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Changing Household Dimension of the Family in Chhattisgarh

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Family is still the central element in the social life of the vast majority of Chhattisgarhi speaking people. It determines to a large extent a man's status in the society, his profession, his religion and even his Manners. The institution of household mediates between the individual. The household provides a primary context in which the members construct their experience and knowledge of society and its basic principles. In a way it is a forge wherein members are socialized to live in society. The analysis of house-hold composition shows structural variations, on which depends the web of obligations and rights, division of labor, and consequently, the texture of life. The composition of the household is likely to have a bearing on its Procreative, Productive, distributive and ritual functions. The influence of the world beyond his own community is one of the sources of change in the mode of life of household. He becomes increasingly aware of new roles and situations inherent in a modern environment. The household and family in the developmental Process in the lower social Stratum of a rural Chhattisgarh village, the upper social stratum has a greater incidence of filial as well as fraternal joint living than the lower. Contextually the concept of family is changing.

This paper examines Changes of household composition and family types in Chhattisgarh village. It discusses the changing concept of family and examines the developmental process of households and family types.

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Impact of globalization on working couples

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The term "Globalization" has been widely used in the last fifteen years. It is a controversial term and has been defined in several different ways. Globalization indicates that the world today is more interconnected than before. Globalization in its basic economic sense refers to the adoption of open and unfettered trading markets. Social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people on their families and their societies. The concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions income and social protection. The social dimension encompasses security, culture and identity, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities.

This paper presents a general view of how globalization has impacted working couples and family life for Indians. Psychological impacts of globalization have described changes and influences only at an individual level.

The structure of Indian society is undergoing a change due to urbanization, westernization, industrialization and politics which are giving family organization which is the basic institution of the society especially to the women for Indian women these large changes have given new challenging roles and status.

Managing working couple's challenges is not only a personal responsibility of the employees; it is also the responsibility of the employers. When the respondents were asked to answer whether they expected their employers to support them in their efforts to achieve better work-life balance, most of the respondents said they would like to have certain work life balance provisions from their employers.

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Matriliny : The cultural cradle of Khasi kinship system

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It is often observed that the matrilineal principle of reckoning descent through the female line has strengthened kinship organisation and solidarity amongst members of matrilineal kin. The Khasi of Meghalaya are one of the few matrilineal tribes of the world who still exhibit principles of matrilineality in terms of reckoning descent and inheritance from the female ancestress as well as the system of residence which is strictly matri-local. When one looks closely at the operation of the Khasi clan or kur at different levels of its segmentation starting from the 'kur', then the 'jait' (sub-clan), the kpoh (lineage) and the iing (household or family) one finds that there is an element of unity and solidarity at every stage, which is a natural response that facilitates in maintaining closer structural ties amongst kin members. This paper examines the Khasi kinship structure which is traditionally based on matrilineal principles while highlighting its role in bringing about strong kinship bonds amongst members of the clan. It also explains the segmentation of the 'kur' which is equivalent to the clan and discusses the functional role and importance of the 'iing' (household) and 'kpoh' (lineage) in maintaining unity and solidarity within the clan as a whole. The paper ends with a brief discussion on the challenges towards the Khasi tradition of maintaining strong kinship ties through modern influences such as flow of new culture, modernization and conversion to Christianity.

Keywords: matrilineality; clan; kinship ties; solidarity

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Symbolism of Bride Wealth and Gift-giving in Marriage System of the Kukis

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The paper studies the practice of bride wealth and gift-giving in the Kuki society in terms of a web of questions: what is the social understanding of the nature of people and their relationship with each other? How does the transaction of objects reflect and recreate those people and their relationships? How does this transaction reflect and recreate the social understanding of the nature of objects?

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Rethinking about Tribal Marriage, Family and Kinship of Chhattisgarh State (With special reference to tribes of base camp in Dantewada district)

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Present paper is based on the findings of major research project “**Tribal life in base camp and structural change.**” Researcher has been try to find out what are the factor responsible for migration of large number of tribal people from native places to nearby the district and block head quarters. The study is focused on impact of migration on tribal marriage and family in base camp. A comparative study has been made of social life of tribal people before coming in base camps and changes taking place after boarding in base camps.

Objectives of the Proposed work are as follows:-

1. To study the socio-economic background of the migrated tribal's in base camp.
2. To understand changing pattern of marriage and kinship amongst migrated tribal's living in the base camps.

Study Area: South Bastar (Dantewada District) has been selected for the study area.

The Sample: A sample of 300 migrated tribal's living in the base camps of **Dantewara** district has been purposively selected.

Collection of Data: For collection of the primary data as a tool an interview-schedule was constructed. The data has also been collected through group discussion and Non – participatory observation.

Major Findings: Findings of the study shows that partially significant change in pattern of tribal marriage, family and kinship structure after coming in base camp amongst the tribes of under study.

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The Digital Divide within the household realm and its social impact

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The world is a wired society and India is the third largest internet user base in the world and on average internet users in India spends more than 24 hours online per month. Yet with huge internet and mobile phone penetration ranging in India, there exist a 'Socio-digital divide'. This 'Socio-digital divide' refers not to a conventional digital divide caused by inequalities in access to ICTs but a divide on the micro-perspective level focusing on changing family relations.

The paper intends to study social interaction of the family on the 'social space' utilizing the 'technological space' embedded in the household setting and seek to understand the impact of ICTs on household dynamics focusing on the effect of 'engagement' and 'displacement'. With a qualitative research involving in-home interviews focusing on fifty elderly and fifty teenagers of urban, upper-middle class family setting, the study intends to know whether the newer ICTs strain/ hamper inter-generational communication. The study will probe whether new mode of ICT have effected & contributed to the emerging new leisure pattern and if such leisure compels the older members of the same household to find themselves in increasing alienation making them a less valued part in social exchange.

Keywords: Socio-digital divide, social space, technological space, alienation, social exchange.

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RISING INCIDENCES OF MARITAL DISCORD AMONG WORKING WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.

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Marriage is traditionally conceived to be a legally recognized relationship between an adult male and female that carries certain rights and obligations. Much recent sociological research, both in Britain and America, has been concerned with the growing fears that marriage as an institution is in decline. These fears stem from two roots, the first being concern for increasing marital breakdown and subsequent divorce, and the second the fact that marriage is going out of fashion, with more people cohabiting and even rearing children outside matrimony. Certainly, if divorce is on the increase then one in three marriages is likely to end in divorce. The future of marriage looks bleak, but marriage still remain remains the preferred way of life for the vast majority of the adult population The primary focus

has been on how women's employment has affected the marital relationship. Using longitudinal surveys, American researchers have found that women who contribute a higher share of household income are more likely to divorce than women who contribute a lower share, or housewives. Another important question is whether the employment of women has led to greater egalitarianism within marriage. Dual-earning marriages are sowing the seeds of change. One of the key reason of marital discord is patriarchy-men want to rule the roost and women are unwilling to act subservient. Women are taking up high profile jobs; division of labour is no longer based on strength but on credentials. Economic independence has made women assert themselves in the home front. Structure of society depends on economic system. Globalization making inroads into the traditional family setup has given way to individualization where every relationship is terms of money. The system of Dowry is on the rise. Collective orientation and collective will have taken a backseat. Transculture has lead to degeneration of morals, values and explores to different culture shock. Alcoholism is on rise.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Domestic Violence, Dowry, Economic Independence, Patriarchy.

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Career oriented women and their perceptions towards marriage

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This Study will explore the perceptions of career oriented women and their changing attitudes towards marriage. This will also look at the notion of late marriage, intercaste/class , love or arranged marriage and factors responsible for changing of their attitudes towards marriage. Nowadays, the trend of marrying late is very common among educated women and they even try to convince parents about their willingness to delay marriage. In India, the increasing consciousness of women to marry later has lot to do with literacy and education of women. This can be attributed to the globalisation, women empowerment and various awareness programmes. Moreover, high social and economic status of parents particularly that of urban areas encourage women to be independent and broadened their career. Thus, the study will help us to know the various factors responsible for changing mindset of Indian women towards marriage.

Keywords: Late marriage, Education, Empowerment

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Family Patterns and Procreation: A Sociological Analysis

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In our Society, the general norm is that marriage has to be followed by procreation haven't we all heard the line uttered by the dadis, nanis, bvas chachis and even the ubiquitous next door aunty, "Arrey shaadi ko Kitne saal ho gaye, abhi bhi bachcha nahin hua"? Most the line and the bawls of a baby fill the homes. These are the fortunate ones, who've given birth to babies, Thus completing the picture of a happy family. But there are many, who for same or the other reason, are not able to conceive, are not able to bring a smile on to the faces of the elders in the homes and the probing. Poking-their-noses-in-other-affaires neighbors. On them all hell from time to time is unleashed. The allegation that fly fast and thick through the air, all target the women. It made up wonder, " is the duty of the female limited only to procreate and serve her family? The life of a female come to a fruition only when she bears a child? of gender equality, females flying high, kandhe se kandha mila ke chana and such staff in which the woman is put on the same pedestal as the man. yes, The silver lining is clearly seen on the horizon,

but in reality the truth is still shocking. Because the " Bachche ke chahat" is not only a lower income group issue, but is evident in all strata of the society families marrying off their son again because the first wife was not able to conceive. What happens if the second wife is also not able to give the family a child can it then be insinuated that the husband might be at fault? The Thought itself is blasphemous because in our society, the man is never, never at fault.

Various studies and surveys have revealed that infertility is not just a ' female problem as there is a male infertility component in approximately 50% of couples. But it is the woman who under goes not only physical trauma but also a lot of mental strain. It is definitely a tough deal for her.

This paper deals with the position of woman with & without child in the family. It has historical approach & based on secondary data.

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Mobile phone usage, Addiction and its impact on the life style of the Teen-agers.

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The mobile phone is an exceptionally useful tool that advances personal communication beyond all our expectations. Every technological advances that provide dramatic benefits has its side effects which may not be positive for the society and teenagers in particular. This paper deals with the advantages, impact, consequences and concerns about the maximum uses of mobile phones. Why teen-agers are fancy about this device and its effect on their physical, psychological and safety issues. This study is also concerned about the parents' perception of their teens of mobile phone usage. Mixed method approach was employed to explore the problem. A secondary English medium school in Kalyani municipality area has been taken for observation. Result comes out after analysis that target group is found to be highly addicted tired-teens wakeup tired, easily angered, having little patience, get in fights regularly in the family setting.

Key words: Teen-agers, Mobile phones, Life style.

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EMERGING PATTERNS OF FAMILY AND KINSHIP : INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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This paper discusses the features of family systems and kinship structures in Indian perspective with a compact light of Indian ideology. Family; is one of the main socialising institutions of the society and virtually a social organisation or a unit of men and women out of relationship, and kinship system as a detailed spectrum of social relationship and family dimensions. Due to the continuous and growing advent of urbanisation, westernisation and modernisation, younger generations are turning away from the joint family System, as a result; the kinship structure is also having the configurationally advanced. The phenomenon of male headed households has now been transforming into female-headed ones. Another noticeable change in the Indian family system is dissolution of marriages and the number of divorce cases is slowly mounting day by day. Children of well-to-do families are also experiencing several problems in terms of lack of attention from their busy parents and a great strain from high expectations to excel in the competitive world. This new family form encourages frequent visits;

financial assistance; aid and support in childcare and household chores; and involvement and participation in life-cycle events. The familial and kinship bonds even in the more modern and nuclear families are thus maintained and sustained.

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Changing Nature of Tribal Family in Central India

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This Paper based on a empirical study of a major of Central India - 'the Gond' aims to describe the changing nature of tribal family. Here the term family is taken to explain a particular 'Social Form' somehow different from other social forms. Various scholars of sociology and social-cultural anthropologists analysed family, household and domestic groups as distinct conceptual issues.

The analysis of Tribal family is made here on the basis of development cycle –phases of expansion, dispersion and displacement.

The study has been conducted in urban centre, the city of Jabalpur with a purpose. Standard sociological methods and tools are used to collect data from 100 adult respondents, one from each family. The urban centre contributes to the mobility of population hence provides opportunity to explore relation between education, occupation, rural connection and contact and the degree of change in form of tribal family.