

→ 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

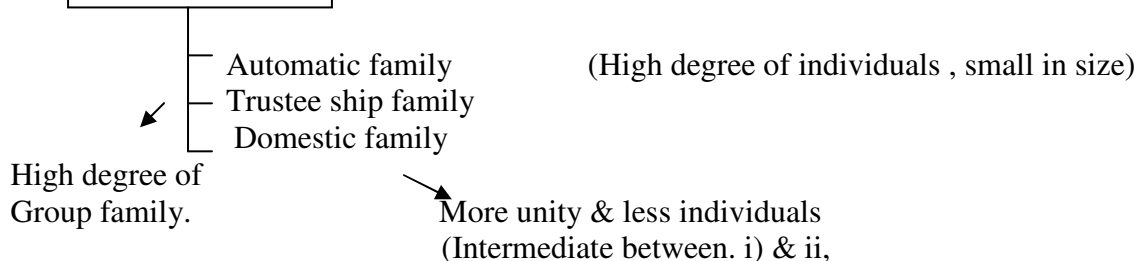
→ McIver

(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 Kirchoff

- 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.

→ P.M. Plaw

↓ Book

“Exchange of Power” in social life.

→ Window remarriage
Among

Muslim
Christian
Parsis

- Hyper gamy.
(Eg;) Brahmins
Nair's
Rajputs
Rajasthan people
Kerala – ambalavans
Levipatidars (Gujrath)
Anavi

- Hypogamy

→ Lineage Exogamy.

Gujjars of Jamnu & Kashmir

→ Moplaw Muslim



Exogamy is unit.

→ Cross – cousin marriage / cross-niece

Marathi

- Telugu
- Tamil
- Kannada.

Preferential Marriage.

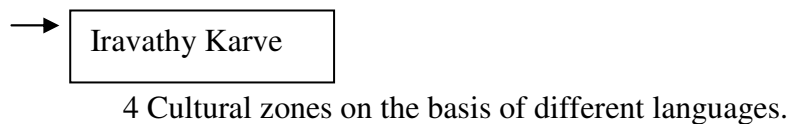
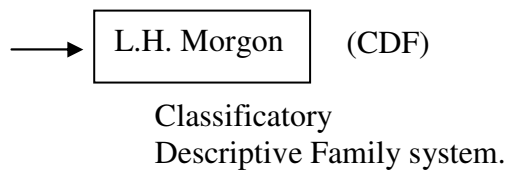
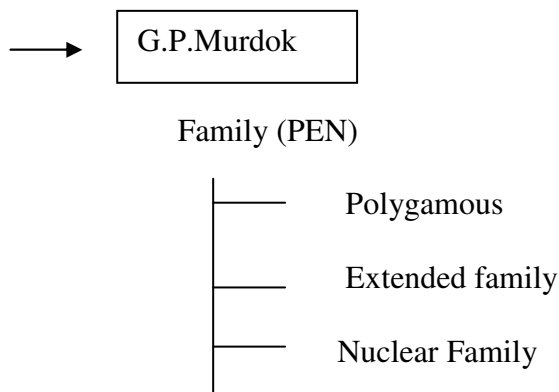
Garos of Assam.

→ Oka -> Levirate alliance:

Mysore – (Karnatak)

→ 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.

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

→ K.M. Kapadia

- i. Nuclear family : unmarried son
- ii. Nuclear family : married son
- iii. Lineal joint family
- iv. Collateral joint family
- v. Family : unmarried sister than children

-> Chattopathyay

3 types of family

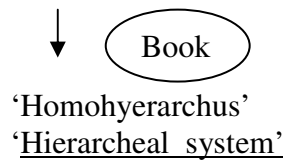
- Simple
- Compound
- Composite

- **Isogamy.**

Coined by Lewis Dumant

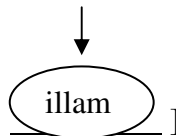
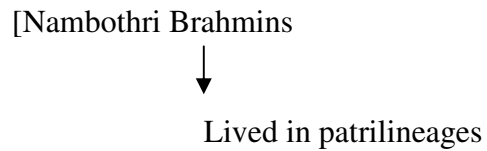


bt equal status.
 (eg):- Piramalai – Kaller of Madurai District.

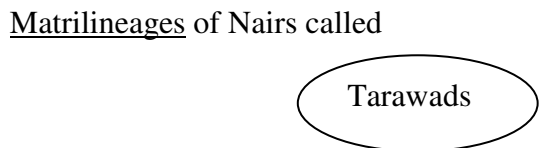
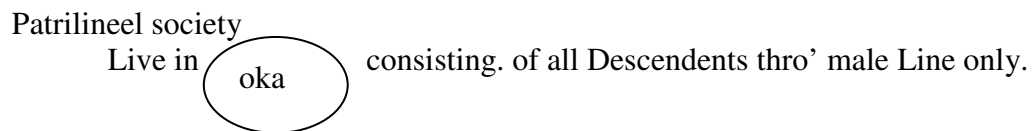


→ **Uxorilocal residence.**

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



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

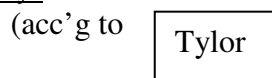


Consists of all descendents Of all female lines.

-> **Kasis of Assam**

also matrilineal; but Residence differ from Nair.

-Teknomy!



Till child is born -> matrilocal 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

- Muraddock & Burgers → structured Aspect of family.

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

- Mallinoski

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

→ Ernst R. Grous

Public compassion & legal registration of adventure in fellowship.

Exogamy → i) Gothra
 Blood relationship

 ii) Pravar → religious & spiritual bond.
 People belonging to same
 Pravag especially among
 Hindu Brahmins are
 Terbidder to many.

 iii) village exogamy → are
 Eg:- Mumde & other tribble of ohotahlo pm of M.P.

 iv) sapinde (or) panda
 7 generation father / now 5 generation
 5 generation mother / 3 generation

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

Common parentage prohibited.

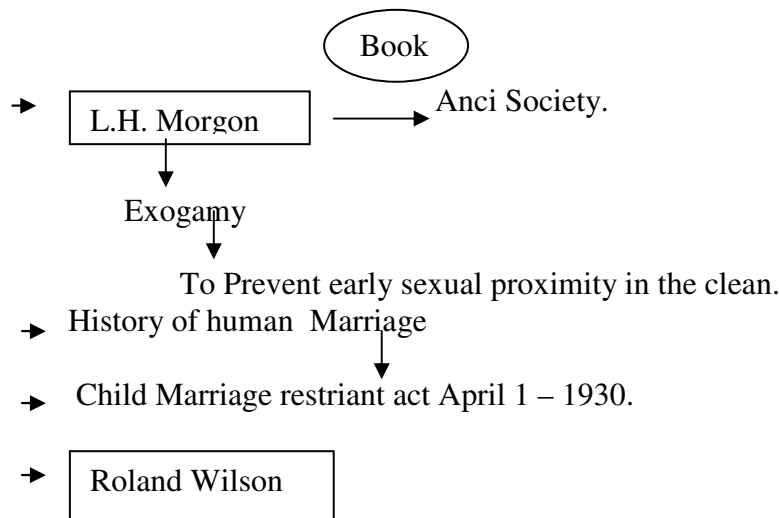
↓

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) Proponder 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 Bentict)
- 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 Muslin → 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
- Polygyney
Babilonions & Hebrtute
- Mallinosky
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:

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

Books.

- i. Hindu Social organization → P.N.Prabhu
- ii. The Holy family → karl marx & Angels
- iii. Kinship & marriage → Robins fox
- iv. African system of kinship & marriage → Radcliff brown.

Kirship → term-used by (Eg.) Avoidance. L.H. morgon

- 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 } → Robert Redfield
 Of life }

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
- * I n Divorce act – 1869
- * I n Christian marriage act – 1872
- * The Kazis act – 1880
- * The I n 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 symbotic 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 of clans.
- Molality → clans divided into 2 phratry.

Descent approach:

- ✓ k. Gough → "Nair Tribe"
1st Systematic Study.
- ✓ T. N. Madan
- ✓ A. C. Mayor
- ✓ Oscar Lewis.

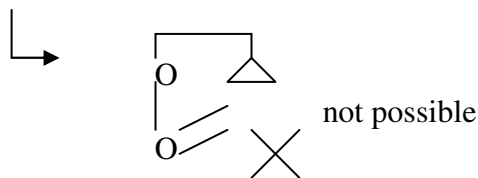
Alliance approach: (opposite to descent approach)

- ✓ 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) \triangle = O (Nair)

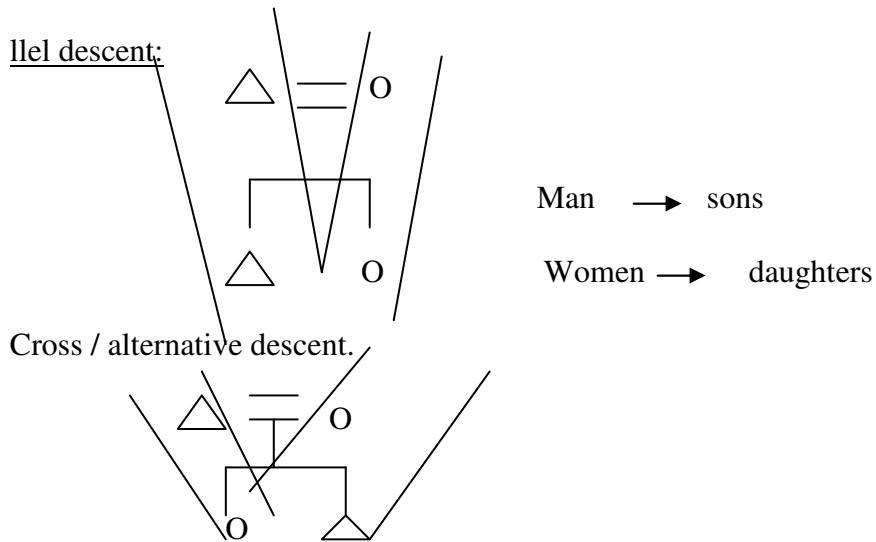
→ Sambandam marriage.

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 (△) →
↓
○ = △

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.

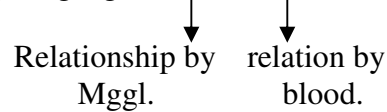
Khasi tribe:

- ✓ Pure monogamy
- ✓ No sorority, levirate, hypergamy, polygamy, polygyny.

Family, Marriage, Kinship

Kinship:

→ Day to day language – kith & kin



→ 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	Co husband – Co. Wife	
	AFFINITY		
sharhirag	M-S M-Dr	Br-Br	colletral - 1^0 of $1'$ = 2^0 1^0 of $2'$ – 3^0 2^0 of $1'$ – 3^0
Descent	F-S F-dr GF-GS	Z-Z Br-Z	
	CONSANGUINITY		

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 1' kinship>.

(Pharougs (Egypt)-only practiced incest>

S'gmund
Freud

1. Biological theory -> relation below 1' kinship -> genetic
2. ψcal theory -> (i) Electra complex – killing -> gnitly
(tolicmism) ancestor worship
(ii) odepal complex.

3. Sociological theory → Werter Mark

→ Natural selectional so that incest
To be tabooed.

Malinowski → Incest taboo fundamental necessity
For a society because socialisational takes place.

Kinship terminologies:

1st to study → L.H. Morgan

Prinritin to Mexln.
Clars to Deser.



1. Clasrificatory → 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 difflt from lineal – colceftral 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.

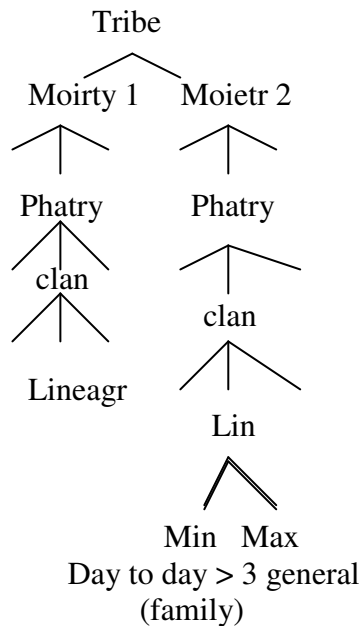
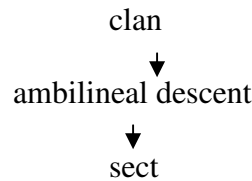
Non-analytic explanation of kinship terms.

{ 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 are not merged.

Social Descent:

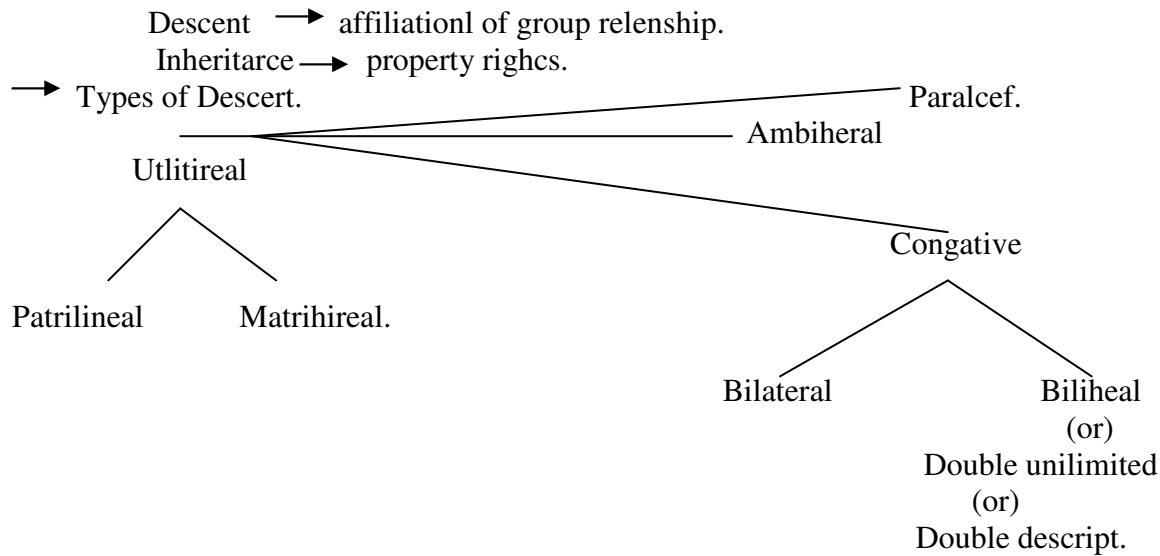


Social recognition of biological descent.

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

W. H. R. Rivers

→ different blood descent & inheritance

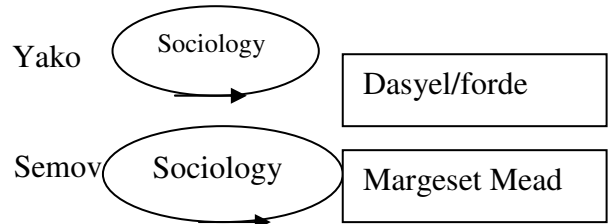


Eg:

- Modern society ↙ Bilateral : Symmetrical taking descent from both sides.
- Yako tribe ↙ Bilinral : as symmetrical taking descent from both sides.
- Semovahs ↙ Imbilisheal: Choice of ego to take us descent From either of the side.

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

↙ Sociology
 James safer

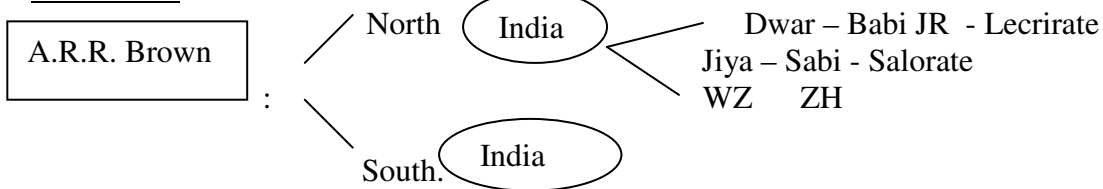


Matrihiheal: Trobriandus

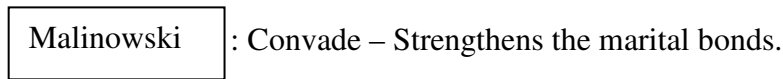
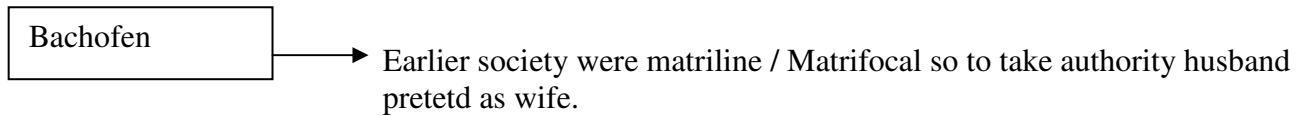
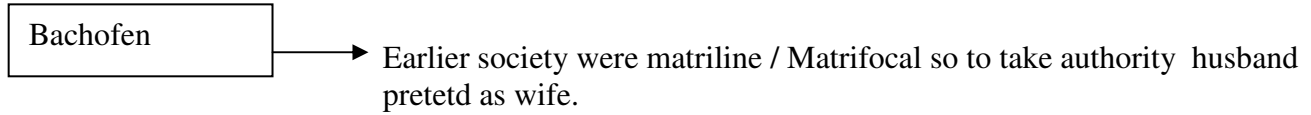
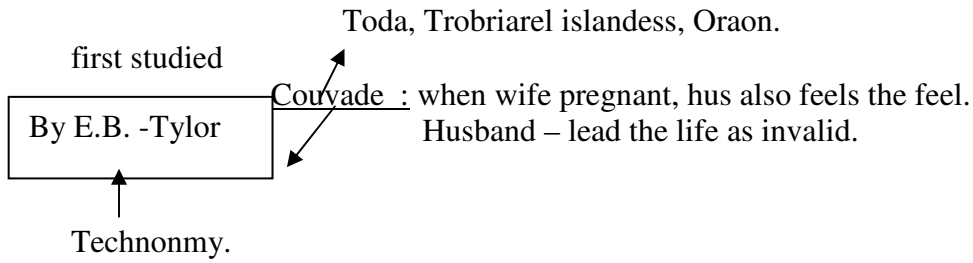
Patrihiheal – Namboodris

- Veddar – Srilakka. <avoidanu rlnshi below B-2>
- Tiyars -
- Nayars - } Kerala
- Moplahs - }
- Bands – Karnataka.

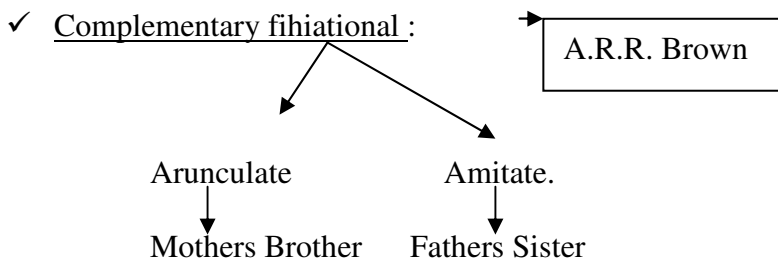
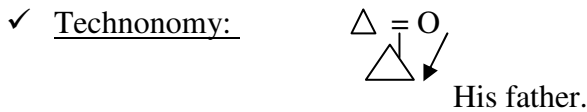
K/S Terms:



- ✓ 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.



Residence:

- ✓ Virilocal
 - Patrilocal – Husband to F’s Place. Family - Kingroup
 - Fratrilocal – Husband to Br’s Place. Household – Residence.

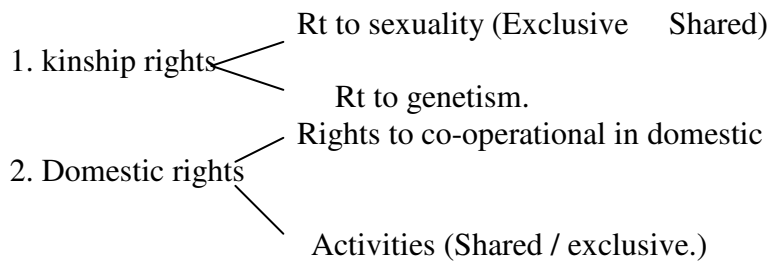
- ✓ Uxorilocal
 - Matrilocal – Wife to Mothers Place.
 - Sarorilocal – Wife to Sisters Place.

- ✓ 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.

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 .

On basis :

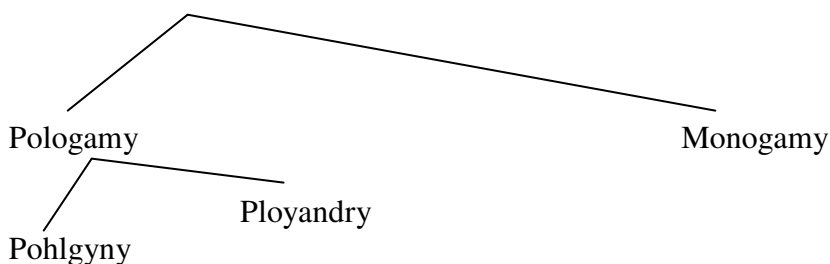
1. Saered / contract
 2. Prescribed / Proscribed
 3. No of Spouses.
- Prescribed
 ↑
 Anuloma / hypagamy
 – lower caste girl to higher caste mall.
 ↓
 Pratiloma / hypagamy
 Proscribed – lower caste mall = higher caste fema

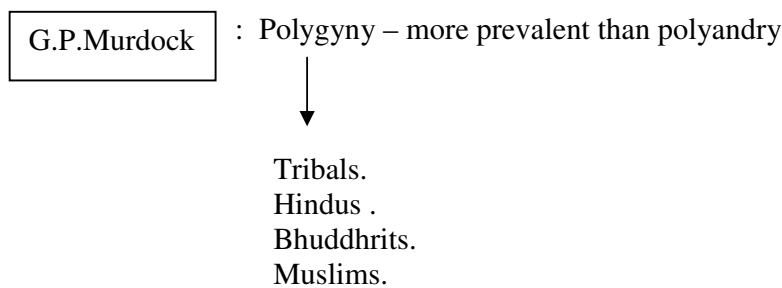
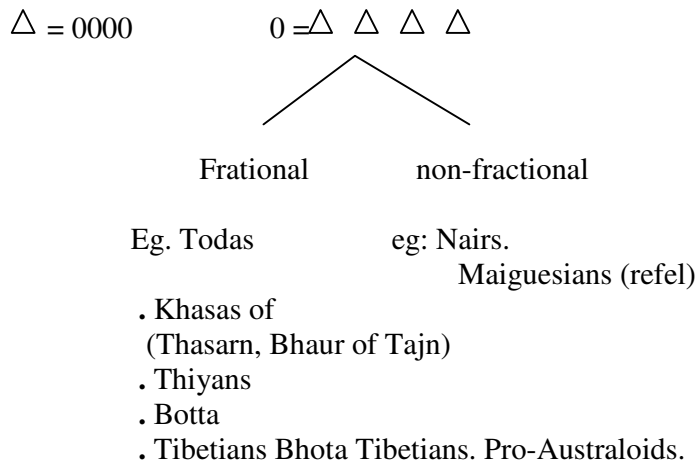
✓ Crousscousin marriage : south India

Linking of individual of OPP. Sex.

✓ Parallet cousin marriage → Islam
 Linking individual Of Same Sex.

No. of spouses

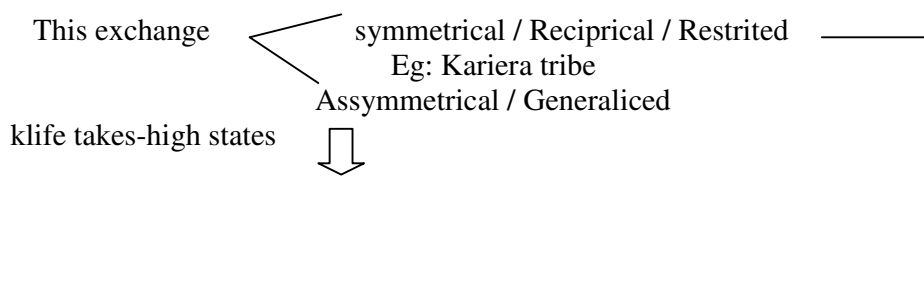
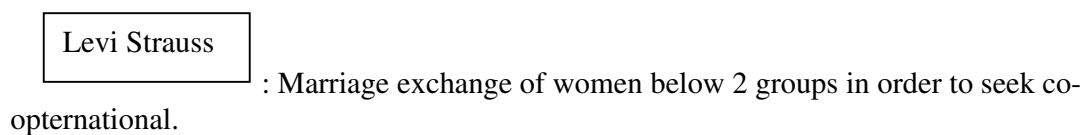




Forms Of Marriage:

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 – captor ‘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.

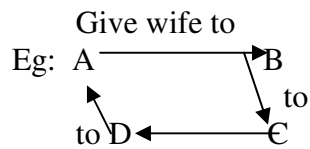


wife gives – low

Eg: Kashin tribe (Burma)

Diffplace below wife gives

& wife takes .



Cross cousin marriage

Delayed reciprocity. ←

✓ Marriage is exchange of women

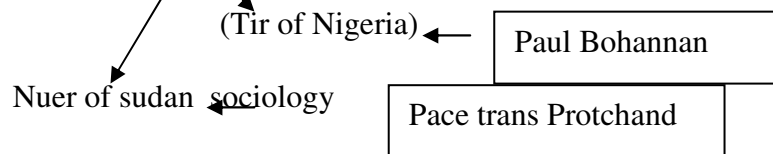
M.N. G\ Srinivas

- Dowry practice because of Hypegamous 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 - Prohibitional of female infanticide
- 1872 - Native marriage Act (civil marriage act which prohibits
 Child marriage But doesn't applies 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 (amed) act, 1978 -> Boys – 21
 Girls – 18
- 1920 - Hindu inheritance act.
- 1925 - Indian Succession act.
- 1980 - Gains of learning act. <that is., to retain property
 Acgnired thru' self effort
 This is also included in Hindu succession act, 1956>
- 1937 - Hindu Women's right to property act.

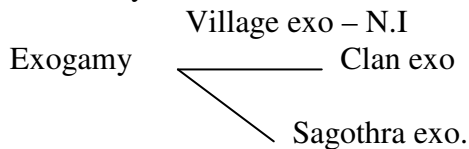
- 1937 - Shariat act
(for all muslims except Moplas)
- 1939 - Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act.
- 1936 - Parsi marriage & Divorce act.
- 1869 - I divorce act <for Christians>
- 1954 - Special marriage Act. Which allows inter-caste &
Inter religious marriage It also says that dissolution of secular 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 (widow & 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 oppoportip.
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:

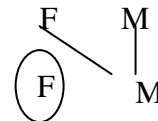
Exogamy prohibits marriage Below group members. In S.E the twice born caste who trace their descent from The common ancestor like rishi or sage cannot Intermarry.



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 ertain 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

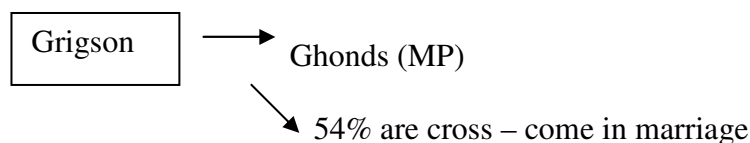
- 7 generatol. On father's side
- 5 generatol. On father's side

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 uniusal 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

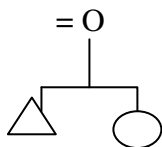
- tw. tn.
- reproduction
- education
- serual gratification

L. H. Morgan

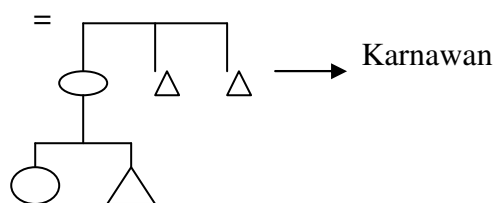
↓
1st to study family sysyemotically.

- Westmark → International of family. Came because of flalous of man. Are monogamous.
- 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 $\triangle = \bigcirc$

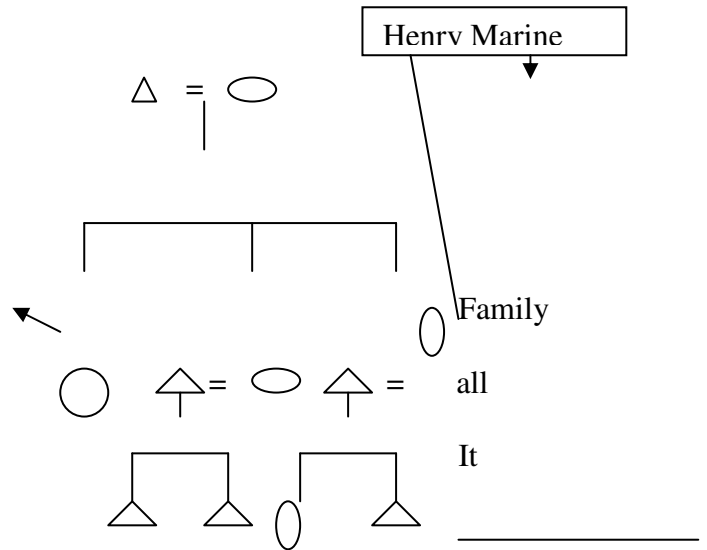
Patriarchal

Patrilineal

is in
society is
family.

Extended family.

Coined \uparrow 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 \nearrow
extended family

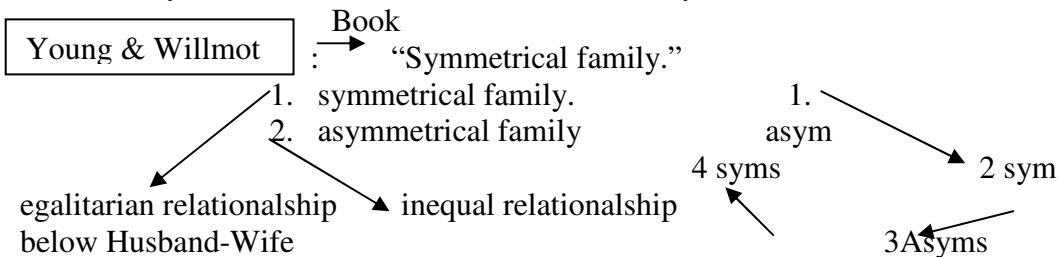
Structure & fnl. Of family.

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Trad/family.</u>	<u>Nucluar family</u>
1. Conjugal bond	weak	Strong
2. Consangninal bond	strong	weak.
Filial \swarrow fraternal		
3. Descent	Unlimited	Bilateral.
4. Occupatima.doL	based on Gender	Egalitarian
5. Authority	Patriarchl/Patrimonial	Egalitarian.
	Genierhafll	Geseallshaft
<u>Fn</u>	<u>Trad.</u>	<u>N.F./modern society.</u>
1. Economic function.	Productional/distributional, Consumptional by Family/members.	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.



Jassie Bernard $\xrightarrow{\text{Book}}$ "Future of family"
Stabilisational of adult make which
Distabilises female personality.

Dysfnsl. Of family.:

David cooper $\xrightarrow{\text{Book}}$ "Death of the family"
 \rightarrow Family is an ideologically conditioning device.
(creativity is but cheered submissiveness is experlid
From children)

David Lairg $\xrightarrow{\text{Book}}$ "Politics of family"

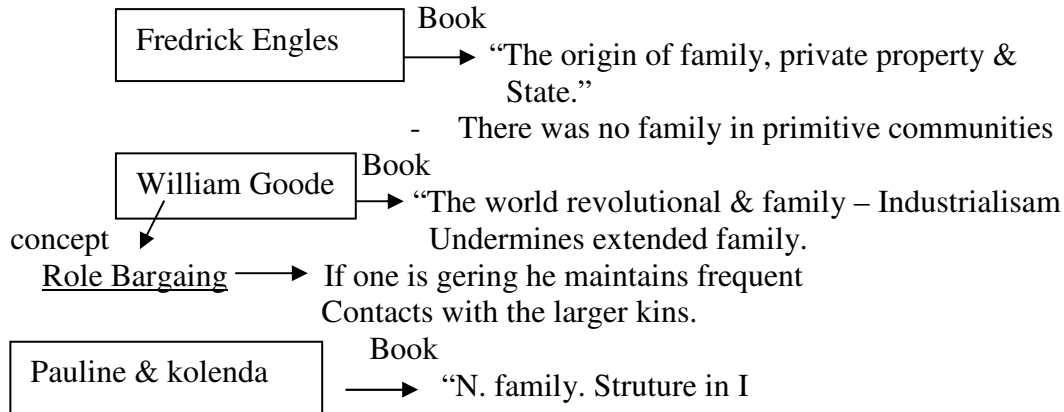
The behaviour of schizoplerenia
Can be understood only in ferusn of ____ family members act like gangster.
Relation in family.

Bell & Vogel $\xrightarrow{\text{Book}}$ "The emotionally distributed
Scapegoat.:

Edmcend Leach $\xrightarrow{\text{Book}}$ "a runaway family."

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

Marxian perspective:



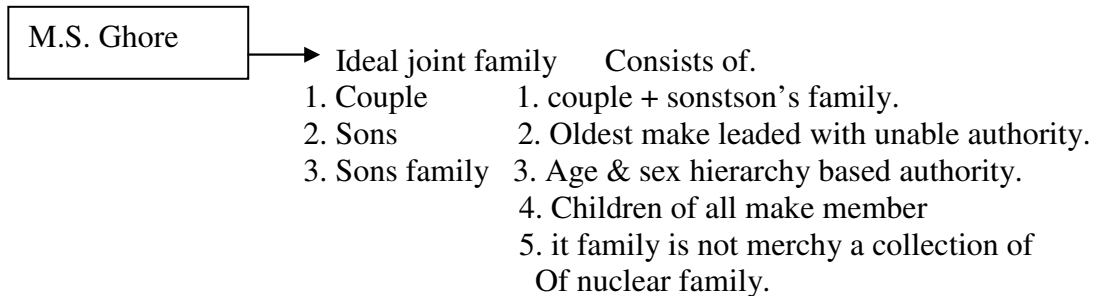
5 types of N.f:

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.



- ⇒ 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.



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 laned grant given to Brahmins for the services rendued>
- Conrangnite can't be a affire in case of n II.
- Hypergamy is practiced.

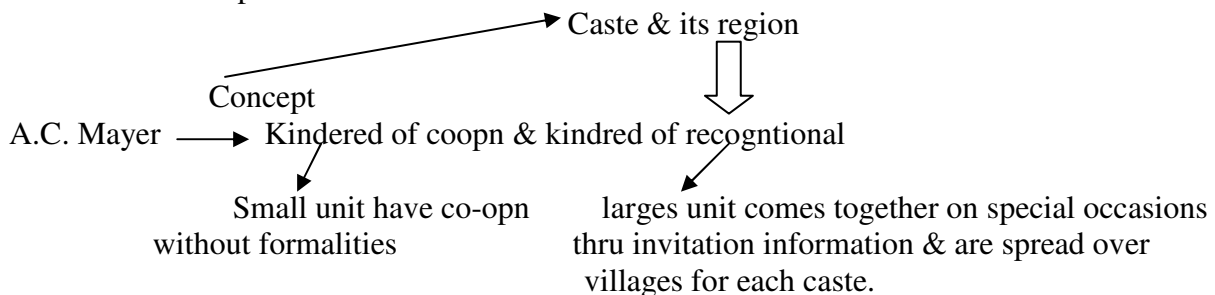
- 2 Sn zone
- Dravidian language.
 - TN, Karnataka, Andhra, Kerala.
 - Intensive Kinship s/w
 - Gotra exogomy.
 - No clear distinction below uterines & agnates.
 - No clear distinction below consanguines & agnates.
 - Generational Principle is ignored eg. Elder sister can become Mother-in-law.

- 3 Central zone - Transition zone
- Dual influence is because of cultural borrowing.
 - Marathi language is close to Sanskrit butin colloclial form it is equals to Dravidian form.

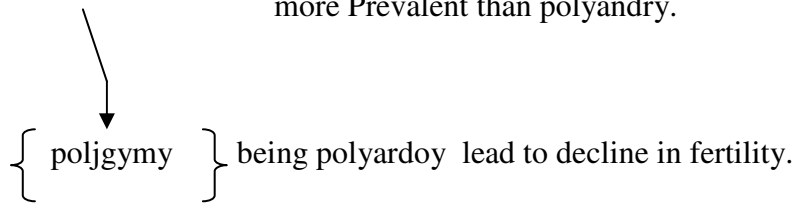
- 4 Eastern zone - Chotanagpue
- Parts of M.P. Orissa, Jharkhand
 - Tribal endogamy
 - In Nn Region Shridan is practiced
- Whereas in En region → Srooter service or pride price is practice

Case Studies:

- T.N. Madan - Kashmiri Pandits
 - Lomi Dumont - Sarjapuri Brahmim (UP), Paramalaikallar (Madurai)
 - Adrin C. Maya - Malwa Village
 - Oscar Louies - Rampur Rvaikera
 - Catheline Gouge - Kumbapettai village, Nayars.
 - J.P. Menchar & HGold Bough - Patrilineal Namboodris.
 - Leela Dubey - Lakeshadeep Muslims (she has shown the influence of Islam on kinships & marriage.)
 - L.K. deep Muslim – Matrilineal & practisity
 - Deolocal residence → H.W. life separately.
 - M.N. Srinivas - Coorgs of mysore
- B
- Matrilineal kinship



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



Tribal mggl-

Marriage by purchase & service - Regma Naga, Ho

Book:

- G.P. Murdock - Sociology. structure.
 R.D. Laing - The politics of Family.
 Edmcrlld Leach - A Runaway family.
 Eligabrth Bott - Family & S. N/W.
 Eugerelitog → Modified exferoled family
 Young & willprort → syrmetrical family.
 c
 → Principle of stratified diffusion.
 Nicky Hart - When marriage &nds,
 Jesery Berraed - Feture & of family.
 Aon Ooklay - Hons & wife.
 Rapaport - Dual carrier family
 Elwin Tofler - Feture shock

{ He says professional or pro-parents for child rear'g }

- G.P. Murdock → Family of procreation & oriertation.
 R.H. howie - Primitive society
 - Social orginal

Regional diffclces in family strutural in I

- Pouline colcrda → Necular family & trlf. In I
 Milton singer - The I u joint family in modern Irelistrial society.
 Khandan - li the Smallest unit of hileoge.
 K.M. kapadia → Marriage & family in I
 K.M. Ponikkar → Hindu society at cross words
 Levi Straurs - elemert any structure of kirelip.
 I.P. Desai - Caste & joint family
 P.N. Prabhu - Hindu Social organciation
 Henry Maine - Ancient law

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