Jajmani system
Socio-cultural dimension of village community

- Relative self-sufficiency
- Microcosm of caste society
- Religion
  - Festivals
  - Temples
  - Hierarchy of Settlement Pattern
- Village solidarity
  - Jajmani as a system of exchange
  - Factionalism
Definitions

- ‘Inter familial system with inter caste relations’
  
  Wiser

- ‘Jajmani system is patterned on superordinate and subordinate relations between patrons and suppliers of services.’
  
  Harold Gould
Case studies

**Sociologist**
- D N Majumdar
- Kathalene Gough
- Wiser
- S C Dube
- P. Kolenda
- Oscar Lewis
- Opler&Singh

**Field study**
- villages of Lucknow dt.
- Tanjore dt & UP
- Karimpur, UP
- Shamirpet, Hyderabad
- Khalapur, UP
- ‘Study of jajmani system in North Indian Villages’
- ‘Investigations of jajmani system in Eastern UP’

Learn with Sosin
Nomenclature

- Maharastra
- Karnataka
- Mysore
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bada Balute
- Adade
- Aye
- Mera system
Namkaran Samskaran - D N Majumdar’s ‘Caste & Communication in an Indian Village’ 1962

- Land owning caste
  - Brahmin
  - Dhobi
  - Lohar
  - Sonar
  - Chamar
  - Nai
  - Potter
  - Mali
  - Carpenter
Features of Jajmani system

- D N Majumdar
- Harold Gould
- N S Reddy
- Beidelman
- Iravati Karve
Characteristic Features of Jajmani Systems

- Hereditary
- Durable or permanent relation
- Integration of Castes
- Ideology of Paternalism
- It is functional
- Goods against service (Barter exchange)
- Ritual matters
- Peace and satisfaction
- Relationship between land owning and artisan castes (Dubois study)
- Involving fixed families
- Mode of payment
- Flexibility to kamins (Orenstein study in Punjab)
Advantages of Jajmani system

- Security of Occupation
- Economic security
- Close and intimate relationship
- Peaceful living
Exploitative nature of Jajmani system

- Beidelman - exploitation by jajman
- D N Majumdar - emergence of bonded labour
- Oscar Lewis - suppression of lower castes
- M N Srinivas - two way exploitation
Disadvantages of Jajmani system

- Source of exploitation
- Feeling of superiority and inferiority
- Impediment to occupational and social mobility
- Supported by caste system
Factors Responsible for the changes in Jajmani system

- Modernisation
  - Modern Education
  - Change in caste system
- Changes in hereditary Occupation
- Expansion of means of transport and Communication
- Industrialisation
- Changes in economic condition
- Western Culture
- Payment in form of cash
- Urbanisation
Changes in jajmani system

- Land reforms
- Reducing rigidities of caste system
- Modern agriculture
- Transport and communication facilities
- Welfare schemes
- Reduced dependence on agriculture
- Reducing importance of rituals and ritual purity