

Unit 2

Organizing Social Life

Society :

A **society** is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

Societies are characterized by patterns of relationships (social relations) between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions; a given society may be described as the sum total of such relationships among its constituent of members. In the social sciences, a larger society often exhibits stratification or dominance patterns in subgroups.

Types of Societies

Have you ever wondered what society was like before your lifetime? Maybe you wonder in what ways has society transformed in the past few centuries? Human beings have created and lived in several types of societies throughout history. Sociologists have classified the different types of societies into six categories, each of which possesses their own unique characteristics:

1) Pre –industrial societies

- **Hunting and gathering societies**
- **Pastoral societies**
- **Horticultural societies**
- **Agricultural societies**
- **Feudal societies**

2) Industrial society

3) Post-industrial society

1) Pre-industrial societies:

In a pre-industrial society, food production, which is carried out through the use of human and animal labor, is the main economic activity. These societies can be subdivided according to their level of technology and their method of producing food. These subdivisions are hunting and gathering, pastoral, horticultural, agricultural, and feudal.

i. Hunting and gathering societies :

They are the earliest form of society. The members survive primarily by hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering edible plants. The majority of the members' time is spent looking for and gathering food. A hunting and gathering society has five characteristics:

1. Family is the society's primary institution. Family determines the distribution of food and how to socialize children.
2. These societies are small compared to the others. They generally have less than 50 members.
3. Hunting and gathering societies are **nomadic**, which means that they move constantly in order to find food and water.
4. Members of hunting and gathering societies are mutually dependent upon each other.
5. Although there is an equal division of labor among the members of hunting and gathering societies, there is a division of labor based on sex. Men are typically responsible for hunting, and women are typically gatherers.

ii. Pastoral societies:

This began around 12,000 years ago. These societies rely on products obtained through the domestication and breeding of animals for transportation and food. Pastoral societies are common in areas where crops cannot be supported, for example in North Africa. Unlike hunting and gathering societies, pastoral societies only have to move when the land in which the animals graze is no longer usable. Pastoral societies also allow for job specialization, since not everyone is needed to gather or hunt for food. For example, while some people breed animals, others are able to produce tools or clothing, which allows for specialization in these areas.

iii. Horticultural societies:

emerged between 10,000 and 12,000 years ago in Latin America, Asia, and parts of the Middle East. These societies rely on the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and plants in order to survive. Horticultural societies are often forced to relocate when the resources of the land are depleted or when the water supplies decrease.

iv. Agricultural / Agrain societies:

rely on the use of technology in order to cultivate crops in large areas, including wheat, rice, and corn. The technological advances led to an increase in food supplies, an increase in population, and the development of trade centers. This period of technological changes is referred to as the **Agricultural Revolution** and began around 8,500 years ago. Agricultural societies developed roughly in this order:

- Animals are used to pull plows.
- Plowing allows for the cultivation of larger areas of land.

- Soil aeration caused by plowing leads to higher crop yields over longer periods of time.
- High volumes of food production allow people to build permanent homes in a single location.
- Towns develop, which eventually grow into cities.
- Job specialization increases like skills and craft other than farming.

v. Feudal societies :

Feudalism was a form of society based on ownership of land. Unlike today's farmers, vassals under feudalism were bound to cultivating their lord's land. In exchange for military protection, the lords exploited the peasants into providing food, crops, crafts, homage, and other services to the landowner. The estates of the realm system of feudalism was often multigenerational; the families of peasants may have cultivated their lord's land for generations.

2) Industrial Society :

Between the 15th and 16th centuries, a new economic system emerged that began to replace feudalism. Capitalism is marked by open competition in a free market, in which the means of production are privately owned. Europe's exploration of the Americas served as one impetus for the development of capitalism. The introduction of foreign metals, silks, and spices stimulated great commercial activity in European societies.

Industrial societies rely heavily on machines powered by fuels for the production of goods. This produced further dramatic increases in efficiency. The increased efficiency of production of the industrial revolution produced an even greater surplus than before. Now the surplus was not just agricultural goods, but also manufactured goods. This larger surplus caused all of the changes discussed earlier in the domestication revolution to become even more pronounced.

Once again, the population boomed. Increased productivity made more goods available to everyone. However, inequality became even greater than before. The breakup of agricultural-based feudal societies caused many people to leave the land and seek employment in cities. This created a great surplus of labor and gave capitalists plenty of laborers who could be hired for extremely low wages.

3) Post-industrial society:

Post-industrial societies are societies dominated by information, services, and high technology more than the production of goods. Advanced industrial societies are now seeing a shift toward an increase in service sectors over manufacturing and production. The United States is the first country to have over half of its work force employed in service industries. Service industries include government, research, education, health, sales, law, and banking.

Popuation Size :

- The current population of **Nepal** is **28,825,197** as of Friday, November 29, 2019, based on Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data.
- Nepal 2019 population is estimated at **28,608,710** people at mid year according to UN data.
- Nepal population is equivalent to **0.37%** of the total world population.
- Nepal ranks number **49** in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population.
- The population density in Nepal is 200 per Km² (517 people per mi²).
- The total **land** area is 143,350 Km² (55,348 sq. miles)
- **21.1 %** of the population is **urban** (6,034,147 people in 2019)
- The **median age** in Nepal is **22.7 years**.

States	Population	Percent of population	Number of districts	Number of districts with negative population growth
One	4,534,943	17.1	14	9
Two	5,404,145	20.4	8	0
Three	5,529,452	20.9	13	7
Four ^(a)	2,460,756	9.3	10	8
Five ^(b)	4,485,128	16.9	11	3
Six ^(c)	1,527,563	5.8	10	0
Seven	2,552,517	9.6	9	0
Nepal	26,494,504	100.0	75	27
^(a) East of Bardghat of Nawalparasi has been annexed to State Four				
^(b) Rukum east is part of State Five and				
^(c) Rukum west is part of State Six				

Source: Karki, Y. B. 2016. *Population First. Republica. February 1. Kathmandu.*

Population Distribution :

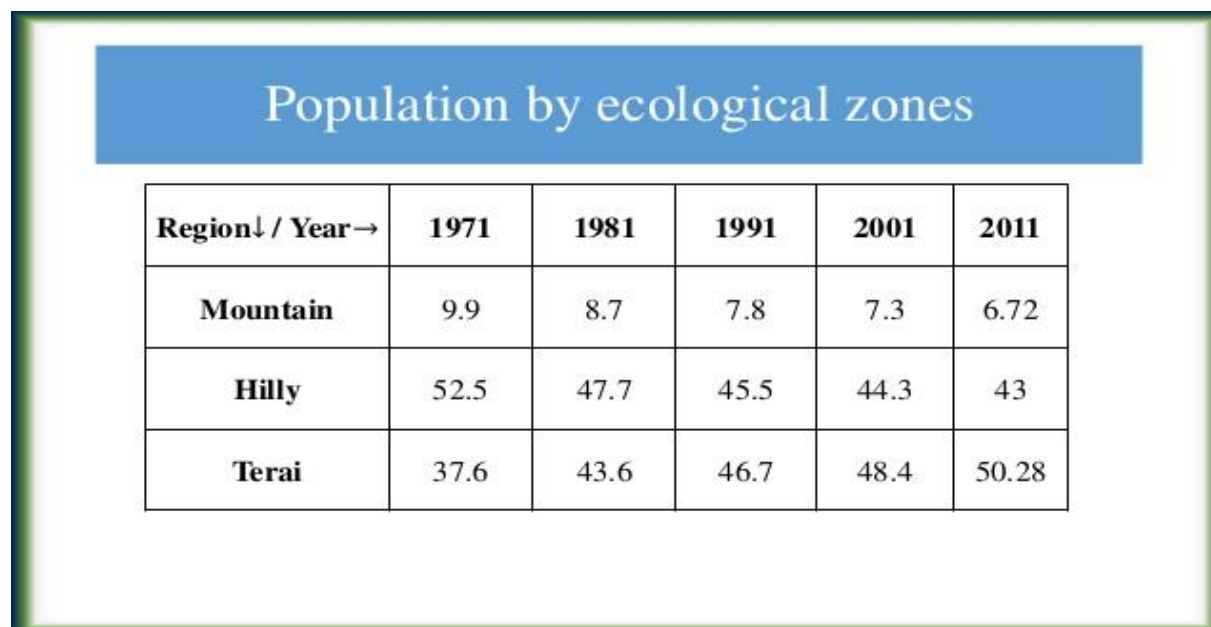


Figure : population distribution by ecological zones

The five development regions of Nepal were (from east to west):

Development Regions of Nepal							
No.	English name	Nepali name	Zones	Districts (No.)	Headquarters	Population	Area (km ²)
1	Eastern Development Region	पुर्वाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र	Mechi Koshi Sagarmatha	16	Dhankuta	5,811,555	28,456
2	Central Development Region	मध्यमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र	Janakpur Bagmati Narayani	19	Kathmandu	9,656,985	27,410
3	Western Development Region	पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र	Gandaki Lumbini Dhawalagiri	16	Pokhara	4,926,765	29,398
4	Mid-Western Development Region	मध्य पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र	Rapti Bheri Karnali	15	Birendranagar	3,546,682	42,378
5	Far-Western Development Region	सुदुर पश्चिमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र	Seti Mahakali	9	Dipayal	2,552,517	19,539

Figure : population distribution by development regions

Culture and Community :

Culture is an umbrella term which encompasses the social behavior and norms found in human societies, as well as the knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, capabilities and habits of the individuals in these groups.

Types of Culture

1. Materials

2. Non-materials

1. Materials Culture: - National heritages, Moments, Architectural design, Food items, Wearing Costumes, National symbols etc.

☐ Hindu - Pashupatinath

☐ Buddhist – Gumbas

2. Non Material: -

☐ Sentiments and belief

☐ Norms and values

☐ Rituals and practices ☐ Cognitive Behavioral pattern

A **community** is a social unit (a group of living things) with commonality such as norms, religion, values, customs, or identity. Communities may share a sense of place situated in a given geographical area (e.g. a country, village, town, or neighbourhood) or in virtual space through communication platforms.

Types of Community

1. Rural

2. Urban

1. Rural Community: -

☐ Similar way of life

☐ High social solidarity

☐ Reciprocity

☐ Trust to each other

☐ Agriculture, Animal, husbandry are main occupation, Education, Transportation mass media made situation favorable for rural changer.

2. Urban Community: -

- Larger section of people living together

Culture is how people in a community live. It includes their ideas, language, religion, and history. It includes the clothes people wear and what they learn in school. Every community in the world has a culture. Children learn about culture from their their and Legends tell about ideas that are important in a culture.

All cultures are alike in some ways because all people have the same needs. All people communicate. How they communicate depends on their culture. People in different cultures use different languages. All people need shelter. The kind of shelter they build depends on their culture.

In some dry countries, people make homes from mud bricks. In some wet countries, people build homes on stilts to keep the water out. Culture also affects how people get along. Cultures have different laws, rules, and ways of worship. People from many cultures live in the United States. Some follow the traditions of their ethnic groups. Many ethnic cultures are part of American culture. Americans eat pizza from Italy. They listen to music from Brazil. They play games from Japan.

Norms and Values :

Social norms are regarded as collective representations of acceptable group conduct as well as individual perceptions of particular group conduct.^[1] They can be viewed as cultural products (including values, customs, and traditions)^[2] which represent individuals' basic knowledge of what others do and think that they should do.

Social norms, or mores, are the unwritten rules of behavior that are considered acceptable in a group or society. Norms function to provide order and predictability in society. On the whole, people want approval, they want to belong, and those who do not follow the norms will suffer disapproval or may even be outcast from the group. This is how we keep society functioning, not just with direct rules but also expectations. When people know what is expected of them they tend to comply. While some people seek to be different, most just want to be part of the group.

Norms can change according to the environment, situation, and culture in which they are found, and people's behavior will also change accordingly. Social norms may also change or be modified over time.

Examples of Social Norms Regarding Public Behavior

To make a good impression on other members of your community there are social norms that are commonly accepted, such as:

- Shake hands when you meet someone.
- Make direct eye contact with the person you are speaking with.
- Unless the movie theater is crowded, do not sit right next to someone.

Types of norms : -

1. Private norms
2. Group norms
3. Associational norms
4. National norms

1. Private Norms: -

- ☐ Individual norms as a +independent citizen
- ☐ Family norms as per caste, class, Religion & geographic location

2. Group Norms

- ☐ Society consists various groups
- ☐ Each group develop their own norms
- ☐ Literary group have their own norms
- ☐ Games sport group, social work group, religious group have their own norms.

3. Associational Norms: -

- ☐ To meet the goal of the organization, it develops its own, Norms for smooth functionality.
- ☐ Different associational have their different autonomous norms.

4. National Norms: -

- ☐ As an independent state, it has its own original norms & values
- ☐ Transmitted to young generations through curricula religious institution etc ☐ Helps shaping citizen personality

Social values are a set of moral principles defined by society dynamics, institutions, traditions and cultural beliefs. These values are implicit guidelines that provide orientation to individuals and corporations to conduct themselves properly within a social system.

Example : A gang of pocket pickers, smugglers all may not expect from their children to get into the profession in which they are. This is why? Answer is very simple because if other members of a social know that he himself is pocket-pickers and his son also doing the same, it will never bring a good image for them, again this is why because in society this profession has no social value, despite having earned the good income.

Status and Role :

Social status definition means a measurement of a social value. It is based in *beliefs* about who members of a society *believe* holds comparatively more or less social value. By definition, these beliefs are broadly shared among members of a society. As such, people use status hierarchies to allocate resources, leadership positions, and other forms of power. In doing so, these shared

cultural beliefs make unequal distributions of resources and power appear natural and fair, supporting systems of social stratification.

A **social role** defines a set of behaviors that are expected of someone who holds a particular status. It's easy to confuse a status and a role, but the basic difference between them is that we occupy a status and play a role. Every status has an expected set of behaviors - a role. A woman becomes a mother when she has a child and so occupies the status of mother. She is expected to also play the role of mother by caring for and loving her children (among other things).

Institutions :

#Marriage :

Different scholars and sociologists have tried to define it. They differ from each other.

(1) According to Encyclopedia Britannica, "Marriage is a physical, legal and moral union between man and woman in complete community life for the establishment of a family."

(2) According to Malinowski, "Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children."

(3) Edward Westermarck in his famous book 'History of human marriage' defined, "Marriage is a relation of one or more men to one or more women which is recognized by customs or law and involves certain rights and duties both in case of parties entering into the union and in the case of children born of it."

(4) According to H.M. Johnson, "Marriage is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially permitted without loss of standing in community to have children."

Types of marriage:

The institution of marriage is a universal institution which exists in every society. However, types of marriages differ from society to society. There are four distinguished types of marriages these include

1. **Polygamy**
2. **Polyandry**
3. **Monogamy and**
4. **Group marriage**
5. **Child marriage**
6. **Same-sex and third-gender marriages**
7. **Temporary marriage**

1. Polygamy

Polygamy is a type of marriage in which men can marry more than one women at the same time. Polygamy still exist in many country especially in Muslim countries. The laws of majority Muslim states is based on religion or Law of Allah. Taking more than one wife is considered normative behavior in Muslim countries. However, in other countries polygamy is considered as unlawful and unethical practice. Polygamy are further divided into two types, which are as follow, sororal polygamy, non sororal polygamy and polyandry.

i. Sororal Polygamy

The word sororal is derived from Latin word “soror” which means sisters. When a man is married with two sisters simultaneously is called sororal polygamy.

ii. Non Sororal Polygamy

Non sororal polygamy is a type of polygamy in which a man is married to more than one women but the wives are not blood related or sisters.

2. Polyandry

polyandry is a type of polygamy in which one woman is married to more than one man. This type of marriage is still practiced in some African and Indian tribes. Polyandry is further divided into two types, which are as follow, fraternal and non-fraternal polyandry.

i. Fraternal Polyandry

Fraternal polyandry is a type of polyandry in which two or more than two brothers take a single woman as their common wife. This type of marriage is still practiced by the tribe of India namely Todas tribe.

ii. Non Fraternal Polyandry

In non-fraternal polyandry multiple man take one women as their common wife however, in this type these man or husbands of a woman are not related with one another. Moreover, It's up to woman, which ever husband she chooses to live with.

3. Monogamy

Monogamy is a universal type of marriage which almost exist in every society. In such type of marriage one man marry with one woman. Monogamy is further divided into two types including, straight monogamy and serial monogamy.

i. Straight Monogamy

Straight monogamy is the type of monogamy in which one man is married to one woman but in case of divorce or spouse death either of them cannot marry again.

ii. Serial Monogamy

Serial monogamy refers to a type of monogamy in which one man is married to one woman but, in case of divorce or death of a spouse unlike straight monogamy they can marry another person.

4. Group marriage

Group marriage refer to a type of marriage in which a group of women marry with a group of men and all of them have common wives and husbands.

5. Child marriage :

Child Marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married.

6. Same –sex and third-gender marriage:

Same-sex marriage (also known as gay marriage) is the marriage of two people of the same sex or gender, entered into in a civil or religious ceremony. There are records of same-sex marriage dating back to the first century. In the modern era, same-sex marriage started being legalized at the beginning of the 21st century. Today, it is available in 28 countries.

7. Temporary marriage :

The temporary marriage is an ancient practice that unites man and woman as husband and wife for a limited time. Historically it was used so that a man could have a wife for a short while when travelling long distances.

Family :

The family is an intimate domestic group made up of people related to one another by bonds of blood, sexual mating or legal ties. It is the smallest and most basic social unit, which is also the most important primary group found in any society.

It is the simplest and most elementary group found in a society. It is a social group consisting of a father, mother and one or more children. It is the most immediate group a child is exposed to. In fact, it is the most enduring group, which has tremendous influence on the life of an individual, from birth until death. It also accounts for the most enduring social relationship found in society. Family has been defined by different social scientists.

Characteristics of Family:

1. Family is a Universal group. It is found in some form or the other, in all types of societies whether primitive or modern.
2. A family is based on marriage, which results in a mating relationship between two adults of opposite sex.
3. Every family provides an individual with a name, and hence, it is a source of nomenclature.
4. Family is the group through which descent or ancestry can be traced.
5. Family is the most important group in any individual's life.
6. Family is the most basic and important group in primary socialization of an individual.
7. A family is generally limited in size, even large, joint and extended families.

Functions of Family:

As a social group and as an important social institution, family performs various functions that are as follows:

1. Family is a unit through which procreation takes place. Marriage sanctions sexual relationships, and it also establishes a family, which is further reinforced with the birth of children.
2. The process of reproduction is institutionalized, regulated and controlled in a family. The family legitimizes the act of reproduction.
3. Family helps in propagation of human species and perpetuation of human race.

4. Family provides an individual with an identity.
5. It is through the family that every family name is carried on from one generation to another.
6. Family is responsible for the production and upbringing of children.
7. Family is an important agent of socialization. The primary socialization of any individual takes place within the family. The immediate family members teach all the basic rules and norms of social life to a child.

Types or Forms of Family:

We shall look at some of the types of family in this section (Figure 1).

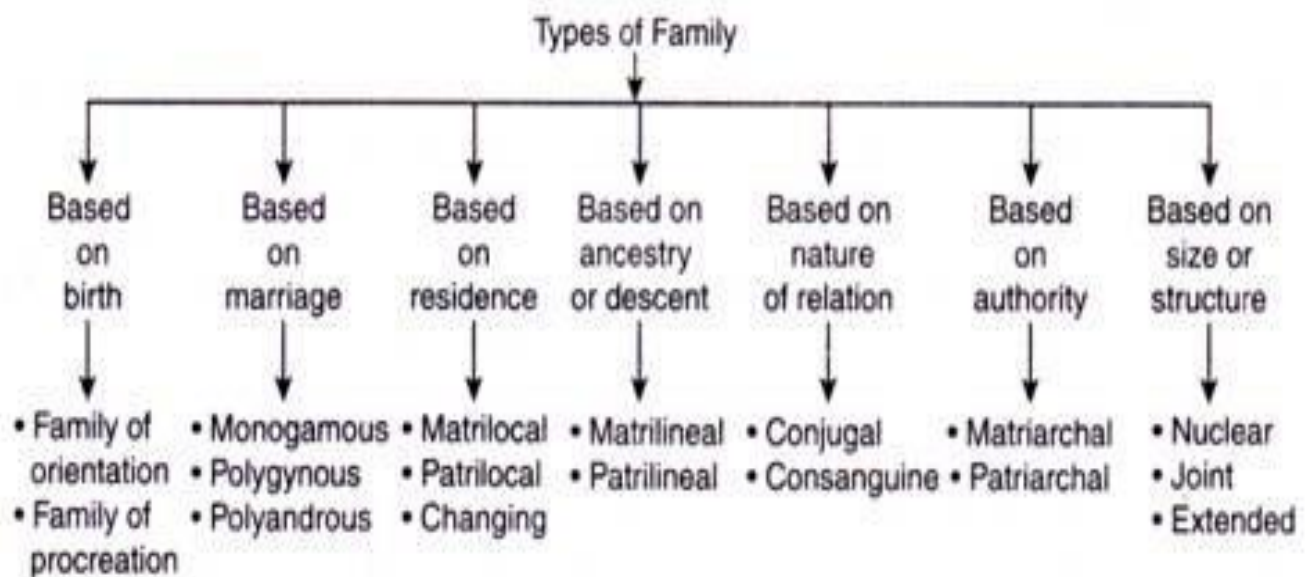


Figure 1 Types of Family

A description of the above classification of types or forms of family is explained here:

1. Based on Birth:

Family of Orientation:

The family in which an individual is born is his family of orientation.

Family of Procreation:

The family where an individual sets up after his/her marriage is his/her family of procreation.

The family of orientation and procreation may live together under the same roof, but can still be distinguished.

2. Based on Marriage:

Monogamous Family:

This family consists of one husband and wife, including children and is based on monogamous marriages.

Polygynous Family:

A family consisting of one husband, and more than one wife, and all the children born to all the wives or adopted by each of them. This type of family has its basis in the polygynous form of marriage.

Polyandrous Family:

A family made up of one wife and more than one husband, and the children, either born or adopted with each one of them. This family is based on polyandrous marriage.

3. Based on Residence:

Family of Matrilocal Residence:

When a couple stays in the wife's house, the family is known as family of matrilocal residence.

Family of Patrilocal Residence:

When a family stays in the house of husband, the family is known as family of patrilocal residence.

Family of Changing Residence:

When a family stays in the husband's house for some time, and moves to wife's house, stays there for a period of time, and then moves back to husband's parents, or starts living in another place, the family is called a family of changing residence.

4. Based on Ancestry or Descent:

Matrilineal Family:

When ancestry or descent is traced through the female line, or through the mother's side, the family is called matrilineal family.

Patrilineal Family:

A family in which the authority is carried down the male line, and descent is traced through the male line or the father's side, is called a patrilineal family.

5. Based on Authority:

Matriarchal Family:

Matriarchal families are generally found in matrilineal societies. In these families, a woman is the head of the family, and authority is vested in her. Succession of property is through the female line, i.e., only daughters inherit the property.

After marriage, the husband resides in the wife's house and descent is traced through the mother's side. Here, children are brought up in mother's house. Thus, in matriarchal societies, the matrilineal system exists. Matriarchal families are found only in matrilineal societies, which are very limited in number all over the world. They are found in parts of Latin America, Ceylon, parts of Africa and India (the Khasis and the Garos).

Patriarchal Family:

Patriarchal families are commonly found in all parts of the world, since most societies in the world are patrilineal societies. In patriarchal families, the head of the family is a male, and authority is vested in him. Descent and property is passed through the male line and children are brought up in father's house. Such families are patrilineal in nature.

6. Based on the Nature of Relations:

Conjugal Family:

The conjugal family is made up of adults among whom there is a sexual relationship. It refers to a family system of spouses and their dependent children. The emphasis is placed on the marital relationship that exists between spouses. In modern times, the term 'conjugal family' is being used for partners, who have a long-term sexual relationship, but are not actually married.

Consanguine Family:

A consanguine family is made up of members among whom a blood relation exists, or those who are consanguineal kin, i.e., a family consisting of parent(s) and children, or siblings (brothers, sisters, or brothers and sisters).

7. Based on state or structure:

Nuclear Family:

A nuclear family is a small group consisting of a husband, a wife and children, natural or adopted. It is more or less an autonomous unit that is not under the control of adults or elders of the family. It consists of two generations only. In all modern societies, nuclear family is the most common type of family. In fact, nuclear family is both the consequence as well as the cause of the disintegration of joint family.

Joint Family:

A joint family consists of three generations, living together under the same roof, sharing the same kitchen and purse or economic expenses. It is a family consisting of three nuclear families living together. According to Iravati Karve, a joint family is 'a group of people, who generally live under the same roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who hold property in common, and who participate in common family worship and are related to each other as some particular type of kindred.'

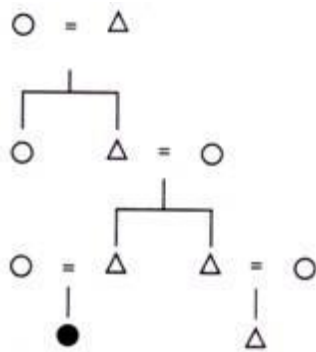


Figure 2

In Figure 2, Ego (the shaded figure) is a part of a joint family consisting of four generations—the children, parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, all from the fathers side. These types of joint families are also known as patriarchal (father- centred) or patrilineal (lineage traced through the father s or male side) joint families.

In such families, only unmarried daughters, or at times widowed daughters are a part of the family. Married daughters no longer belong to the family as they become a part of their husbands family. However, in the case of matriarchal joint families (mother-centered) or matrilineal (lineage or descent traced through the mothers side or the female side), daughters are a part of the joint family, whereas sons become a part of their wives' families.

Kinship :

Kinship is the most universal and basic of all human relationships and is based on ties of blood, marriage, or adoption.

There are two basic kinds of kinship ties:

- Those based on blood that trace descent
- Those based on marriage, adoption, or other connections

Kinship is one of the main organizing principles of society. It is one of the basic social institutions found in every society. This institution establishes relationships between individuals and groups. People in all societies are bound together by various kinds of bonds.

The most basic bonds are those based on marriage and reproduction. Kinship refers to these bonds, and all other relationships resulting from them. Thus, the institution of kinship refers to a set of relationships and relatives formed thereof, based on blood relationships (consanguineal), or marriage (affinal).

Types of Kinship:

In any society, kin relationships are based either on birth (blood relations), or marriage. These two aspects of human life are the basis for the two main types of kinship in society.

1. Consanguineal Kinship:

It refers to the relationships based on blood, i.e., the relationship between parents and children, and between siblings are the most basic and universal kin relations.

2. Affinal Kinship:

It refers to the relationships formed on the basis of marriage. The most basic relationship that results from marriage is that between husband and wife

Degree of Kinship:

Any relationship between two individuals is based on the degree of closeness or distance of that relationship. This closeness or distance of any relationship depends upon how individuals are related to each other.

Kinship basically has three degrees, which can be explained in the following ways (Figure 3):

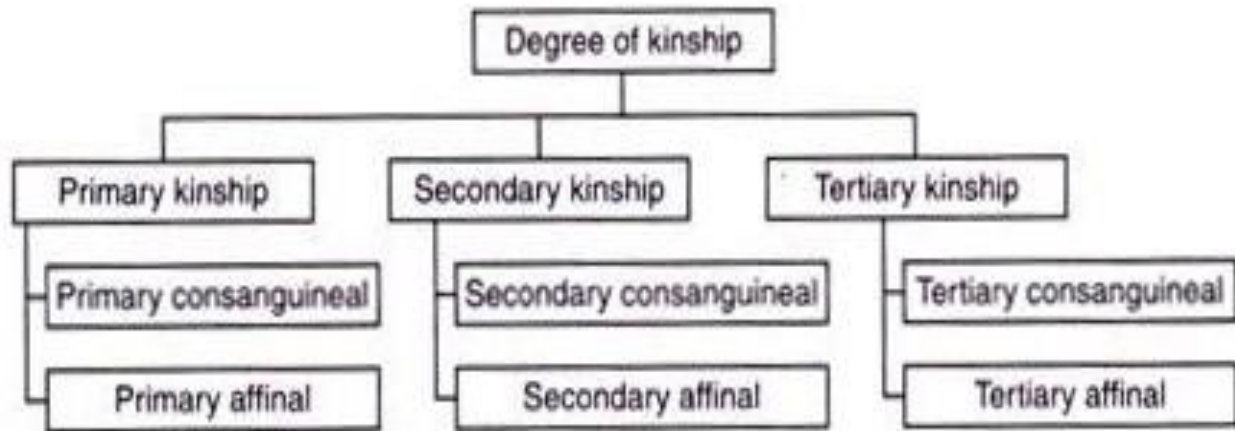


Figure 3

Primary Kinship:

Primary kinship refers to direct relations. People who are directly related to each other are known as primary kin. There are basically eight primary kins—wife father son, father daughter mother son, wife; father son, father daughter, mother son, mother daughter; brother sister; and younger brother/sister older brother/sister.

Primary kinship is of two kinds:

1. Primary Consanguineal Kinship:

Primary consanguineal kin are those kin, who are directly related to each other by birth. The relationships between parents and children and between siblings form primary kinship. These are the only primary consanguineal kin found in societies all over the world.

2. Primary Affinal Kinship:

Primary affinal kinship refers, to the direct relationship formed as a result of marriage. The only direct affinal kinship is the relationship between husband and wife.

Secondary Kinship:

Secondary kinship refers to the primary kin's of primary kin. In other words, those who are directly related to primary kin (primary kin's primary kin) become one's secondary kin. There are 33 secondary kin.

Secondary kinship is also of two kinds:

1. Secondary Consanguineal kinship:

This type of kinship refers to the primary consanguineal kin's primary consanguineal kin. The most basic type of secondary consanguineal kinship is the relationship between grandparents and grandchildren. In the Figure 3, there is a direct consanguineal relationship between Ego and his parents. For Ego, his parents are his primary consanguineal kin. However, for Ego's parents, their parents are their primary consanguineal kin. Therefore, for Ego, his grandparents are his primary consanguineal kin's (his parents) primary kin. For him, they become secondary consanguineal kin.

2. Secondary Affinal Kinship:

Secondary affinal kinship refers to one's primary affinal kin's primary kin. This kinship includes the relationships between an individual and all his/her sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and parents-in-law. For an individual, his/her spouse is his/her primary affinal kin, and for the spouse, his/her parents and siblings are his/her primary kin. Therefore, for the individual, the parents of brother/sister-in-law will become his/her secondary affinal kin. Similarly, any sibling's spouse or sibling's parents-in-law will become secondary affinal kin for an individual.

Tertiary Kinship:

Tertiary kinship refers to the primary kin of primary kin's primary kin or secondary kin of primary kin's primary kin of secondary kin. Roughly 151 tertiary kin have been identified.

Like other two degrees of kinship, tertiary kinship also has two categories:

1. Tertiary Consanguineal Kinship:

Tertiary consanguineal kinship refers to an individual's primary consanguineal kin (parents), their primary kin (parents' parents), and their primary kin (parent's parent's parents). Thus, the relationship is between great grandchildren and great grandparents, and great grand aunts and uncles, and consequently the relationship between great grand uncles and aunts and great grand nieces and nephews.

In Figure 3, Ego's primary kin are his parents, their primary kin are his grandparents and his grandparent's primary kin (who are Ego's primary kin's primary kin's primary kin) are his great grandparents. Thus, tertiary kin are primary kin's primary kin's primary kin.

This relationship can be seen in different ways – Ego's tertiary kin are his primary kin's (parents) secondary kin (father's grandparents), thus showing that tertiary kin are primary kin's secondary kin. Another way of looking at this same relationship is by showing that Ego's tertiary kin are his secondary consanguineal kin's (his grandparents) primary kin (grandfather's parents), which proves that tertiary kin can be secondary kin's primary kin.

2. Tertiary Affinal Kinship:

Tertiary affinal kinship refers to primary affinal kin's primary kin's primary kin, or secondary affinal kin's primary kin, or primary affinal kin's secondary kin. These relationships are many, and some examples will suffice at this stage of tertiary affinal kin can be spouse's grandparents, or grand uncles and aunts, or they can be brother or sister-in-law's spouses or their children. Let us try and understand these relationships with the help of an illustration.

Descent:

Descent refers to the existence of socially recognized biological relationship between individuals in society. In general, every society recognizes the fact that all offspring or children descend from parents and that a biological relationship exists between parents and children. It refers to a person's offspring or his parentage. Thus, descent is also used to trace one's ancestry.

Lineage:

Lineage refers to the line through which descent is traced. This is done through the father's line or the mother's line or sometimes through both sides. Both descent and lineage go together as one cannot trace descent without lineage.

Importance of Kinship in Rural Society:

The importance of kinship in tribal/rural societies can be understood from the following discussion:

a. Kinship and its Relation to Rural Family, Property and Land:

The prime property of any rural family is land. So, land is related to all the kin members of the family. The sons, grandsons and other kins, who are related by blood and marriage, have their economic interests in land. Now-a-days, women are becoming aware that they are also entitled to get an equal share from the ancestral property.

The emancipation movement of women demands that women should not be deprived of the inheritance rights and should get all equal share of the property. In most of the village studies, property and kinship are discussed in relation to each other.

The family members also gain status by the ownership of land. Even political status is determined by kinship relations in some cases. In the case of kin relations, related by blood and marriage, many economic and political concessions are given to the members of the kin. However, it does not mean that kinship relations are important only in rural society as they are also there in urban society too. As the urban community is widespread, there is hardly any chance for kin members to participate and meet in the social gatherings of the family.

b. Kinship and Marriage:

In every society, marriage has certain rules, such as endogamy, exogamy, incest taboos and other restrictions. These rules are applicable to all the kins of the family. Usually, the rural people are more serious and strict in observing the rules related to marriage. Exogamy is commonly followed in most of the villages of India. The members of the villages do not prefer to marry within their own village. However, this rule can vary on the basis of the severity of rules of marriage.

Irawati Karve and A. C. Mayer in their studies on kinship have reported on the village exogamy. Mayer, in his study of Kinship in Central India, informs that village exogamy is violated in some of the cases, but it brings disrepute to the parties involved. It must be observed here that the study conducted by Mayer is an important document on village ethnography. Mayer further informs that inter-caste marriages, in all cases, are looked down by the village people. (Doshi S. L., and Lain P. C., Rural Sociology, p. 192)

c. Kinship and Rituals:

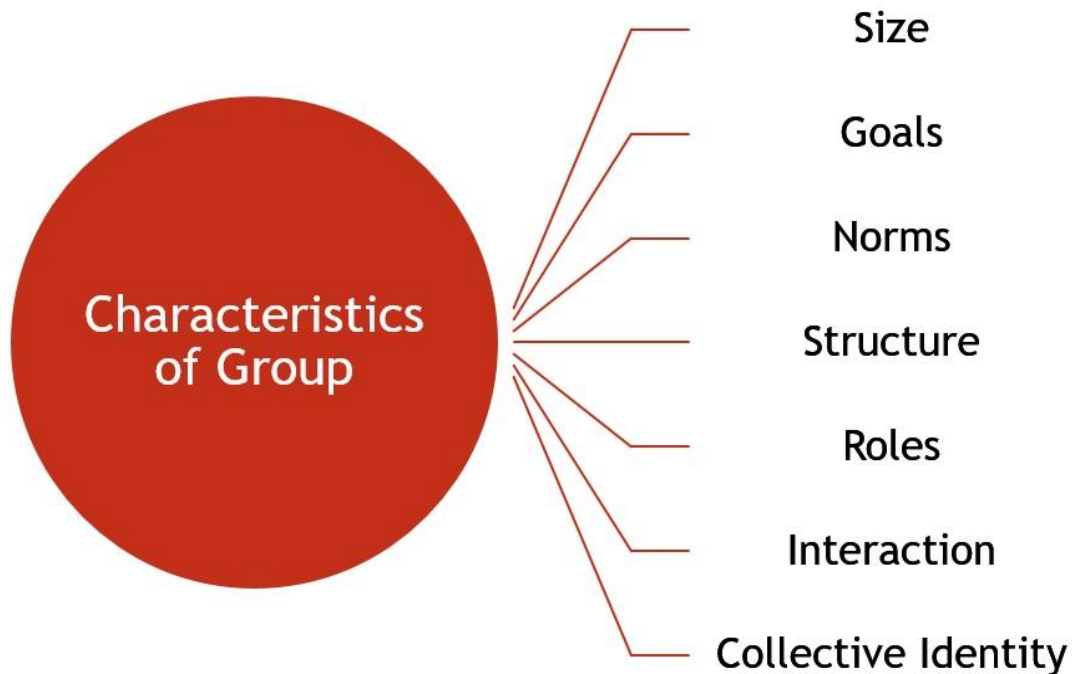
The role and importance of the kin members lies in the degree of close relationships among them. Their importance can be seen during the occasions, such as cradle ceremony, marriage and death. During a naming ceremony, it is the father's sister, who has to give a name to the newborn. There are certain rites and rituals, which have to be performed by mother's brother during the marriages of daughters.

The daughter's parents make the payment in cash or kind to the son-in-law's sister, who occupies an important place during a Hindu wedding, especially in South India. It is obligatory on part of the close kin relatives to offer gifts to the newly wed couples and in the same manner, these close relatives are equally rewarded from both sides (parents of the couple). During the occasions of death also, it is obligatory for the kinsmen to observe mourning for about 11 to 14 days (this period varies from region to region).

Groups :

A Group is basically an assemblage of people. It can be understood as a collection of individuals (two or more), who come together and interact with each other, so as to achieve the objectives of the organization. These are the foundation of an organization.

Characteristics of Groups



- **Size:** To form a group, it must be having at least two members. Practically, the number of group members ranges from 15 to 20. The more the members in the group, the more complex it is to manage.
- **Goals:** Every group has certain goals that are the reasons for its existence.
- **Norms:** A group has certain rules, for interacting with the group members.
- **Structure:** It has a structure, based on the roles and positions held by the members.
- **Roles:** Every member of a group has certain roles and responsibilities, which are assigned, by the group leader.
- **Interaction:** The interaction between the group members can occur in several ways, i.e. face to face, telephonic, in writing or in any other manner.
- **Collective Identity:** A group is an aggregation of individuals, which are separately called as members, and collectively called as a group.

Furthermore, a group climate is an emotional setting of the group, that relies on participative spirit, coordination, trust and bonding among the members, open communication and other similar factors.

Types of Groups



- **Formal Groups:** Groups that are formed consciously by the management, with an aim of serving an organizational objective. These are further classified as:
 - **Self-directed teams:** The group of employees which are so authorised to make decisions, on their own, as it is independent and self-governing in nature.
 - **Quality Circles:** A number of employees classed together belonging to the same field, who meet every week for an hour, to talk about their problems, identify the causes and find out solutions, to take necessary steps in this regard.
 - **Committees:** An association of people created by the management for different matters to identify and discuss the issues of the company and arrive at a conclusion. It can be:
 - Standing Committee
 - Advisory Committee
 - Audit Committee
 - Grievance Committee
 - Adhoc Committee
 - **Task force:** It is a temporary committee, wherein people belonging to different fields are grouped together for the performance of the task.

- **Informal Groups:** The social and psychological variables operating at the workplace, results in the formation of informal groups. The creation of these groups is spontaneous due to the common interest, social needs, physical proximity and mutual attraction.

Apart from the two broad classifications of the group, they are also divided into the primary groups, secondary groups, membership groups, reference groups and interest groups.

Reasons for Group Formation



- **Personal Characteristics:** Individuals with similar beliefs, attitudes and values are more likely to form groups.
- **Opportunity for interaction:** If the employees of an organization, are given an opportunity to interact with one another, they find that they have many things similar, which also creates a group.
- **Interest and goals:** When individuals share common interest and goals, it requires cooperation and coordination for its achievement, which also results in the formation of groups.
- **Influence and power:** Last but not the least, a group has more influence and power, as compared to an individual, which also promotes its formation.

In general, groups are created out of individual need satisfaction, which can be personal, social or economical. Meaning that the members need to associate with the group in order to fulfil their basic needs.

