

Date: _____

Day: _____

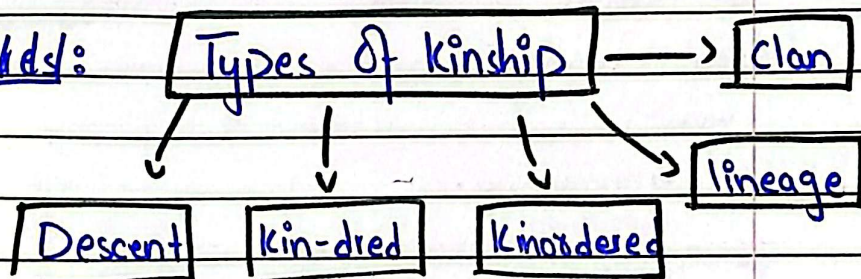
1 Q What is kinship & its Types?

Answer:

Kinship

It is defined as culturally organized relation of a group of people among them, based on blood relation or consanguine relation. These relationship among people are regulated by hierarchical division, division of inheritance and assignment of responsibilities or jobs.

Features:



① Descent

It refers to the group of ppl people who claim to be originated from particular ancestor either male or female.

Types

It may be of matrilineal or Patrilineal descent

Date: _____

Day: _____

Patrilineal → If a descent group traced back their origin to a male line known as Patrilineal.

For Instance.

An ethnic group, forming a community in China, known as Han

→ Han - Chinese Community

In this community, a man is of great importance and serves an important economical figure. Because inheritance and property is originated from male line.

→ In such societies, male is a respectable figure.

→ Even, his uncle needs to be respected by youngsters.

→ Family Line

In such families - child either male or female (son or daughter) is traced back to father descent.

→ Even sister's child is also traced through his brother line.

Matrilineal → If a descent group trace their ancestors through female line - it is known as matrilineal.

For. Example.

Mosau community in China.

- In Mosau, female is a head of families, household and business.
- Every chore and task is done ~~her~~ under her supervision.

→ Family Line

Children either daughter or son both are traced through her ancestors line, not from their (children) own father.

→ Partial Leadership

- These communities are common in Horticultural Societies, where female plays a pivotal role in cultivating crops. Along with this female also rear their children.
- Due to this reason, female workload is ~~half~~ divided among males, in order to less burden on female's shoulders.

2 Kindred

A type of descent, kindred is a close group of relatives, mostly involve blood relatives. They are the

Date: _____

Day: _____

with whom close relations are formed.

→ Gift-Sharing and Resource Sharing

In an anthropological context, gifts and different resources and technologies are usually shared among them - this process is known as "generalized reciprocity". In this kind of sharing no timing of giving back or no amount of returning back is specified.

3 Kin-Ordered Groups

One of the types of descent, in this people are categorized according to the resources they are having and the position or status in a society.

→ Division on the basis of relation (societal)

Uncle - Aunt relation

Father - Mother

Son-in-law

Mother-in-law

Great grandparents

→ Division on the basis of status or resources

In New Zealand, Maori tribe - grouped into 30 tribes.

Importance:

- This kind of grouping helps individual to identify his or her relation to another one
- It helps in classification of roles, responsibilities among members of society.

4 Lineage

A descent group, which claims their descent from a common ancestors, and traced back their origin to a group of ancestors who lived approximately 4-6 generations ago.

5 Clan

It is a group of two or more lineages who claim their ancestors to commonly. It might be symbolic or spiritual figure.

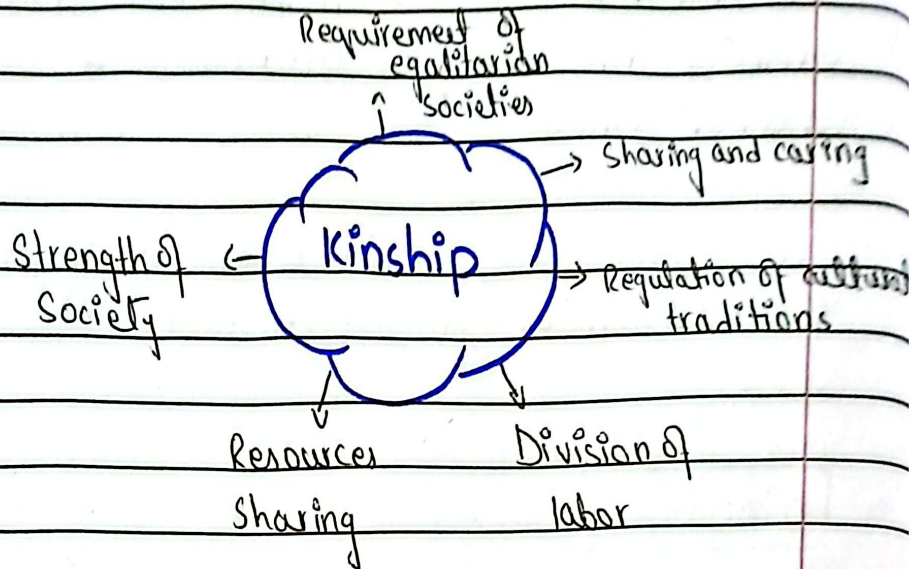
Features

- They are not too much known by each other.
- They are having just common traditions, cultures or societal values.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Advantages Of Kinship



1 Egalitarian Societies

Kinship is a requirement of agricultural and egalitarian societies. Where cultivation and production of crops is a source of sustenance. In such societies duties are divided among members of societies and everyone's need can be accomplished.

2 Strength of Society.

In Pre-industrial societies, this was a common feature of the those societies, in which there was no formal economical, organizational or military institutions.

In such societies, defense was a foremost requirement and for this group of people with a lot of unity and strength was required.

Division of Labor

Societies can not be only regulated by government and military, because they are regulating it on a broader level. While on a microlevel or personal level every human ~~and~~ need another for running tasks, services and on rituals and ceremonies.

In Asian and African societies, this is too common trend. On funerals and wedding ceremonies close relatives help each other.

4 Resource sharing

In pre-industrial societies, communities and tribes used to help each other on a larger scale. Usually, without any intention of taking back in return something more. This was known as "mutual sharing" or

Date: _____

Day: _____

or generalized reciprocity?"

In modern societies, this form of sharing still continued and is mostly seen on wedding parties or any sort of get together. In modern terms, this practice is known as "gift-sharing".

Conclusion

It can be concluded that kinship which is a group of relatives, recognized culturally as well as socially, plays a pivotal role in society. It may include close relative or blood relations or sometimes far relatives. But everyone plays a great role. It's an ~~emo~~ embodiment of sharing, caring or love. And in order to maintain relation, sharing of resources or technologies plays an important role.

x ————— x