

A STUDY OF THE FAMILY AND MARRIAGE SYSTEM OF NUM DEURI GOAN UNDER JORHAT DISTRICT, ASSAM

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Abstract

The family and marriage are two major social institutions. Family may be considered as biological social unit. Its members are biologically more closely related to one another through the process of reproduction. On the other hand, family may be defined as a unit consists of parents and children. It is both an association and institution. It is a universal institution found in every age and every society. It may be considered as primary cell out of which is the community develops. It forms the basic unit of social organization and it is difficult to imagine how human society could function without it. Although the composition of the family varies. From the above discussion we may said that family is a universally and most important social institution in every society.

Even since the male and female come in close contact of each other upon this earth, there has been mutual attraction due to certain biological and psychological causes resulting in the establishment of intimate relationship this is call marriage.

From the above discussion we may said that family and marriage are key structure of the society. The institution of marriage and the institution of family are interrelated. Because marriage what are creates, a family and families is the most basic social unit upon which society is built.

Thus in the contemporary society after marriage a family life starts but in present period both institutions has changed due to the influence of modern education, sanskritisation and westernization.

Key words- family, marriage, social, universal, society.

INTRODUCTION

The family and marriage are two major social institutions. Family may be considered as biological social unit. Its members are biologically more closely related to one another through the process of reproduction. On the other hand, family may be defined as a unit consists of parents and children. It is both an association and institution. It is a universal institution found in every age and every society. It may be considered as primary cell out of which is the community develops. It forms the basic unit of social organization and it is difficult to imagine how human society could function without it. Although the composition of the family varies. For example in many society two or more wives are regarded as the ideal arrangement, such differences can be seen as minor variations on a basic them. In general, therefore, the family has been seen as a universal social institution. As an inevitable part of human society.

According to Mac-Iver and Page family is "A group defined by six relationships sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children."

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Nam deuri village is located in jorhat district in the west. It is situated 17 km away from jorhat, which is both district and sub district headquarter of nam deuri village. Uttar baligoan parbotia is the gram panchayat of nam deuri village.

The total geographical area of the village is 290.91 hectares. Nam deuri village has a total population of 1444 peoples. The male population is 737 and female population is 707. There are about 228 houses in nam deuri villages. There occupation mainly based on cultivation. Moreover, some of them are govt and private employee. Jorhat is nearest town to Nam deuri goan, which is approximately 17 km away. The communication system of the village is not very good. The educational structure of the village is not well.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

Mithun Sikdar, Entitled his paper the Garo population residing in Assam offers the scope to see the continuity and change related to their marriage system with regards to migration, acceptance of Christianity and other socio-economic factors.

Sarana (1969:159-167) in his paper entitled some observation on the definition of marriage, has discussed about the limitations of definition of marriage given by different scholars. In the karbi society, also a traditional set of rules integral to marriage along with some impinging factors can be traced. The primary concern of this paper is to provide an overall idea about the marriage system of the Karbis of Assam.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present field study of my research is conducted in Nam deuri goan under Jorhat district in Assam. There were certain objectives of the topic on respondent view. They are given bellow-

1. To know about the types of family.
2. To know about the marital status in deuri community.
3. To know about their opinion on inter caste marriage.
4. To know about the types of marriage system of nam deuri goan.
5. To know about the factors responsible for marriage out side their community.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:-

The study utilized two types of data. One is field data of oral nature and another is documentary data of historical and contemporary nature. Oral or primary data have been collected from the Num deuri goans peoples and documentary or secondary data are collected from various governmental and non-governmental records, newspaper,

journals, books, internet etc. The data have been collected in administering a structured questionnaire and informal discussion.

The study is based on a sample of 30 household, which have been selected purposively from the field of study. In this regard, utmost care has been given to make the sample as representative of the whole universe.

The subject matter of my study is respondents view on family and marriage system in Num deuri goan during my fieldwork. We had collected some basic data about the respondent view on family and marriage. By applying some of the methods, they are given bellow-

A/ Selection of the topic – Before we proceed to find out difference in anything new we first of all select a topic or problems. The title of my present field study is respondent view on family and marriage system in a particular area.

B/ Observation method- Observation is the acquisition of information from a primary source. In living beings, observation employs' the senses. In science, observation can also involve the recording of data via the use of instruments. Observations can be qualitative, that is only the absence or presence of a property is noted, or quantitative if a numerical value is attached to the observation by counting or measuring.

C/ Interview- In my field study it cover interview of the 30 respondent. All respondent are selected from the Num deuri goan under Jorhat district.

An interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. Interviews usually take place face to face an in person.

D/ Questionnaire- It are the most important method of survey to collect data. In research or survey questions asked to respondent.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

The subject of the study was to know about the family and marriage system of a schedule tribe village name num deuri goan in Jorhat district. During the fieldwork, we collected some data from the village. The data are analysis and tabulation in bellow-

Table-1

AGE GROUP

Age group	respondents	percentage
15-25	4	14%
25-35	5	16%
35-45	9	30%
45-55	4	14%
55-65	8	26%
total	30	100%

From the above table it is clear that the age group of 35 to 45 is high than other group of total respondents. In general, we found the maximum respondents have there the age group from 15 to 65. Therefore, in this point of view if we see then we find out that there are larger members of people live. Which were live for work.

Table-2

MARRITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Marital status	respondents	percentage
Marriade	18	60%
Unmarriade	10	34%
widow	2	6%
total	30	100

From the above table we found that the larger members of people are married than unmarried people. Therefore, in this fact if we see the sociological point of view then we said that they were bond in society by the marriage.

Table-3

NATURE OF FAMILY

Nature of family	respondents	percentage
joint	15	50%
nuclear	15	50%
total	30	100%

From the above table we have found that 15 respondents out of 30 respondents are belonged to joint family and 15 families out of 30 respondents are belongs to nuclear family. We have found that equal members of respondents belongs to joint and nuclear family, so we will imagine that both family's have there.

Table-4

HEAD OF THE FAMILY RESPONDENT

Head of the family	respondents	percentage
Respondents yourself	10	34%
father	12	40%
mother	5	16%
wife	3	10%
total	30	100%

From the above table we have also found that 10 of the respondents out of 30 respondents of the family is yourself. There are 12 respondents where lead of the family is father, only 5 respondents out of 30 where lead the family is mother. Only 3 respondents where head of the families is wife.

Table-5

FAMILY MEMBERS MARRIAGE SAME COMMUNITY

Marry same caste	respondents	percentage
Yes	9	30%
No	21	70%
Total	30	100%

From the above table we have found that there are 30 respondents, 9 respondents supported same caste or community marriage and 21 respondents are supported outside the caste or community marriages. From the above discussion it is clear that maximum member supported the outside the caste or community marriage.

Table-6

FAMILY MEMBER MARRY OUTSIDE THE OWN COMMUNITY

Marry outside the caste	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	21	70%
No	9	30%
Total	30	100%

From the above table we may said that there are 30 respondents, 21 respondents are supported the inter caste marriage marriage. Only 9 members supported the intra caste marriage. Therefore, we also said that the large numbers of the respondent's family marry outside their own community.

Table-7

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MARRIAGE OUTSIDE THEIR COMMUNITY

Factors	Respondents	Percentage
Modern education system	15	50%
Economic conditions	7	24%
Non availability of partner in the community	5	16%
Flexible rules of the community	3	10%
Total	30	100%

From the above table we found 15 respondents, who said about the modern education system, which is fact of the outside community marriage, 7 respondents said about the factor of economic system, 8 respondents said about the factor of flexible rules of the community for marriage outside of their community. Therefore, it is cleared that maximum respondents point out the factors about the modern education and flexible rule of the community for marriage outside their community.

CONCLUSION

From the Num deuri goan of Jorhat district, we have collected information from 30 household. For collection of the data, we used a questionnaire.

From the analysis of the field report, we have found that in the 2011, the some people are literate and some are illerate. They have all facility provided by government. All the person of the village belongs to scheduled tribe.

If we looked their occupation, the most of the people deal with occupations some of them deals with various business, and some are govt employ. Most of the respondents for the marriage agreed with outside caste or community. Education is highly supported by the respondents. A few members of the people married out side their girl to another community. The most significant factor of outside community marriage is due to modern education system. It is true that by the effect of the modern education, modernizations, same traditional system of the people are gone for change. From the above discussion, I concluded that the people have a good family and marriage system according to their own opinion. The people of num Deuri goan give most important in family and marriage system.

Therefore, I also said that family and marriage are the most important social institutions. Without family and marriage, we cannot think about the society.

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