva – mutual consent

- ✓ St. line monogamy – Only once-marriage
- ✓ Serial monogamy - at one ptl. Of time there should be one pani.

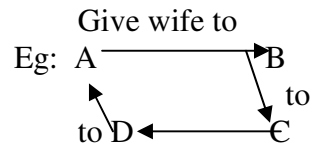


wife gives – low

Eg: Kashin tribe (Burma)

Diffuse below wife gives

& wife takes .



Cross cousin marriage

Delayed reciprocity. ←

✓ Marriage is exchange of women

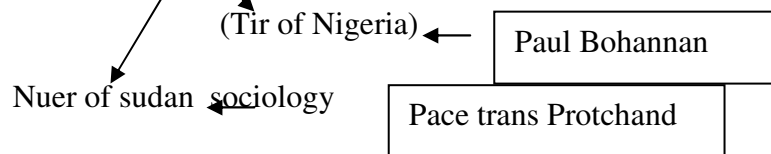
M.N. G\ Srinivas

- Dowry practice because of Hypogamous marriage
- In N.I hypergamy but not egalitarian

Indescent ,clan -> unilineal descent base on mythical ancestor

Lineage -> unilineal descent base on real

It is the lineage rather than clan involved in day today
Economy cooperation. Lineage fnsl. As political s/w. In
Case of acephalous society (headless society)
Lineage practice



Acts:

- 1829 - Sati abolition.
- 1856 - Widow remarriage
- 1870 - Prohibition of female infanticide
- 1872 - Native marriage Act (civil marriage act which prohibits
Child marriage But doesn't apply to Hindus & Muslims)
- 1872 - Special marriage Act – Permitted interreligious marriage
- 1891 - Age of consent act – Girls min age – 12 yrs
Boys min age – 14 yrs
<Sarada act 1929 - ↑ d Boys – 18
Girls – 14>
Child marriage-restraint (amended) act, 1978 -> Boys – 21
Girls – 18
- 1920 - Hindu inheritance act.
- 1925 - Indian Succession act.
- 1980 - Gains of learning act. <that is., to retain property
Acquired thru' self effort
This is also included in Hindu succession act, 1956>
- 1937 - Hindu Women's right to property act.

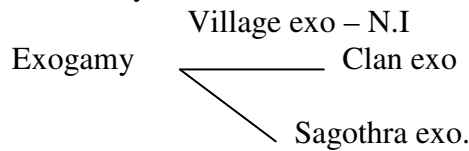
- 1937 - Shariat act
(for all muslims except Moplas)
- 1939 - Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act.
- 1936 - Parsi marriage & Divorce act.
- 1869 - I divorce act <for Christians>
- 1954 - Special marriage Act. Which allows inter-caste &
Inter religious marriage It also says that dissolution of secular marriage
Can be by mutual consent.
- 1955 - Hindu marriage Act abolished bigamy &
- 1956 - Hindu succession act
<Provides for Daughter as equal. Co-heir with son, abolishes discrimination/
w.r.t inheritance>
- 1969 - Foreignness marriage Act.
<provides – Ins can marry any foreigners>
- 1961 - abolition of dowry act
(amed) – 1986.
- 1961 - Maternity benefits act (amed) – 1976 to Cover women within ESI act, 1948.
- 1976 - Equal remuneration act.
- 1956 - Suppression of immoral traffic act
Women & girls act.
→ Amed & renamed as immoral
Traffic prevention act, 1986.
- 1986 - Muslim women's right act (widows & divorcee)
- 1984 - Family court act (for marriage & family disputes)
- 1987 - Glorification of sati is offence.

Tribal Marriages:

- 1 By purchase - Regma Naga, Ho, Gond.
 - 2 By capture – Naga, Ho, Bhil, Gond.
 - 3 By Trial – Bhil
 - 4 Probatimany Marriage - kuki
- ✓ In Ho, marriage By capture is called opportip.
marriage By mutual love → Rajakhusi
marriage By Intrusion → Anander.
 - ✓ In khasi, No hypergamy
 - ✓ In ghond, negg by capture → Posiothur.
 - ✓ In kharia → Ceremonial marriage
& Birhor
 - ✓ Ghond → marriage by suiter service → Lamanai
 - ✓ Baiga – marriage by suiter service → Lamsena/Gaheria.
 - ✓ Birhor → f-in-law lend money to son-in-law.
 - ✓ Khasi – prohibit marriage By exchange.

Sagothra exogamy:

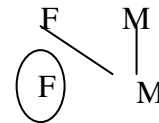
Exogamy prohibits marriage Below group members. In S.E the twice born caste who trace their descent from The common ancestor like rishi or sage cannot Intermarry.



Four clan gotra rule:

A man can't marry a girl from

1. Fathers gotra
2. Mothers gotra
3. Mothers M gotra
4. Fathers M gotra



exogamy

Sapinda:

- Prohobitional on inter – marriage – below urtain relatives.
- Sapinda traces:

1. share particles of same body.
2. people United by offer'g plnda.
3. some kin group prohibits.

Exogamy
Village
clan
sapisda
saparavara

7 generatol. On father's side

5 generatol. On father's side

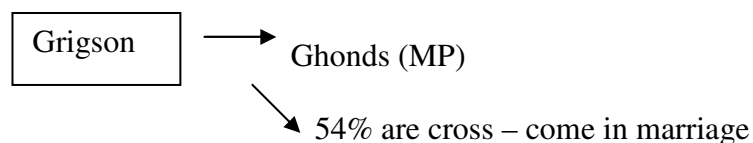
Hindu marriage act 1955, does not allow marriage on

5. gen. of f's side

3. gen. of m's side

Hindu marriage rites:

1. Kanyadhan.
2. Panigrahana – clasping of bride's land by the groom.
3. Agniparinaya – going mound the seared fine.
4. Lajahoma – offering of porehed grains to the saused fire.
5. Saptapadi – Walking 7 steps.
- ✓ Special marriage Act classified the grounds of divorce
- ✓ In case of Muskines divorce by mutual consent is called – khol.



↓ Called as

Dhudhlautawa (return of milk)

- ✓ Tribes who are monogamous are
 - Khali, Sahtal, kadar.
- ✓ R. H. Lowie → Women are concerned as property.
 - Primitive stiff social organization.

Family:

- is a group which includes memobus from both affines & consangrines.

- G. P. Mnsdock → 250 sts /.
 - Some unusal type of groups are presents – called as elementary family elementary family. – unireusal type of family.
 1. women – children.

Criticised for:

- ✓ in blank 45% family has women + children.
- ✓ Israel – kibbutzim → commull relationship & m don't sociatie children.

1. In Is of family

By undock

- tw. tn.
- reproduction
- education
- serual gratification

L. H. Morgan

↓
1st to study family sysyemotically.

Westmark

→ International of family. Came because of flalous of man. Are monogamous.

Book

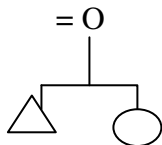
Briffault

→ Mothers right.

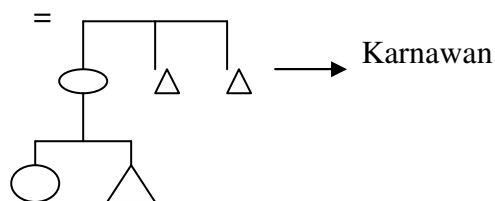
→ Family came see z of mothers right.

→ 1st sty to image is matriautal society.

Atom of family



Matriutric family



Conjugal/companionals family:
family

conventional $\triangle = \bigcirc$

Patriarchal

Patrilineal

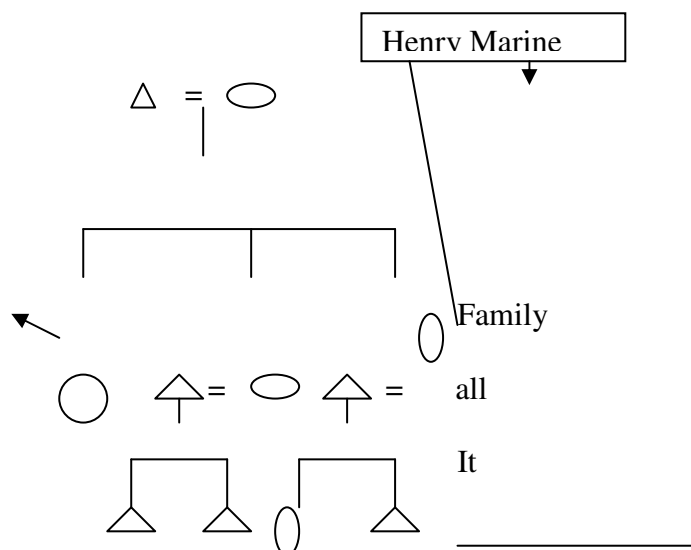
is in

society is

family.

Extended family.

Coined joint



H. Marine

Calls joint family.
On the basics
Of

Mitakshara.

All make member are inint owners of the property.

Day abagha

→ Father decides on the property.

Lineal – colletral family

perfectly extended family

Structure & fnl. Of family.

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Trad/family.</u>	<u>Nucluar family</u>
1. Conjugal bond	weak	Strong
2. Consangninal bond	strong	weak.
<div> <div>Filial</div> <div>fraternal</div> </div>		
3. Descent	Unlimited	Bilateral.
4. Occupatima.doL	based on Gender	Egalitarian
5. Authority	Patriarchl/Patrimonial	Egalitarian.
<u>Fn</u>	<u>Trad.</u>	<u>Geseallshaft</u>
1. Economic function.	Productional/distributional, Consumption by Family/members.	<u>N.F./modern society.</u> only consumptional
2. political. Function.	Family play the political role	political. Run by part

3. educational function.	Informal educational	Not by family
4. social security	family provides	by specialized agencies.
5. Religious function.	Clan/lineage	by state
		private affair
		(cut)
6. Recreational	by members	by agencies.
7. orientational	Collective orientational	individual orientational

T. Parsons

2 reduceable function.:

1. 1' Socialisational
2. adult personality stabilisational.

N. family. Is structure fit for the industrial society.

Young & Willmot

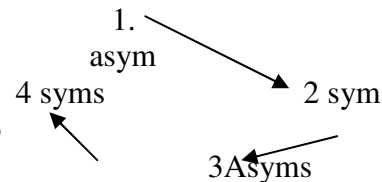
Book

: → "Symmetrical family."

1. symmetrical family.
2. asymmetrical family

egalitarian relationship
below Husband-Wife

inequal relationship



Jassie Bernard

Book

→ "Future of family"

Stabilisational of adult make which
Distablises female personality.

Dysfnsl. Of family.:

David cooper

Book

→ "Death of the family"

→ Family is an ideologically conditioning device.
(creativity is but cheered submissiveness is experlid
From children)

David Lairg

Book

→ "Politics of family"

The behaviour of schizoplerenia

Can be understood only in ferusn of ____ family members act like gangster.

Relation in family.

Bell & Vogel

Book

→ "The emotionally distributed
Scapegoat.:

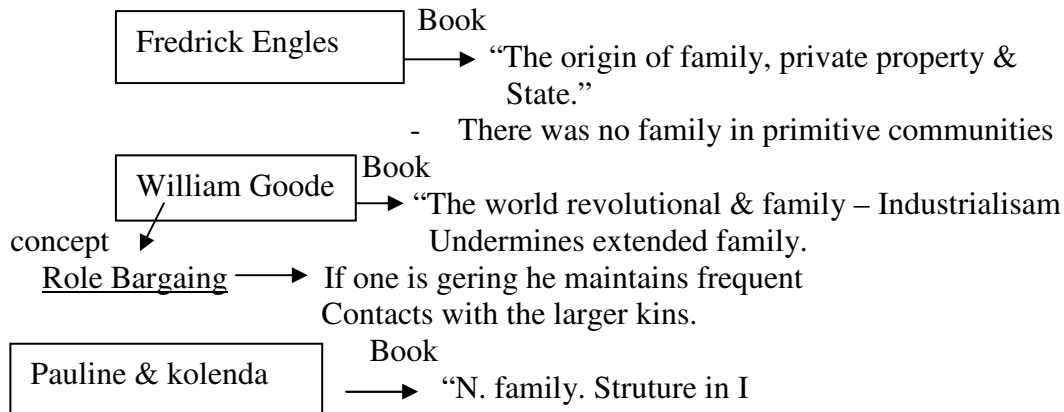
Edmcend Leach

Book

→ "a runaway family."

Nuclear family becomes overloaded electric ckt/. And the fuse blows.

Marxian perspective:



5 types of N.f:

1. N. family.
2. Supplemented N.f. – N.f + any of relative of f/m.
3. Sub nuclear family. – No Wife/Husband.
4. Supplemented sub Nf.
5. Single person household.

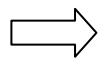
Joint family:

Henry Maine

- Traditional patrilineal, patrilocal, patriauhal family is named by As joint family.

M.S. Ghore

- Ideal joint family Consists of.
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Couple | 1. couple + sonstson's family. |
| 2. Sons | 2. Oldest make leaded with unale authority. |
| 3. Sons family | 3. Age & sex hierarchy based authority. |
| | 4. Children of all make member |
| | 5. it family is not merchy a collection of Of nuclear family. |



What constitute jointness

1. Comensality (eating together)
2. common residence
3. it ownership of property – (coparcenary)

I.P. Desai & K.M.Kapadia

- jointness is its final terms & may not have common property.
- 4 Co-optional & sentiment in oituals, help at the time of need.
- 5. Ritual bonds.

- Who Constitute joint family.

Pauline Kohnda

→ Relatives as the members of family

6 types of it family.

1. lineal it family.
2. colletral family.
3. supplemented lineal joint family
4. supplemented colletral joint family
5. Lineal colletral joint family
6. Supplementary lineal colletral joint family.

✓ On the basis of no. of generational. In 1 unit joint family is studied by

I.P. Desai

J.N. Kolenda

✓ On basis of sharing of common property 3 F.G. Baiby, T.N. Madan, M.S. Ghore,

➔ Prevalence of joint family

P. Kolenda

from to studies in I she found out that.

1. Lineal – colletral if are more in the case of twice born caste.
2. Regional vocational is present (Ganagic plain-more joint family compared to attra 1)
3. Customany time of breakup differs in difficult places.

➔ family cycle:

-> I.P. Desai, T.N. Madan, cohen.

Elements of family life takes shape in a particular manner & directional.

Eg. If transfers to N.f. as size of family increases due to marriage.

➔ Inapplicability of ideal joint family:

Cohen

In his study of chamars of senapur

Found out that the factors that make ideal joint family inapplicable are

1. demographic -> low life expectanus kess chance for 3 generations at same time
2. economic
3. role of women -> employment outside.

Continuity of joint family is difficult.

4. Mobility for better economic states.

Regional variations in kinship:

Irrawady karve

- classified I into flingmistic zones

1. Nn zone – difficult regions difficult kinshipotems.
2. Zn zone – Dravidian script.
3. central zone – Mixed terms.
4. En zone –

Iravati.Karve

Made a comparative study on kinship ties in difficult regions in India. these regions are classified on basis of language. There are 4.

- 1 Nu zone - indo European, language
- Punjab, Haryana, UP, H.P., Nh MP, Bihar, Bengal, Parts of Assam, Nn Gujarat.

- Generalised exchange.
- Extensive kinship
- Sasan exogamy 2 Sasan refers to land grant given to Brahmins for the services rendered
- Conragnite can't be an affair in case of n II.
- Hypergamy is practiced.

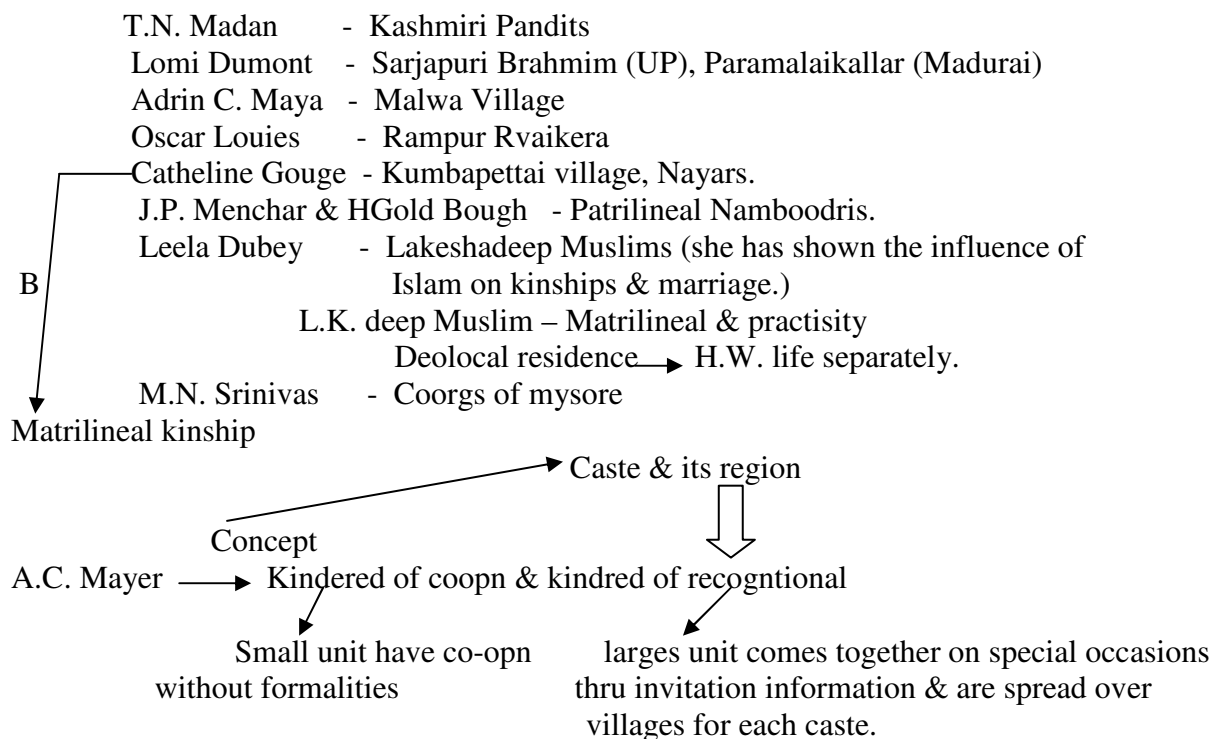
- 2 Sn zone
- Dravidian language.
 - TN, Karnataka, Andhra, Kerala.
 - Intensive Kinship s/w
 - Gotra exogamy.
 - No clear distinction between uterines & agnates.
 - No clear distinction between consanguines & agnates.
 - Generational Principle is ignored eg. Elder sister can become Mother-in-law.

- 3 Central zone - Transition zone
- Dual influence is because of cultural borrowing.
 - Marathi language is close to Sanskrit but in colloquial form it is equal to Dravidian form.

- 4 Eastern zone - Chotanagpur
- Parts of M.P. Orissa, Jharkhand
 - Tribal endogamy
 - In N region Shridan is practiced

Whereas in E region → Sroter service or bride price is practice

Case Studies:



- Markim Marriot - Kishan 'kargi' village of up.
 G.P. Murdock - Polygyny & more prevalent than monogamy & monogamy is more Prevalent than polyandry.

↓
 { polygyny } being polyandry lead to decline in fertility.

Tribal mngl-

Marriage by purchase & service - Regma Naga, Ho

Book:

- G.P. Murdock - Sociology. structure.
 R.D. Laing - The politics of Family.
 Edmund Leach - A Runaway family.
 Elgin Bott - Family & S. N/W.
 concept
 Eugenie I. - → Modified exogamous family
 Young & Willems - → symmetrical family.
 c
 → Principle of stratified diffusion.
 Nicky Hart - When marriage ends,
 Jesper Berntsen - Future of family.
 Anon Okoye - Husbands & wife.
 Rapoport - Dual carrier family
 Elwin Toller - Future shock

{ He says professional or pro-parents for child rearing }

- G.P. Murdock - → Family of procreation & orientation.
 R.H. Howie - Primitive society
 - Social origin

Regional differences in family structure in India

- Poulton Colclough - → Nuclear family & tribe. In India
 Milton Singer - The Indian joint family in modern
 Industrial society.
 Khandan - Is the Smallest unit of lineage.
 K.M. Kapadia - → Marriage & family in India
 K.M. Ponikvar - → Hindu society at crossroads
 Levi Strauss - elementary structure of kinship.
 I.P. Desai - Caste & joint family
 P.N. Prabhu - Hindu Social organization
 Henry Maine - Ancient law

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Kingsley Davis | - | Human society |
| I.P. Desai | - | Some aspects of family in Mahua. |