Unit-II

FAMILY-MARRIAGE - KINSHIP

- Polyandry

Eg: Yorube, Tibet, Nair

- Polygyny

Eg: Eskimo, Toda, Masari, gond, Bantu, Nair

- 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

Δ = 0

{ Marriage of man with several sister

Exclusive for Tamil Culture (South India)}

Eg!-Ahirs

- Levirate (Eg:- Ahirs of Haryana

- of Haryana

- Mígág-

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 muslins
  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  
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  &\text{Husband} \\
  &\text{Wife} \\
  &\text{Unmarried children}
  \end{align*}
  \]
  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. Sex
    - 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 (ef):- Uncle (Eg):- father

  Technological evolutionist

  -> 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. Descendents 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.
(Marriage)

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

Lundberg

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

Automatic family (High degree of individuals, small in size)
- Trustee ship family
- Domestic family

High degree of
Group family. More unity & less individuals
(Intermediate between i) & ii,

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

Levis 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 Exogmcy.

Gujjars of Jamnu & Kashmir

Moplaw Muslim

Exogamy is unit.

Cross – cousin maraiage / cross-niece

Marathi
- Telugu
- Tamil
- Kannada.

Preferential Maraiage.

Garos of Assam.

Oka -> Levirata 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.

G.P. Murdock

Family (PEN)

Polygamous

Extended family

Nuclear Family

L.H. Morgan (CDF)

Classificatory
Descriptive Family system.

Iravathy Karve

4 Cultural zones on the basis of different languages.

No west zone - North Cultured Zone
- Center Cultured zone
- Dravidian (or) South zone
- Eastern Zone (or) Austric Mundari languages
All gifts given by one is mother’s brother called ‘Mamero’.
All gifts given by one is Agnite call ‘Ban’

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

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

→ Chattopothyay

3 types of family
[ ] Simple
[ ] Compound
[ ] Composite

- **Isogamy.**

Coined by Lewis Dumant
bt equal status.
(eg):- Piramalai – Kaller of Madurai District.

‘Homohyerarchus’
‘Hierarcheal system’

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

[Nambothri Brahmins
  Lived in patrilineages
  illam]

- 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 Tarawads

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 -> matrilocal residence
then people move to new house called neolocal residence

➔ **Ultinco genicher.**
  Prevalent in khasis.
(youngest daughter of mother)

-> **ob sorilocal.**

-> **Nair women.**
Inherit the immovable property

-> **Matrilineal**
- Moplas
- ophopi nairs
- Lakshadureep islanders
- Trobrionde islanders
  (Mallinoski – studied)
  Elder son.

-> **Geniter.**
Biological fatherhood.
  patter.
  Connotes 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**
Yugoslavian 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**
Public compession & 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 Terbider to many.
   iii) Village exogamy are
   Eg:- Mumde & other tribes of ohotahlo pm of M.P.
   iv) Sapinde (or) panda
   7 generation father
   5 generation mother → now 5 generation
   3 generation
   
   Covade
   Common parentage prohibited.

Coude → formed in many primate
(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) 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.

Book

L.H. Morgon → Anci Society.

Exogamy

To Prevent early sexual proximity in the clean.

History of human marriage

Child marriage restraint act April 1 – 1930.

Roland Wilson

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anuloma</th>
<th>Hypergamy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pratiloma</td>
<td>Hypogamy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

polyandry
tribe of Tibet
Sikkim
Ladakh

Polygyney
Bobilonions & Hebrtute

Mallinosky
Monogamy only true type of marriage.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste/Tribe</th>
<th>Gothra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Rajput.</td>
<td>i) Nuke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Southern India</td>
<td>Intiperu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Brahmins of vaishyas</td>
<td>Gothra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Lower caste of north</td>
<td>Kul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>india</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘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

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.
- Considred psycholosical 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

M.E. Opler -> Robert Redfield

Paradigm (model) -> Cultural Themes.

middle image Theory.

Morton

Parsons.

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

Conspicevous consumption Leisure class -> Weblon

Family

Adult personality stabilisation – T. Parsons
Acts:

- Hindu marriage Cut – 1955
- Special marriage Cut – 1954
- Converts marriage Dissolved act – 1866
- India Divorce act – 1869
- India Christian marriage act – 1872
- The Kazis act – 1880
- The India 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
- Have symbiotic mean’g

- Opposite to this avoidance relationship tike taboo
  → Prevents sexual relationship

International relationship

Attributional approach:

- Clan – sib:
  - Clan → Combined of few hineages, Decent traced thru a mythical ancestors practice exogamy.
  - Family – lineage – clan – phratry – moiety

- W. H. Bailey
- Mayor
- Macolcim Marriot

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

- Murdock → Rescued for a localised descent group.
Sib → all unilineal group.
Phratrj → Group’g of clans.
Molity → clans divided into 2 phatrgs.

Descent approach:

✓ k. Gough → “Nair Tribe”
   1 St Systematic Study.

✓ T. N. Madan
✓ A. C. Mayor
✓ Oscal 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 persons relationship with his mother’s brother is to be understood by the idea of filiational. On mother’s side are the principle of complementary filiation.

L.H. Morgan → Dravidian kinship → Terminology as consistent & Symmetrical.

In Nairs matrilineal society.

Nambhudri Brahmins → Patrilineal society.
(Nambhudri) Δ = O (Nair)

Sambandam marriage.

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

Cognatic (bilateral):
Attributes, transmits, equally thru both parents.
Hel descent:

Cross / alternative descent.

Man → sons

Women → daughters

Unity of himage with the corporate rights on land.

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.

Trobianders: -> No social acceptance of father – child Relationship.
- Matrilineal society.

African tribes -> mother – child relationship not acceptable socially

## Putative Kinship (or) fictive kinship:
Anyone has No Biological relationship but has social relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Shared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexuality</td>
<td>Husband-Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFFINITY</td>
<td>M-S  M-Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharhirag</td>
<td>F-S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent</td>
<td>F-dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GF-GS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1<sup>0</sup> lineal -> f – s/or
2<sup>0</sup> lineal -> 1’ lineal of 1’ lineal. -> GrF-Gson

---

1<sup>0</sup> colletral – Br-Br
2<sup>0</sup> Colletral -> Fr’s Br.

---

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

---

Strf/.al principles of kinship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robin fox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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>.

(Pharougts (Egypt)-only practiced incest>

1. Biological theory -> relation below 1’ kinship -> genetic
3. Sociological theory -> Werter Mark

→ Natural selectional so that incest To be tabooed.

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

**Kinship terminologies:**

1st to study → L.H. Morgan

Prinritit to Mexln.
Clars to Deser.

1. Classificatory → 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 – colcefral merg’g. Eg: Uncle.

(Wn society)

A.L. Kroeber

Kinship terms → identification. Tools
8 factors to clarify 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 Consanguihs Vs Affire.
7. Lineal Vs colletrol
8. Life & death of kinship.

Studies final aspects of kinship term in synheonic point of view

Kinship term refers to understanding of working of society at large
Generalised the kinship terms — Principles of kinship structure
1. Principles of inequality of progenitors (rerjnext)
Nomanalistic explainer of kinship term.

\{
\text{no clearer meaning attached to it .}
\}

R.H. Lowci

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. Affiliational of group membership
2. Office.
3. Social ties
4. Property (movable, immovable, tangible / intangible)

W. H. R. Rivers → different blow descent & inhesitante
Descent → affiliation of group relationship. 
Inheritance → property rights. 
Types of Descent. 
→ Patrilineal 
→ Matrihileal. 
→ Ambiheral 
→ Ultilireal 
→ Paralcef. 
→ Congative 
→ Bilateral 
→ Biliheal (or) Double unilimited (or) Double descript.

Eg:

Modern society: 
Bilateral: Symmetrical taking descent from both sides.

Yako tribe: 
Bilateral: 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: 
Sociology 
James saver

Matrihileal: 
Trobriandus: Veddar – Srilakka. <avoidanu rlnshi below B-2>

Patrihileal – Namboodris 
K/S Terms: 
A.R.R. Brown

M / S Terms: 
North: India 
Dwär – Babi JR - Lecirirate 
Jiya – Sabi - Salorate
WZ ZH

South: India

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

<In traditional  H.W avoidance.
Toda, Trobriarel islandess, Oraon.

**Convade**: when wife pregnant, hus also feels the feel. Husband – lead the life as invalid.

Technonomy.

Earlier society were matriline / Matrifocal so to take authority husband pretended as wife.

**Bachofen**

Earlier society were matriline / Matrifocal so to take authority husband pretended as wife.

**Malinowski**: Convade – Strengthens the marital bonds.

No direct term.

**Technonomy**: \( \Delta = 0 \)

His father.

**Complementary filiation**: A.R.R. Brown

Arunulate                   Amitate.
Mothers Brother      Fathers Sister

**Residence**:

**Patrilocal** – Husband to F’s Place. Family - Kingroup

**Fratrilocal** – Husband to Br’s Place. Household – Residence.

**Uxorilocal** – Matrilocal – Wife to Mothers Place.
**Sororilocal** – Wife to Sisters Place.

**Amatalocal** – Wife to Paternal amount
**Avenulocal** – Wife to Maternal cline.
**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.
- Refus to social recognition of affinal relation.

2 types of rights:
1. Kinship rights
   - Rt to sexuality (Exclusive Shared)
   - Rt to genetism.
2. Domestic rights
   - Rights to co-operational in domestic activities (Shared / exclusive.)

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. Sacred / contract
2. Prescribed / Proscribed
   - Anuloma / hypagamy
   - Pratiloma / hypagamy
3. No of Spouses.
   - lower caste girl to higher caste mall.
   - lower caste mall = higher caste fema

✓ Cousin marriage :
   - south India
   - Linking of individual of OPP. Sex.
✓ Parallel cousin marriage → Islam
   - Linking individual of Same Sex.

No. of spouses

- Pologamy
- Monogamy
- Ployandry
- Pohlgyny
Δ = 0000 0 = Δ Δ Δ Δ

Fractional non-fractional

Eg. Todas eg: Nairs.
Maiguesians (refel)

. Khasas of
(Thasarn, Bhaur of Tajn)
. Thiyans
. Botta
. Tibetans Bhota Tibetans. Pro-Australoids.

G.P. Murdock: Polygyny – more prevalent than polyandry

Tribals.
Hindus.
Bhuddhrs.
Muslims.

Forms Of Marriage:

1. Brahma - Most preferred – good conduct person
2. Daiva - gift daughter to a priest.
3. Arsha - B. grom 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.

Levi Strauss: Marriage exchange of women below 2 groups in order to seek co-opternational.

This exchange symmetrical / Reciprocal / Restrited
Eg: Kariera tribe
Assymetrical / Generaliced
klife takes-high states
wife gives – low

Difflace below wife gives & wife takes.

Eg: Kashin tribe (Burma)

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

Nuer of sudan sociology

Paul Bohannan

Pace trans Protchand

**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 apples 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 dissolutional of secular marriage  
Can be by mutual consent. 
1955 - Hindy marriage Act abolished bigamcy &  
1956 - Hindu succession act  
<Provides for Daughter as equal. Co-heir with son, abolishes discriminational/  
w.r.t inheritance> 
<provides – Ins can marry any foreignes> 
1961 - abolition of dowry act  
(amed) – 1986. 
1976 - Equal remunerational act. 
1956 - Suppression of immoral traffic act  
Women & girls act.  
→ Amed & renamed as immoral  
1986 - Muslim womens’ right act (windows & disorcee) 
1984 - Family court act (for marriage & family dispulies 
1987 - Glorificational 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 multuallore ➔ 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.

Village exo – N.I
Exogamy
Clan exo
Sagothra exo.

**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:**

- Prohibitional on inter-marriage below certain relatives.
- Sapinda traces:
  1. share particles of same body.
  2. people United by offer’g plnda.
  3. some kin group prohibits.

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 porched 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.

**Ghonds (MP)**

Grigson

54% are cross – come in marriage

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 uninasal type of groups are presents – called as elementary family.

1. women – children.

Criticised for:
- in blank 45% family has women + children.
- Israel – kibbutizim commull relationship & m don’t sociatie children.

1. In Is of family

By undock
- tw. tn. L. H. Morgan
- reproduction
- education 1st to study family sysyemotically.
- serual gratification

Westmark

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

Book

Mothers right.

Family came see z of mothers right.

1st sty to image is matriautal society.

Atom of family

Matriuristic family

Karnawan
Conjugal/companionals family:

Extended family

Coined joint family

Patriarchal

Patrilineal

is in

society is

family.

H. Marine

Calls joint family.

On the basics

Of

Mitakshara.

All make member are joint owners of the property.

Day abagha

Father decides on the property.

Structure & fnl. Of family.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Trad/family.</th>
<th>Nucluar family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conjugunal bond</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Consangninal bond</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filial</td>
<td>fraternal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Descent</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Bilateral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Occupatima.doL.</td>
<td>based on Gender</td>
<td>Egalitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Authority</td>
<td>Patriarchl/Patrimonial</td>
<td>Egalitarian.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genierhafl

Geseallshaft

Trad.

N.F./modern society.

1. Economic function. | Productional/distributional, only consumptional

Consumeral by

Family/members.

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
6. Recreational    by members           private affair
7. orientational    Collective orientational   (cut)

T. Parsons

2 reduceable function:

1. 'Socialisational
2. adult personality stabihational.

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

Young & Willmot

Book

"Symmetrical family."

1. symmetrical family.
2. asymmetrical family

egalitarian relationalship    inequal relationalship
below Husband-Wife

Jassie Bernard

Book

"Future of family"
Stablisiational of adult make which
Distablises female personality.

\textbf{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 ferus 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:**

Fredrick Engles  
Book  
“The origin of family, private property & State.”
- There was no family in primitive communities

William Goode  
Book  
“The world revolutionary & family – Industrialisam
Undermines extended family.

Role Bargaing  
If one is gering he maintains frequent
Contacts with the larger kins.

Pauline & kolenda  
Book  
“N. family. Struture in I

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:**

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

M.S. Ghore  
Ideal joint family  
Consists of.
1. Couple  
2. Sons
3. Sons family
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 ituals, help at the time of need.
  5. Ritual bonds.

→ Who Constitute joint family.

Pauline Kohnda  
Relatives as the members of family
6 types of joint family.
1. Lineal joint family.
2. Colleteral joint family.
3. Supplemented lineal joint family.
4. Supplemented colleteral joint family.
5. Lineal colleteral joint family.
6. Supplementary lineal colleteral 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 – colleteral 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 expectancy 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 kinship terms.
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 refers to the grant given to Brahmins for the services rendered.
- Conragnity can’t be a affair 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 but in colloquial form it is equal to Dravidian form.

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

Case Studies:

T.N. Madan - Kashmiri Pandits
Lomi Dumont - Sarjapuri Brahmin (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.)
B L.K. deep Muslim – Matrilineal & practisity
    Deolocal residence H.W. life separately.
M.N. Srinivas - Coorgs of mysore

Matrilineal kinship

Concept
A.C. Mayer

Caste & its region

Kindered of coopn & kindred of recognitional

Small unit have co-opn without formalities
larges unit comes together on special occasions thru invitation information & are spread over villages for each caste.
Markim Marriot - Kishan ‘kargi’ village of up.
G.P. Murdock - Poligamy & more prevalent than monogamy & monogamy is more Prevalent than polyandry.

\{ \text{poligamy} \} \quad \text{being polyandry lead to decline in fertility.}

\textbf{Tribal mggl-}
Marriage by purchase & service - Regma Naga, Ho

\textbf{Book:}
G.P. Murdock - Sociology, structure.
R.D. Laing - The politics of Family.
Edmcrld Leach - A Runaway family.
Eligabeth Bott - Family & S. N/W.
Eugerelitog \rightarrow \text{Modified exferoled family}
Young & willprot \rightarrow \text{symmetrical family.}

\rightarrow \text{Principle of stratified diffusion.}
Nicky Hart - When marriage &nds,
Jesery Berreaed - Fetur & of family.
Aon Ooklay - Hons & wife.
Rapaport - Dual carrier family
Elwin Tofler - Fetur shock

\lfloor \text{He says professional or pro-parents for child rear’g} \rfloor

G.P. Murdock \rightarrow \text{Family of procreation & orientation.}
R.H. howie - Primitive society
- Social orginal

\rightarrow \text{Regional difflces in family strutural in I}
Poiline colcrda \rightarrow \text{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 \rightarrow \text{Marriage & family in I}
K.M. Ponikkar \rightarrow \text{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
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