INDEX

Access to sanitation, 88, 91–92 Actolife salt company, 211 Adolescent mental health, 5-6 predicting, 9-10 Adolescents, 15, 18 Adoptive families, 203 Adult sex preferences, 8-9 Affective individualism, 137 Age group 15–24 years, 80, 92 Ageism, 103-104 Agriculture, 61 "Alliance theory" concept, 55-56 Ambivalence process, 102, 120–121 American anthropologist, 54 Analysis strategy, 10–11 Andhra Pradesh, 58–59, 61–62, 85, 207Anthropologists, 54 Anthropology, concept of family in, 54-56 Anxiety symptoms, 9 Arranged marital system in India, 159 Arranged marriages, 155 cultural significance of arranged marriage system in India, 159 decline of, 163 in India, 159-160 to love marriages, 71, 160-161 Artificial intelligence (AI), 211 Aspirations, 26 Associational solidarity, 102 Ayushman Bharat Scheme (2018), 78 Baby clone AI technology, 212 Backward Classes (BCs), 58 Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), 9 - 10Bhovi women, 61

Bihar, MP, Rajasthan and UP (BIMARU), 90 **Biological family**, 202 Bivariate statistical analysis, 81 Blended family, 203 Bonferroni tests, 10 Brahma marriage, 155 Caste, 70 and social network, 151 systems, 98, 159 Census of India, 67 Challenges to traditional family, 52, 56 Changes in family structures, 72 Changing family structures, 55 Child marriage, 142 Child Marriage Prevention Act (1929), 154 Child Marriage Prevention Act amendment (1978), 156 Child outcomes, 2, 5-7 Child sex preferences, 8 analysis strategy, 10-11 data and methods, 7 descriptive results, 11–12 meaning of sex preferences, 4 measures, 8 mothers' vs. fathers' sex preferences, 6-7 no preference in Indian context, 4 - 5predicting adolescent mental health, 9-10 predicting adult sex preferences, 8-9 regression results, 13-15 results, 11 sample, 8

sensitivity analyses, 15 sex preferences and adolescent mental health, 5–6 son preference, 2-4 study, 7 Child sex ratio, 2 Childbearing, 44 aspirations, 26 Childless couples, 203 Civil Marriage Act (1872), 155 Classical demographic transition theory, 27 Classroom exercises changes and continuities in family relationships, 194 family change, 183-184, 190-191 findings, 187 Indian family, 181-182 method, 185 multigenerational extended relationships, 191-192 myth of nuclear family as normative family, 182 nature of family relationships, 184-185 normative family, 187-190 reflections, 193 review of literature, 181 sample and method of data collection, 186-187 shifts in characteristics and cultural values held by families, 193 type of family and demographic changes, 193 Close relationships with family and extended kin, 200 Collectivism, 117 Collectivist society, 98–99, 195 Colonial era, marriage in, 154–155 Community, 141-144, 169-170 Compatibility among youth, 136–138 Complexity of families, 56 Conflict process, 121 Conjugal family, 183, 202-203 Consensual process, 108, 110

Constraints, 139-141 Construction site laborers, 58 Consumerist system, 204 Contemporary India marital status from NFHS, 157 marriage in, 156-158 Conventional joint family, 100 Cooperation, 98-99 Coping behavior strategies, 116 strategies, 79, 118 Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), 157 Creolization of cultures, 171 Cultural dimensions, 158 arranged marital system in India, 159 cultural significance of arranged marriage system in India, 159 nature of arranged marriage in India, 159-160 shifting trends, 160-161 Cultural hybridization, 171 Cultural identity, 62-63 Cultural importance, 40 Cultural norms, 106 Cultural rules, 37 Cybercrimes, 169

Dadra and Nagar Haveli (D&NH), 82 Daman and Diu (D&D), 82 Dating apps, 166–167 De-notified tribe (DNT), 58 Dearth of pedagogical approaches, 195 Decision-making process, 69, 209 Deconstruction framework, 56–57 of normative family, 182 Deconstructive lens, 57 Delayed age of marriage, 163 Delayed marriage and new family, 68–69 Demographic data analysis, 54

Demographic factor, 114 Demographic theories, 26 Demographic transition, 26-27 Dependent variables, 8-9, 81 Depressive symptoms, 9 Derogatory names, 63 Developmental idealism, 151 Developmental idealism theory, 161 Dharma, 159 Diffusion. 35 theory, 41 Digital technology, 128 impact of digital technology on family system, 211–212 Disintegration of families, reasons for. 53 Distress and conflict, 150, 168-170 Diversity of families in India, 180 Divorce, 73 incidence of divorce and family structure, 71-73 in India, 72 rates, 66, 72, 156, 164 Divorce Reform Act of (1969), 72 Divorced adults, 203 Domestic violence, 5 Dominant occupations, 188 Dowry, 156 Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), 72 Dual income, no kids family (DINK family), 203, 208, 211 Eastern collectivistic cultures, 159 Economic security, 37 Economic status, 70 Education, 28, 35 status, 70 Educational attainment, 5, 9–10, 43, 45, 79, 81-82 Elongated singlehood, 128 Emotional security, 202 Emotional-focused coping strategies, 116 Empowered action group (EAG), 90 Endogamy, 160

Ethnographic account, 54–55 Ethnoscapes, 162 Expectations, 139-141 Experiential learning, 180-181, 185-186, 193 Extended family systems, 52, 184, 203 Extended kin, close relationships with, 200Familism, 184 Family, 66, 141-144, 169-170, 181, 202, 204, 207 in anthropology and sociology, 54-56 approval and responsibility, 138 - 139change, 183-184, 190-191, 199-200 changes in family traditions, 71 changing roles of elder generation in. 206-209 close relationships with, 200 concept of, 208 and demographic changes, 193 impact of digital technology on family system, 211-212 dynamics, 45, 69, 106, 129, 143, 145, 203 as foundation, 207 functioning, 107 hierarchy, 152 households and, 67-68 members, 53, 99 of orientation, 202 pedagogy, 180 planning strategies, 39 preserving family harmony, 160 of procreation, 202 profiles, 199 sociology of changing patterns of, 210-211 Family Change Theory, 105 Family planning behaviour fertility and age of marriage, 32 fertility and inter-spousal communication, 38-40

fertility and mortality, 32–33 fertility and parental aspirations, 34 - 36fertility and son preference, 36-38 fertility and traditional gender roles, 33-34 fertility intentions and ideational structures, 41-42 Pakbara, 29 parity and fertility, 31 religion and fertility, 40-41 research design and data collection, 29 - 30settings and context, 28 theoretical underpinnings, 27-28 Family relationships changes and continuities in, 194 nature of, 184-185 and social media, 74 Family structures, 52-53 changing trends in, 100 incidence of divorce and separation and, 71–73 in India, 52–53, 99–100 in interdependent society, 100-101 Vaddera community, 59-60 Family-oriented individualism, 194 Family-market-state, 203-206 Family-Religion-Patriarchy, interface between, 210 Fathers' sex preferences, 6-7 Feminist theory of autonomy, 131 Fertility, 2, 31-33, 45 issues. 60 rates, 26, 28, 31-32, 34, 66-67 Fertility aspirations and age of marriage, 32 intentions and ideational structures, 41–42 and inter-spousal communication, 38-40 and mortality, 32-33 Pakbara, 29 and parental aspirations, 34-36 parity and fertility, 31

religion and, 40-41 research design and data collection, 29 - 30settings and context, 28 and son preference, 36-38 theoretical underpinnings, 27-28 and traditional gender roles, 33-34 Fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 80 Filial hierarchy, 101 Filial piety, 36, 103 Finalizing proposal, 139–141 Financial autonomy, 82-83, 91 Financscapes, 162 Focus group discussions (FGDs), 29, 46.186 Focus Group Interview, 181, 186-187, 193 Folklores. 57 Foster family, 203 Functional process, 110, 119-120 Functional solidarity, 102 Functions of traditional families, 202 Gender balance, 4 decline in hierarchy based on gender in families, 69-70 equality, 70 hierarchies, 33, 69 indifference. 5 norms, 16, 28, 129 revolution, 5 roles, 7, 17, 37, 41, 44-45, 46, 69-70, 183-184 Gender differences, 165 in premarital sex in India, 167 - 168Generational bonds, 98 Generational processes, 101 Ghataks, 128 Globalization, 150, 161, 203-204 impact of globalization on marital

system of India, 163-164

scapes, 162-163

Grandparents, 100 Grindr (geo-social app), 167 Hierarchy based on gender in families, decline in. 69-70 Higher education, 158 Higher educational attainment, 91 Higher-class people, 119 Hindu Marriage Act (1955), 70, 72 Hindu Marriage Law in India, 71 Hinduism, 3, 70 Hindus, 33 Honor killings, 158, 170 Households and family, 67-68 Hygienic menstrual practices among young women, analyzing determinants of, 81-86 Identity crisis, 62–63 Ideoscapes, 162 Income, 28, 34 Independence in partner selection, 154 Independent variables, 9-10 India, 78, 85–86 arranged marital system in, 159 cultural dimensions influence marriage and romance in, 158-161 cultural significance of arranged marriage system in, 159 family structure in, 52-53, 99-100 gender differences in premarital sex in, 165-166 impact of globalization on marital system of, 163-164 historical introduction to marriage system in, 152-158 nature of arranged marriage in, 159-160 researches on intergenerational relationship in, 104-105 technoscapes in, 166-167 theoretical perspectives on marital change in, 151 traditional patriarchal culture, 98

women empowerment indicators in. 81 zones in, 88 Indian context, 85 no preference in, 4-5 Indian Cultural Fabric, 162–163 Indian families, 69, 72, 181–182, 202 from arranged marriage to love marriage, 71 cases, 141–144 changing size of, 67-68 data and method, 130-131 family and community, 141 family relationships and social media, 74 features of 21st-century Indian families, 68-70 finalizing proposal, 139–141 households and family, 67-68 incidence of divorce and separation and family structure, 71-73 initiating contact, 134-136 inter-caste marriages, 70-71 key findings of study, 132 marriage and compatibility among vouth, 136–138 methodology of study, 131 in online match making, 129 personal vs. social attributes, 132-134 review of literature, 129-130 single-parent Indian Families, 73-74 spousal expectations and choices, 138-139 structure, 52 system, 150 transition from joint family system to nuclear family system, 66–67 Indian government, The, 5 Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS), 156, 171 Indian marital system, 167, 171 Indian marriage system, 161 impact of globalization on marital system of India, 163-164 scapes, 162-163

Indian parents, 164 Indian social organization, 44 Indian society, 36, 52, 66, 74, 98, 171 Indian women. 68 Indian young adults, premarital romance and sexual relationship among, 164-167 Indigenous community, 58 Individual agency, 139-141 Individual distress in premarital relationships, 168 Individualism, 46, 98, 117, 170, 184 Informal institutions, 204 Information revolution, 203 Information technology (IT), 130 Inheritance rights, 61-62 Insurance effect, 32 Inter-caste marriages, 151 and families in India. 70-71 Inter-spousal communication, fertility and, 38-40 Interdependence, 98, 106, 190, 194 Interdependent society changing trends in family structure, 100 conceptual bases of intergenerational relation, 101 - 103correlations of consensual process, functional process, and normative process, 111 economic class, 119 family structure in India, 99–100 intergenerational relationship and family structure in, 100-101 location. 117 mean and SD of coping strategies, 110 mean and SD of dimensions of emotional experiences and intergenerational relation, 110 mean and SD scores of consensual process, functional process, normative process, 109

mean and SD Scores of subjective experiences and dimensions by total sample, 109 method, 107 perspectives of younger adults toward elderly, 103-104 predictors of intergenerational ambivalence, 113 predictors of intergenerational conflict. 114-115 predictors of intergenerational solidarity, 112 procedures, 107 process of ambivalence, 120-121 process of conflict, 121 process of intergenerational relations, 119 process of solidarity, 120 rationale. 106-107 researches on intergenerational relationship in India, 104-105 result, 107 role, 118 sample, 107 scale description, 107-108 theoretical positioning, 105–106 Intergenerational contacts, 103–104 Intergenerational interaction, 103 - 104Intergenerational relations, 102, 119 conceptual bases of, 101 intergenerational ambivalence, 102 - 103intergenerational conflict, 101-102 intergenerational solidarity, 102 Intergenerational relationships, 46, 101 in interdependent society, 100-101 researches on intergenerational relationship in India, 104 - 105Intergenerational solidarity, 110 Internet technology, 128-129, 137.144

Index

"Janani" Platform, 212 Joint family, 98–99, 202 system to nuclear family system, 66–67 Jointly arranged marriages, 150 Judiciary reforms, 66

Kinship, 185 and family organization, 181 systems, 39, 55

Legalization of same-sex marriage, 53 Legislative reforms, 66 Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG), 156 Limited dating, 160 Literacy rates, 66, 68, 82 Lived experiences, 181 Livelihood of Vaddera community, 61 Living Apart Together relationships (LAT relationships), 211 Love marriages, from arranged marriages to, 71, 160-161 Love-cum-arranged marriages, 151 Macro-level factors, 26 Madhya Pradesh (MP), 88 Marital agency, 150 Marital change in India, theoretical perspectives on, 151

Marital relations, Vaddera community, 59–60 Marital system of India, impact of globalization on, 163–164 Marriages, 131, 151, 159, 163 among youth, 136–138 of choice, 150 choices, 129–130 in colonial era, 154–155 in contemporary India, 156–158 distress and conflict related to, 168–169 historical introduction to, 152–158 in India, 158–161 in medieval India, 153–154

in post-independent India, 155–156 in pre-Vedic and Vedic eras, 152-153 squeeze, 38 Mass media/mobile phones exposure, 85 Match-fixing, 128-129, 144 Matchmaking process, 129, 131, 160 Mate-selecting process, 166 Matrimonial websites, 166-167 Mediascapes, 162 Medieval India, marriage in, 153–154 Member-checking process, 186 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), 79-80 rural-urban divide in. 86-90 Menstrual hygiene products, 80-81 Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (2011), 91 Menstrual hygienic disparity in India analyzing determinants of hygienic menstrual practices among young women, 81-86 dependent variables, 81 independent variables, 81 literature review, 79-80 methodology, 80 results, 81 rural-urban divide in MHM, 86-90 Menstrual hygienic practices, 78, 85 zonal pattern of, 86 Menstrual poverty, 78 Micro-level factors, 17 Migratory Vaddera children, 59 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 80 Mixed methods, 130 Mobile technologies, 91 Mobile-phone-based dating, 167 Modern family system, 203 Modernization theory, 151, 161 Mortality, 32-33 Mothers' sex preferences, 6-7 Multigenerational extended kin relationships, 191-192 Multigenerational family, 119

Multinomial regression, 10, 13 Multiple imputation, 11 Muslims, 3, 33 Myth of a normative family, 185 National Commission for De-Notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The. 58 National Crime Records Bureau, 207 National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), 31, 67, 156, 171 NFHS-4, 28 NFHS-5, 26, 81, 165 Negative aging stereotypes, 103 Neo-liberal economy, 205 New age movements, 66 New Family, 203 New-home economics theory, 43 Non-resident Indian (NRI), 139 Nongovernmental organizations, 5 Normative family, 187-190 family profiles emerged from FGDs of Students from three consecutive batches, 188 myth of nuclear family as, 182 students' perception of changes in selected family characteristics over two generations, 189 Normative process, 110, 116, 119-120 Normative solidarity, 102 Nuclear family, 52, 56, 203 myth of nuclear family as normative family, 182 transition from joint family system to. 66-67 Nutritional status, 5 Occupation of Vaddera community, 61

Old family, 202–203 OLS regression models, 14 Online matchmaking, 135 Online matrimonial website, 135 Other Backward Class (OBC), 58 Parental aspirations, 45 fertility and, 34-36 Parental influence in premarital sexual behavior. 164-165 Parental preferences, 2 Parity, 31 Parity progression ratio (PPR), 31 Participant observation, 131 Patriarchal culture, 98 Patriarchal value system, 33 Patron deity, 62 Personal attributes, 132 Pillar of support, 66 Post-independent India, marriage in, 155-156 Postmodern society, 204 Postmodernism, 204, 210 Pre-Vedic eras, marriage in, 152–153 Premarital relationships, 169-170 Premarital romance dating apps and matrimonial websites, 166-167 distress and conflict related to, 168 - 169gender differences in premarital sex in India, 165-166 individual distress in premarital relationships, 168 parental influence in premarital sexual behavior, 164-165 premarital relationships, family, and community, 169-170 role of individual-level factors in premarital romantic and sexual behavior, 165 and sexual relationship among Indian young adults, 164–167 Premarital romantic relationships, 150, 158, 165, 172 Premarital sex, 163, 169 Prescriptive role, 145 Primordial institutions, 129 Problem-focused coping strategies, 119 Progressive legislation, 155 Purdah system, 153

Qualitative data, 130, 132, 193 Qualitative study, 132 **Ouantitative methods**, 54 Rakshasa marriage, 152 Reactionary behavior approach, 119 Regional disparities, 90 **Relationship Education Programs** (REB), 172 Religion and fertility, 40-41 Religious communities, 40 Religious faith, 62 Replacement effect, 32 Replacement fertility rate, 26 Reproduction strategies, 131 Reproductive technologies, 46 Restrictive role, 145 Romance in India, cultural dimensions influence, 158–161 Rural South Indian households, 7 Rural-urban divide in MHM, 86-90

Rural-urban spectrum, 78

Safety concerns for children, especially girls, 208 Scapes, 162–163 Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED), 9 Semi-feudal institution, 210 Senior citizen concept, 206 Senior Citizens Act (2007), 204 Sensitivity analyses, 15 Separation, 73 incidence of separation and family structure, 71-73 Sex preferences, 5–6 by demographic characteristics, 13-14 meaning of, 4 Sexual behavior, role of individuallevel factors in premarital romantic and, 165 Sexual expression, 168 Sexual liberalism, 170 Sexual relationship among Indian young adults, 164-167

Sikhs, 3 Single-parent family, 52, 66, 73, 203 Single-parent Indian families, 73–74 Social attributes, 132 Social capillarity, 35 Social cohesiveness, 98 Social media family relationships and, 74 platforms, 169 Social security, 44, 46, 98 Social status, 4, 17, 27, 71, 79, 90-92, 156, 164 Social structure, 28, 42, 56-57, 82, 98, 106, 131, 185 Social system, 202 Socialization of children, 205-206 Socialization process, 59, 206 Societal change, 106, 122, 151 Socio-economic disparity, 78 Socio-economic factors, 67, 92 Socio-legal realm, 128 Sociocultural context, 26-27 Sociocultural norms, 33 Sociological research, 57 Sociologists, 54 Sociology, 57 changing roles of elder generation in family, 206-209 concept of family in, 54-56 impact of digital technology on family system, 211–212 interface between family-marketstate, 203-206 interface between family-religionpatriarchy, 210 modern family system or "New Family", 203 sociology of changing patterns of family, 210-211 traditional family system or "old family", 202-203 Soil-diggers, 61 Solidarity process, 104, 120 Son preference, 2-4, 28 fertility and, 36-38

South Asian context, 38 South Indian Community Health Study (SICHS), 7 data collection project, 19 sample, 9 Spatial mobility, 206 Special Marriage Act (1954), 155 Special Marriage Act (1974), 72 Spousal expectations and choices, 138-139 Spouse-selection process, 129, 140, 144 Standard deviation (SD), 107 Sterilization, 9, 17, 41-42 Stone-cutters, 58, 61 Stratification system, 55 Stratified cluster random sampling technique, 30 Structural constraints, 26 Supportive role, 145 Surveys, 54 Sustainable development goals (SDGs), 78 Symbolic capital, 144 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 186, 193 Teaching, 180 Teaching exercises, 181 Technological advancements, 66, 92 Technoscapes, 162 in India, 166-167 Telangana, 58-60, 82, 85 Telangana Samagra Kutumba Survey, 60 Theory of practice, 131 Theory of structuration, 131 Total fertility rate (TFR), 26 Traditional family system, 202–203 Traditional values, 66, 103, 116–117, 159, 164 Transitions in Vadderas over decades, 58 - 6221st-century Indian families decline in hierarchy based on gender in families, 69-70

delayed marriage and new family, 68 - 69features of, 68 Union territory (UT), 80 Universal health coverage (UHC), 78 Upbringing, 116, 118, 202 Upward mobility, 41 Urban and rural settings, 86, 88, 98 Urbanization, 72 Uttar Pradesh (UP), 88 Vaddera community, 58 concept of family in anthropology and sociology, 54-56 cultural identity and identity crisis, 62 - 63deconstruction framework. 56-57 family structure and marital relations. 59-60 family structure in India, 52-53 fertility issues, 60 inheritance rights, 61-62 methodology, 57 occupation and livelihood, 61 reasons for disintegration of families, 53 religious faith, 62 role of women, 60 transitions in Vadderas over decades, 58 Vadderas, transitions in, 58-62 Vedic eras, marriage in, 152–153 Vertical collectivistic culture, 159 Village deities, 62 Walkthrough method, 131 Warrior class, 61

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), 78 Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, The (WSSCC), 79 Way global methods seeping into Indian Cultural Fabric, 162–163 Western civilization, 98 Western concept of "marriage", 55 Western nuclear family concept, 180 Westernization, 66 Widow Remarriage Act (1856), 154 Women, 31, 60, 133 World Health Organization, 104 Wudar community (*see* Vaddera community)

Young girls and women, 81–86 Younger adults toward elderly, perspectives of, 103–104 Youth, marriage and compatibility, 136