



**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B 204**

**Semester II**

**SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY-II**

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# Lecture-6



## LECTURE 6:

**Hindu Marriage: Aims, Ideals and Types** The aims of Hindu marriage according to K.M. Kapadia are: (i) Dharma (ii) Praja (iii) Rati (i) Fulfillment of Dharma: According to Hindu scriptures marriage is the basis of religious duties. This religious duty can be performed only when a man is accompanied by his wife. So marriage is necessary for fulfillment of Dharma. Praja Progeny: The second aim of Hindu marriage is the continuity of the race. Hence getting a son is necessary and important in Hindu family. Manu says that the chief aim of marriage is procreation. Rati (Satisfaction of sex instinct): The last aim of the Hindu marriage is the satisfaction of sex instinct with the realization of divine bliss. It is the chief aim of Hindu marriage. Ideals of Hindu Marriage: (i) Marriage among the Hindus is a religious sacrament. It is not a social contract. It is mainly intended for the fulfilment of Dharma. (ii) Pre-marital chastity and marital fidelity of both husband and wife are the most valued ideals of Hindu marriage. (iii) Hindus believe that marriage is a bond that binds a man and his wife not only in this life but also in their future lives. (iv) Hindu marriage is indissoluble. Hindu couple wants to live together till their death. (v) Hindus like to adopt monogamy form of marriage although polygyny is permitted under certain circumstances like sterility of the wife, absence of a male issue etc. (vi) Marriage for the Hindus is a sacred institution because it is the source of not only Dhanna, Artha and Kama but also of mokha (liberation) (vii) Marriage it-self is an ideal for the Hindus to attain because a man is considered in-complete unless he is married. (viii) Finally though Dharma, procreation and sexual pleasure are the main aim of Hindu marriage, observance of Dharma is primary and sexual pleasure is secondary.