

Impact of Modernization on Joint Family

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Abstract:

An Indian family is a type of socialist community and joint family has been an important feature of Indian social structure since ancient times. While the individualistic outlook has developed in a considerable amount among the people, the joint family is seen as a fundamental institution in the society, revealing the idealism of socialism here. Several factors have contributed to changing the joint family. Baltimore believes that the disintegration of joint families is not just the result of various conditions related to industrialization, but the main reason is that joint families have failed to meet the needs of economic development. Dr. Kapadia's statement that the new judicial system, education, and changing attitudes have played a special role in disintegrating joint families, although for hundreds of year's joint families continued to do important work in Indian society and provide all kinds of protection to the individual. However, in the changing circumstances of today, many changes are taking place. At present, many important changes related to family obligations, important decisions, and mutual relations of members and socialization of children are taking place in the structure of the joint family. Modern education has made women aware of many rights. They have started education after getting an education. There is a difference in their status and role. Several factors have contributed to the establishment of nucleus families. All these changes have given rise to new values and attitudes that support the traditional support of behavior. In this research paper, what are the important factors in converting joint family? How is the structure of a joint family at the present time? What effect has the present modernization had on the joint family? And discuss possible solutions.

Keywords: Modernization, Joint Family, Relationships

Data Collection Method Used For Research:

Data for the research paper has collected from newspaper, books, magazines, reports, and websites

The Objective of Research:

The main objectives of the research presented are as follows.

- 1) To study the present situation of the joint family.
- 2) To discover how useful modernization is for human society.
- 3) To know what effect modernization has on the joint family.
- 4) To study the social hazards of modernization.

- 5) To make suggestions for improving the development of joint family based on the information obtained from research.

Introduction:

The traditional family pattern in India has been of a joint type. The joint family system is compatible with the Indian social and economic system and religion has also contributed to maintaining a joint type of living. Davis and Vieira Messe wrote, "Nowadays revolutionary changes are coming in the areas of civil, social, economic and cultural life, which are influencing the paradigm of family life." The basis of rural relations is changing from status to settlement. The practice is being changed by the rule of law. The family is consumed by the unit of production. The form of the unit is changing. The bond connecting the family is changing as a couple in place of all-blood. "As Mrs. Ras states, "The Indian family is undergoing a serene social change, separated from the accepted" family traditions "and" family traits "of educated women and looking out of their homes for self-expression. In the present times, industrialization and urbanization have not only resulted in increased business mobility, but there has been a considerable difference in the occupation and income of people belonging to the same caste and family. Variations are found not only in their social status but also in their attitudes. How is the present situation of the joint family? How useful is modernization for human society? How has modernization affected the joint family? To know this, the topic of research presented is important.

Meaning of joint family:

In Western countries, a group consisting of spouses and their unmarried children is called a 'family'. When a group consisting of spouses and their minor children is referred to as 'family', where more than one couple live together with their sons, grandsons and some other relatives, such family is called 'extended' or joint family It would be appropriate to say.

Impact of Modernization on Joint Family:

In modern times, industrialization, urbanization, advanced means of transportation, dissemination of education, social laws, rural development, women's education, etc., are transforming the rural family. The structure of the joint family has undergone major changes in the last few decades. Some sociologists' changes are structural, linked to values, individualism has arrived, a feminist movement has emerged among women, and there are many factors that have changed joint families. There are some other sociologists who call this change disorganization for the joint family. They go on to believe that the joint family is a cultural heritage of Indian society and when it changes, it is disruptive. The disintegration or change of a joint family suggests a difference of view. The fundamental thing between these two perspectives is that the form of a joint family rooted in classical or oriental learning is certainly not today. Here we will mention the change or dissolution that has taken place in the structure of the joint family. Prior to British rule, the currency was not practiced in the joint family. All had their main occupations related to agriculture. The exchange of goods was done through traditions. Jazmin was a practice and through it, the needs of the people were met. Importantly, the unit of production was a joint family

before the arrival of the British. When the British introduced the method of monetization or cash payment in exchange for goods and services, people moved out of joint family production. The British opened up the doors of employment in government jobs and the interesting thing is that those people who had gone a little educated and started working in government jobs. Some people also started working in factories. As a result, people left the joint family and moved out of the house. If these people were married, they sometimes took their wives and children and even one or two other relatives with them. This was a currency linked or economic factor in the British era of the breakup of the joint family.

In the British era, the occupations of the people in the country were very limited. The majority of the people were engaged in agriculture and the remaining people were artisans, craftsmen, and used to do their ancestral occupations. Each caste had its own specific occupation and people used to get themselves into these occupations. Many new businesses came after the arrival of the British. Tomorrow go to the factory; the markets expanded and these new commodities diversified into the traditional economic system. This diversification gave a big blow to the joint family. Now the joint family unit of production remained in small quantities. In fact, production came to factories. Where commodities used to be exchanged in the family premises, they now entered the market. As far as businesses are concerned, the joint family started to breathe. Right now we are mentioning the change in the joint family in the British era.

The British were ideologically democratic. His administration also had an impact on Indian society. As far as employment is concerned, in British India, men and women were seen as equal. Here the freedom struggle also encouraged the participation of women. Now for the first time in the joint family, women began to understand their power due to the possibility of getting employment and participation in the freedom struggle. When the British rule changed the education system, it affected the joint family. Those who got the opportunity to get an education through English, they opposed the continuation of Hindi customs related to child marriage, female education, depriving women of property rights, mistreating widow, and etc. did. The educated youth not only started marrying at an early age against the family tradition but they started making educated girls as life partners. In family matters, educated women had more influence than uneducated or less educated women. When Panikkar says that the joint family kept women under equal pressure, for the first time in the British rule, women promoted individualist ideology. One was educated and the other was illiterate. Such individualistic views greatly influenced the joint family.

In the period from British rule to independent India, social legislation legally affected the joint family most. It is a must that the British made some laws to decide issues related to a joint family. After independence, it was decided that women in the family cannot be made victims of exploitation for long. If we examine the social legislation from the English period until today, it will be known that many such laws have been made which have greatly affected the joint family. The Indian Workers Reimbursement Act, 1923 was enacted during the British rule itself, for the benefit of employees. Immediately after independence, the Minimum Wages Act in 1948 ended the economic dependence on joint families for members. The Hindu Vidya Dhan Act was passed in 1930. Through this, it was announced that if a Hindu creates any property through his education, he will have personal property. Even if the joint family has spent its education. At the same time, a distinction was made between the property they earned and the joint family. During

the British rule in 1937, a law was made by which the wife got limited rights over her husband's property. After the death of the husband, she was a participant in the absolute right to her property and limited rights while the husband was alive. But after the death of the wife, that property belonged to the plea of the husband. In 1929, the Sharda Act banned child marriage. Accordingly, the minimum age of marriage of boys and girls was fixed at 18 and 14 respectively. The act had many objectives, but the larger objective was to provide an opportunity for the boy and girl to get an education. The act affected the interpersonal relationships in the joint family at a decisive level. After independence, it was Nehru's intention to prepare the Hindu Code Bill. If it had become law, it would have made a huge difference in the structure of the joint family. But the law could not be made. Nehru made several laws in pieces, out of the issues that were in the code bill. For example, the Succession Act, 1956 was passed. In this, boys and girls were given equal rights over their father's property. These laws challenged the ongoing inheritance structure in the joint family and the condition of women in the family to depend on others before passing this act.

If we look at the history of cities, it will be immediately known that the development of civilizations has always been around cities. Cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, and Delhi have done their development in the context of civilization. It has always been that people have moved from villages to cities. This means that people turn to other occupations except for agriculture and craftsmanship. The density of population is high in urban life, this population is heterogeneous, there is a huge diversity in occupations and as a result, people migrate towards cities. The result is the disintegration of the joint family. Another feature of urban life is that it has limited space to live. If we look at the years after independence, it is known that not only for employment but also for higher education, business, etc., people leave the village and come to the city. It has been observed that one person can take his wife and children to the city and establish the original family, while the other leaves them in the joint family and settles in the city. Numerous studies show that the migration of villages and towns from cities to cities has led to the rapid disintegration of a large family unit. These findings are based on data obtained from the census. According to this, the percentage of basic families in cities is very high. Housing planning in cities is a complex problem. If the place is found it is very less. In such a small space it becomes difficult for the average urban to maintain a large family.

Conclusion:

If there is a well-educated and well-to-do wife, the husband is forced to make family decisions based on her advice. Adult and well-educated children are beginning to influence their father's decision. The influence of individualism has diminished the importance of relationships. Not only this, with the establishment of their own center family, parents and siblings are also being neglected. Breeding and childcare are still carried out by the joint family. However, some important changes are taking place in this regard. In the past, a pregnant woman was taken care of by a joint family and her delivery also took place in the family.

Today, the number of people seeking help from health centers, maternity hospitals, specialist doctors, and nurses is increasing. Today, the importance of the family as a means of social control is diminishing due to the influence of individualism, individual freedom, attachment to material pleasures, etc. Joint family strife is on the rise. Individual relationships are becoming more contractual. The use of law, police, and courts for social control is on the rise. Today, even in rural

areas, modern entertainment devices such as radios, TVs, cinemas, sports halls, and libraries are becoming less and less important. Thus the structure and function of the rural family are changing. But the pace of these changes is still very slow compared to the urban family.

Suggestions:

- 1) Joint family is a cultural heritage of Indian society and when it changes, it is disruptive.
- 2) It is not right to oppose the continuation of Hindi customs. What is fatal to society should only be opposed.
- 3) Today, it is possible for a person to gain power, wealth and prestige on his own, and it is possible for a person to prosper without the help of his family. The people of the society need to follow the obligations and responsibilities of their family.
- 4) The influence of individualism has diminished the importance of relationships. Not only this, with the establishment of their own center family, parents and siblings are also being neglected. It is important to move beyond individualism and focus on relationships.
- 5) In the past, the rural family used to entertain the members effectively. Due to family rituals, religious ceremonies, festivals, etc., the members were entertained. It is important to continue with such entertainment today.

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