

Society Class 02

11th August, 2024 at 5:00 PM


SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY (04:31 PM)

JOINT FAMILY (04:34 PM)

- Family is defined as a social group consisting of people united by the ties of blood, marriage or adoption.
- Family performs the following functions-
 - 1) Common residence.
 - 2) Economic cooperation.
 - 3) Sexual gratification.
 - 4) Reproduction.
- If a family extends for 3 or more generations, it is called a Joint Family.

TYPES OF FAMILY

1) On the Basis of Marriage

- a) Monogamy:  Straight :- It means having one partner throughout one's life even after one has died. This is because marriage is considered as sacred practice.
- b) Polygamy
- c) Sologamy
- Serial :- It means having one partner at a time because in today's time sacred values of marriage is declining bz of globalisation and bz of globalisation secularisation is taking place so divorce are taking place, second marriage, due to one's death etc.

NFHS 5

- According to the NFHS 5 report, the Maximum incidences of polygamy among tribals of North East, are 2.1 % among Christians, 1.9% among Muslims, 1.3% among Hindus and 1.6% among other religious groups.

Q :- Discuss how skewed sex ratio leads to increase in polyandrous marriages. (skewed sex ratio means number of females is less than number of males).

Punjab University report

- According to a report by the Punjab University, There is a rise in polyandrous

marriages due to three factors:

- **a)Poverty.** (due to lack of women some money is being given by male side parents to female side parents.)
- **b)Lack of Agricultural land** (bz if 4 sons has four wives then land will get divided)
- **c)Skewed sex ratio.**

- **SOLOGAMY**

- **Sologamy is an act of marrying oneself in a public ceremony.**
- **It is a concept that recently emerged in India, where a female named Shama Bindu practised it.**
- **It is a symbolic ceremony to emphasise self and independence and it is perceived that education and economic empowerment had made women independent and she is no longer dependent on others for survival.**

2)On the Basis of Residence:


a)Patrilocal. c) Neolocal :- In this both husband and wife choose to live at a third place.

- **After marriage girl goes to the Husband's place.**
- **This creates grounds for fragmentation of the assets (As a married girl brings along her share of property).**

b)Matrilocal

- **This gives rise to Son Meta preference and Unwanted Girl child.**

3)Based on composition (05:08 PM)

- **a)Joint Family**
- **b)Nuclear family** 
- **It consists of at most 2 generations.**

-> According to an economic survey patrilocal nature of family is one of the reason for skewed child sex ratio
bz of today's law women have also right of inheritance.

4) Based on Ancestry :-

- > Patrilineal
- > Matrilineal

Traditional Indian Joint Family:

- Has the following characteristics:
- 1)Patrilineal.
- 2)Patrilocal.
- 3)Common residence.
- 4)Common Kitchen.
- 5)Common sharing of Property.
- 6)Centralised authority where the power is **wielded** by the oldest male member. (Patriarchy)
- 7)Age and sex are the main ordering principles of family hierarchy. (Oldest male member has highest power and youngest female member has lowest power.)

FUNCTIONS AND DYSFUNCTIONS OF JOINT FAMILY (05:13 PM)

- -> If you are writing answers in society as positives and negatives then use functions and dysfunctions.

FUNCTIONS

- **Primary Socialisation**
- **Agency of Social Control**
- **Agency of Social insurance**
(From each according to their ability and each according to their need)
- **Economic Cooperation**
(Prevents fragmentation of Assets)
- Emotional support + source of identity.
(INGROUP)
ex: Ambani like family.

DYSFUNCTION

- **Lack of Privacy**
- **High fertility rate.**
- **Low status of Women.**
- **Disguised unemployment.**
- **Low standard of living.**
- **Reciprocal obligation among**

(Primary socialisation means shaping of early values which is been done by joint family but due to globalisation JF culture is decreasing and chances of juvenile delinquency is increasing.)

(Agency of Social Control means they keep check on activities of child like who is meeting with child, what he/she is doing etc. and lack of this are causing crime, depression, suicide etc.)

↗
bz resources are being divided so more children can be raised.

-> Increase in vulnerability of old age people and physically challenged people.

→ It means members in family can't interact each other according to their whims and fancies but according to the expectation of family.

members- Self Alienation.

Bz of the JF we do not interact with outside world so we remain disconnected from outside culture which create 'Us' vs 'Them'.

- Issue of Ghettoisation (Us vs Them).
- Reproduction of Social labour.
- Emerging as an arena of contradiction and conflict.
- According to feminists, In the context of Joint families sexual division of labour is very prominent which limits the opportunity for upward mobility of women.

It means in JF people don't question for anything and don't argue and with this habit when they go in any job they work without any argument so it brings social labor which fits in society but bz of this there can't be brought any change in society.)

Bz JF's teaching does not match with the teaching of society which leads to conflict. for ex:-
JF talks about collectivism but there is individualism.
JF talks about cooperation but there is competition.
JF talks about delayed gratification but there is consumerism.

Men are considered as bread earner and women are considered for household chores.

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Disintegration of joint family leads to:

- 1)Mental health^{problems} among children.
- 2)Crime committed against children and by children.
- 3)Increase in vulnerability of old age people. and Children.

(bz in nuclear family there is not having someone who can take care of old aged people and children.)

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Ghettoisation and Related Concepts:

- Ghettoisation is defined as a process which leads to the creation of ghettos (Geographical areas **habited by people** who belong to the same family)
- Formation of Ghettos leads to a lack of cultural integration. (lack of cultural integration means cannot integrate with outside world.)
- Joint Family acts as a conditioning device which always teaches us to obey our elders hence it leads to the reproduction of social labour(i.e. people are socially fit and will never question the authority and hence no scope for conflict and change.
- The values given by the Joint family are not in sync with the societal values. for example collectivism vs individualism, cooperation vs competition, Delayed gratification vs consumerism.
- Hence, Family is emerging as an arena of conflict and contradiction.

Case of Disintegration:

- 1) Migration
 - a) Push factor.
 - Agriculture is in distress.
 - Lack of alternative employment opportunities.
 - Lack of Basic infrastructure.
 - b) Pull factor
 - Industrialisation
 - Commercialisation of Agriculture.
 - Globalisation
 - Better infrastructure.
- 2) Westernisation
 - a) Change in lifestyle.
 - b) Live in Relationship
- 3) Modern Value System
 - Questioning of regressive practices like caste endogamy, Sexual division of labour.
 - Milton Singer: Whenever there is women empowerment probability of disintegration of a Joint family is high.
- 4) Theoretical: To evade land ceiling laws, partition on paper happened which sowed the seeds of disintegration of the Joint family.
- 5) Legal Reforms: Laws such as the Minimum Wage Act and property rights law, reduced the financial dependence on families.

Case of RE-Integration:

- 1) Chain Migration along with the high cost of living has resulted in Reintegration.
- 2) Child rearing in Dual career family.
- 6. Among the sociologists, there was an observation that although structural disintegration of the Joint family, functional jointness was still retained, For example: Ritual obligation, celebrating festivals, physical financial obligation etc. (for ex: diwali pe sb ghar aa rhe h)
- Hence, they concluded that it might be a joint **household** which is getting disintegrating rather than a joint family.
- 3) Changing nature of work
- 4) Feeling of Nativism (i.e. feeling of preservation of cultural identity.)
- 5) Industrialisation (Provides the economic basis required to sustain a joint family)
 - ↳ for ex: if a family got disintegrated but after sometime business of one brother started thriving then all brothers can work together.

Q :- Life cycle of a JF is governed by economic factors rather than social values. Discuss. (10 marks)

Q ; - Discuss the impact of work from home on family relationships. (10 marks)

Hint:- Impact on husband-wife relation.

Impact on parent and child relation.

Impact on larger family relations.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON JOINT FAMILY (06:16 PM)

a) On structure:

- a) Disintegration of Joint Family.
- b) Disintegration of **Joint household** rather than Joint Family. ✓
- c) Emergent forms of family:
- c.1) Nuclear family with extended ties. (for ex: linking with instagram)
- c.2) Single-parent household: Because of secularisation, ^{Increased culture of separation and divorce,} **adoption**, and Feminisation of old age, **Surrogacy**, pre-marital sex is now more of a choice rather than a taboo →, Marriage no longer a universal institution.
- c.3) Female-headed household: Because of male-specific distress migration, Females are the main beneficiaries of the government schemes →, Women empowerment, Sologamy, feminization of old age.
- c.4) Live in a relationship: ^{Cohabitation are increasing} Because of change in values system, Individualism, Lack of courage to take responsibility, Commitment challenges, Caste endogamy lack of family support, Lack of marital rights to the LGBTQ →, Legal stringency and stigma associated with divorce.
- c.5) DINK Family (Double income no kid)
- c.6) Dual career family- (Both partners are working).
- c.7) Conjugal symmetrical families (Both partners have the same negotiating power, irrespective of whether both partners working or not)
- **Question**: What are the factors responsible for the emergence of DINK families

b) On Functions:

- Traditionally family was both the unit of production and consumption, but with globalisation, there was industrialisation and the factory system of production emerged and now family was just reduced to the unit of consumption.
 - If there is globalisation there are diverse job opportunities, and for these diverse job opportunity there is a specialised institutions of ^{knowledge} marriage which means the role of family with respect to education has underwent a change. (earlier family itself teach how to do farming so act as a education institution.)
 - There has been a change with respect to spouse selection which is now transferred to the technology (Jeevan Saathi.com)
- > All the work is taken by some institution or something else in the era of globalisation but the function of Primary Socialisation and Agency of Social Control is still not taken by any institute or something else.

Q :- What are the factors responsible for DINK family.

On Interpersonal Relations:

- 1) Democratic relationship.

- 2)The status of women has improved.
- 3)Due to the penetration of social media ties with extended kin have improved.
- 4)However, to same social media leads to isolation and neglect.

- • **Question:** "Institution of Joint Family is characterised by both continuity and change".
- In the context of this statement discuss the impact of globalisation on joint family.
 - Or
 - Discuss the statement in the context of the impact of globalisation on Indian Society.

The topic for the next class is the caste system.