

The Outcomes of Patriarchy Leads to Eternal Chaos in Women

Dr. Nilima Shankarrao Sarap

Asst Prof. & Head,
Deptt. of Sociology

Shankarlal Khandelwal Arts, Science & Coomerce College Akola

ABSTRACT: *The present article brings light over the behaviour of the women with other women in kinships . The many types of relationships and kinships are present in every society. The motto of the research is to understand the various aspects of the patriarchy on the behaviour of the women and to find out the social, psychological & economical reasons behind the relations among the women in Maharashtra.*

There are several myths and traditions about the relationships of women such as the relation between mother in law, daughter in law, sister in law and brother in law and so on. Not only in laws but also matriarchal relationship is also affected by the Patriarchy. The treatment given to the girls is different than that of the boys. The unrecorded pattern of behaviour for every relative is established in the society. It had created the long term impact. The groom's relatives are considered superior than the bride's relatives. So they should be treated respectfully at every event. And is invariably must according to the norm.

The girls are taught by their mother that they should be habitual to give the respect every person because they have to go other family. And this is practiced from years and years. Many rituals and traditions are present in Maharashtra regarding marriage. One tradition is blotted on the girls that in each situation they have to carry their responsibility of marriage whether the situation is favourable or not. The choice left with girl is only her in laws family ,she is deprived of her own right in her maternal family. . These all are the rituals drawn by the in laws patriarchy. The major impact is found in the social problems such as dowry, female foeticide. It has been found that the female relatives are responsible and are culprits in such cases. The hidden fear of their existence is found in the brutal rituals of patriarchy.

KEYWORDS – Patriarchy, behaviour pattern, kinship, existence

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I. INTRODUCTION

The basic elements of society are male & female which are jointly called as the poles of society and family. The continuity of society from the origin of human being to developed stage is itself a proof that man and woman has already created. As the time passed away many concepts and ideas are evolved about society, gender, patriarchy, kinship and so on. In general the idea of patriarchy states that the women has to face the biological and genetically based functions ie they have to give the birth to the offspring. This is the long term process . She needs others help and security which is provided by the members around her that is family; men and women.

The origins of patriarchy are closely related to the concept of gender roles, or the set of social and behavioural norms that are considered to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex. Much work has been devoted to understanding why women are typically thought to inhabit a domestic role while men are expected to seek professional satisfaction outside of the home. This division of labor is frequently mapped onto a social hierarchy in which males' freedom to venture outside of the home and presumed control over women is perceived as superior and dominant. As such, rather than working to destabilize the historical notion of patriarchy, much literature assess the origins of patriarchy, or a social system in which the male gender role acts as the primary authority figure central to social organization, and where fathers hold authority over women, children, and property. It implies the institutions of male rule and privilege and entails female subordination. This conclude that the patriarchy is the dominance of men in social or cultural systems.

The present research is based on the primary and secondary resources. The data is collected from reference books, journals, newspapers. For the primary data; the formal & informal discussion was carried out and the conclusions are drawn. According to topic and data the following steps are taken for the research.

- Objective formation
- Meaning of the patriarchy.
- Aspects of patriarchy
- Reasons of patriarchy
- The relation between women in Kinship and Patriarchy

- Conclusions

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the various aspects of patriarchy.
2. To find out the reasons behind the relations of women kinship.

MEANING OF THE CONCEPT PATRIARCHY:

In sociology patriarchy is a in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, and moral authority and social control of property. In the domain of the family, fathers or father-figures hold authority over women and children. Some patriarchal societies are also patrilineal, meaning that property and title are inherited by the male lineage.

The definition of Patriarchy by Webster Dictionary- Social organization marked by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family, the legal dependence of wives and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line; *broadly* : control by men of a disproportionately large share of power

By English Vocabulary Dictionary: A patriarchy is a social system or organization run by men. If Dad always gets the last word in your house, then you're living under a patriarchy!

The word can also describe family systems, especially when relationships and property are determined by males. Terms with similar etymology are also used in various social sciences and humanities to describe patriarchal or patriological aspects of social, cultural and political processes. Adjective patriological is derived from the noun patriology that comes from two Greek words: (pateras, father) and (*logos*, teaching about). The term patriology originated in theological studies as a designation for particular theological discipline that studies the person and works of God the Father. In modern times, the term was borrowed by social sciences and humanities and its meaning was widened in order to describe and define particular male-dominated and male-centered aspects of cultural and social life.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PATRIARCHY

THE SOCIOBIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF PATRIARCHY – Charle's Darwin's theory of evolution is the biological phenomena about the origin of species. In this respect Darwin explained evolution from the biological understanding that is now accepted scientific theory. Biologist such as Alfred Russel Wallace quickly applied his to mankind. This is called as the social Darwinism or the application of evolutionary principles to the development of human being and our social practices, was never promoted by Darwin.

Playing a critical role in the development of the brain and behaviour, testosterone and estrogens have been labelled the "male-hormone" and "female-hormone" respectively as a result of the impact they have when masculinising or feminizing an individual.

Most sociologists reject predominantly biological explanations of patriarchy and contend that social and cultural conditioning is primarily responsible for establishing male and female gender roles. According to standard sociological theory, patriarchy is the result of sociological constructions that are passed down from generation to generation. These constructions are most pronounced in societies with traditional cultures and less economic development. Even in modern, developed societies, however, gender messages conveyed by family, mass media, and other institutions largely favour males having a dominant status.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE PATRIARCHY: The present research is based on the Maharashtra society which is occupied by the various cultures, religions, languages and so on. The effect of patriarchy on female is found in numerous social problems of women such as Satipratha, Keshwapan, Dowry, female foeticide, the problem of widows, kumari mata etc. There is not a single example that male has adopted a satipratha or keshwapan. The marriage system in medieval ages was hazardous for the women. The age difference between husband and spouse was often remarkable. The women from the rural area, middle class, uneducated, unemployed and lower class can't talk about own miseries. Even some empowered women are also the victim.

Some behavioural patterns found in women are the superstitions for the god. They undergo some rituals or fake beliefs.

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ECONOMICAL ASPECT – From ancient era the fact about earning is that the males are projected to pursue the outside work while women are subjected to do household work. So from medieval era to 1970 the women were subordinate having secondary place in family and society. While studying the economical aspect we must

notice the different classes of society. In terms of social status, education, economical security, the women from upper class get benefitted more than middle and lower class. The status of women was secondary. They couldn't take part in the decision making process. They couldn't take part in the decision making process. The females from middle and lower class are involved in different economical activities are involved but the payment got to them is less. These are the facts about women's economical status. In rural areas working hours and payment is inversely propotional. In Vidarbha region; there is a tribal community named Korku; females from this Community Participate in economical activity. They run the house, they work in the field. But contrasting feature is that these women are equally treated. They took part in decision making. They goes to the market with their husband and participate equally in each social activity. Most of these women run the house and men are lazy and addict. This is a opposit effect of patriarchy.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF PATRIARCHY

There are some patriarchal belief systems, passed down generation to generation. People have been conditional to believe that men are superior to men. These symbols are benchmarks which children learn about when they grow up, and the cycle of patriarchy continuous. Sociobiological theories set by the scientist shows that these belief systems are nurtured in female community. Most of the rituals are thrust upon the next generation by women only.

The term patriarchy is often misused loosely to stand for "male domination", while the more rigorous definition lies with the literal interpretation: "the rule of the father". So some people believe patriarchy does not refer to a simple binary pattern of male power over women, but power exerted more complexly by age as well as gender, and by older men over women, children, and younger men. Some of these younger men may inherit and therefore have a stake in continuing these conventions. Others may rebel.

This psychoanalytic model is based upon revisions of Freud's description of the normally neurotic family using the analogy of the story of Oedipus. Those who fall outside the Oedipal triad of mother/father/child are less subject to male authority. This has been taken as a position of symbolic power for queer identities.

II. REASONS OF PATRIARCHY

An early theory in evolutionary psychology offered an explanation for the origin of patriarchy which starts with the view that females almost always invest more energy into producing offspring than males, and therefore in most species females are a limiting factor over which males will compete. This is sometimes referred to as Bateman's principle. It suggests females place the most important preference on males who control more resources that can help her and her offspring, which in turn causes an evolutionary pressure on males to be competitive with each other in order to succeed in gaining resources and power. While this account continues to be popular with the laymen and the media, an alternative evolutionary theory has superseded it in scholarly circles. Attachment Fertility Theory, based on attachment theory, observes that human infants are born with a level of helplessness unknown elsewhere in the animal kingdom and that father involvement is critical to human infant survival. Because the investment in offspring required by human males and females is nearly equal, they are proposed to have evolved sex-similar mating preferences (Mutual Mate Choice, that is, both men and women prefer caring, attractive, and successful partners.

The idea that patriarchy is natural has, however, come under attack from many sociologists, explaining that patriarchy evolved due to historical, rather than biological, conditions. In technologically simple societies, men's greater physical strength and women's common experience of pregnancy combined together to sustain patriarchy. Gradually, technological advances, especially industrial machinery, diminished the primacy of physical strength in everyday life. Similarly, contraception has given women control over their reproductive cycle.

There is considerable variation in the role that gender plays in human societies. Although there are no known examples of strictly matriarchal cultures, there exist societies which have been shown to be matrilineal or matrilocal, primarily among indigenous tribal groups. Some hunter-gatherer groups have been characterized as largely egalitarian. Others have argued that patriarchy is a cultural universal.

To this day, patriarchy is usually tied with cultural ideas/traditions created to rationalize male supremacy. For instance, deciding certain activities to be inappropriate for females. Under the rules of patriarchy, females become a tool for the creation and preservation of society's structure.

THE RELATION BETWEEN WOMEN IN KINSHIP AND PATRIARCHY

The most important aim of the article is to study the relation between women kinship and patriarchy. There is a systemic pattern of behaviour in women of kinship in Maharashtra. Some relations are structured according to patriarchal system such as

1. The relation between father and mother in laws with their daughter in laws.
2. The relation of sister in law with her brother in laws.

3. The relation of mother of bridegroom and mother of bride.
 4. The relation between the women of male and female side. In this respect there are Many sub relations such as father in laws sister, mother in laws relatives, cousins, aunts and so on. Above discussed relations has a specific system of behavioural norms for particular events of social and familial life. In marriage ceremony many rituals are Present in different castes. These rituals has specific patriarchal rules. The women from the groom's side must be respected because they are greater than bridal side. Some examples are present in the society.
1. After marriage the women from girl side washes the feet of bridegroom's mother and related women. They are gifted by valuable ornaments, clothes snacks and so on. This has given rise to the dowry system which in terms of time is turned into female foeticide, girls suicide after marriage. This is one of the example . There are different rituals for different events.
 2. The first delivery of the girl should be performed at mother's home. Also all expenses of delivery and gifts to newly born baby are given.
 3. At the time of Sankranti and the likewise festivals the women from groomsides are respected with all the rituals like feet washing, gifts, delicious food etc.
 4. From the birth event to death event the women from son's side are respected properly. If these indirect protocol are not kept then there may be struggle like position.

These patterns of behaviours are present in the society and are thrust upon the mind of girls. The girls are taught by their mother that they should be habitual to give the respect every person because they have to go other family. And this is practiced from years and years. Many rituals and traditions are present in Maharashtra regarding marriage. One tradition is blotted on the girls that in each situation they have to carry their responsibility of marriage whether the situation is favourable or not. The choice left with girl is only her in laws family ,she is deprived of her own right in her maternal family. . These all are the rituals drawn by the in laws patriarchy. The major impact is found in the social problems such as dowry, female foeticide. It has been found that the female relatives are responsible and are culprits in such cases. The hidden fear of their existence is found in the brutal rituals of patriarchy.

The effect of these behaviour pattern reaches up to the divorce and dowry. The women from the opposite side behave like enemy. This situation is found more in rural area. These all pattern had created the misunderstandings among women in kinship.

But now a days the picture is somewhat changed. But upto 45% part of the society is obeying the rule of patriarchy due to which many women are the victim of exploitation, health disorders and mental problems. The rigidity of rituals has created the psychological effect . The statistic shows that the number of mentally ill women is greater than the men.

As discussed above to maintain the social pattern; women play an important role. They are the controlling unit of these behavioural norms. The patriarchal system is alive due to these patterns of behaviours. The women from the bridegroom side are the controlling unit over daughter in law and her own daughter. Because these women perform the role from both the sides that is matriarchal and patriarchal. Thus each family maintains The balance of behaviour. Generally some norms of behaviour are formed in the society for girls and daughters are as follows-

1. They should be obedient.
2. They should not complain against their exploitation.
3. They should not speak loudly before the males in the family.
4. They should perform all the household works all the time.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The patterns of behaviours present in the society and blotted on the mind of girls. Many beliefs and misunderstandings have been created among the women kinship. The women are the tools of culture and controlling unit. The stories of mother in law, daughter in laws, sister in laws are famous in the society. There is a reflection of these stories in the folksongs of Bhulabai. These songs says the importance of mother's house while the husband's house is misery

Folksong Sasracha Vate Halad Kunku Date
Maheracha Vate Naral Fute,

There are some social, economical, biological, psychological reasons behind these behavioural pattern. The social reason states that the women have secondary position in the family and womens' control over women is created by giving respect to the in-law's relatives. Economical reasons states that these rituals are rigid in middle and lower classes than upper class. Poverty has created the internal clashes in the relationships.

The belief systems of individual and society created an impact on the behaviour of men and women. This belief system creates the psychological impact on the individual and social behaviour. The acceptance of these rituals by the members of the society is itself a patriarchy. This has created a long term effect on the relationships among women. And still in Indian society it is the issue which has to be put light upon.

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