

The Transition of Indian Family Structure in 21 Century

Archana Dubey
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
Shri Krishna University, Chhatarpur (M.P.)

ABSTRACT

As an institution the family has constantly transit, shaped and adopted to social evolution. Although families have much in common, in 21st century there is no longer such a typical traditional families where three generation live together. Whenever people talk about a family, undoubtedly many think of the conventional nuclear family. However stereotypical images of father, mother and child or children true to modern family. Family structure which has endure a major transformation from the past generation, is waiting to continue changes even more as time strides. These transition has also been a significance impact on economic and social life of the Indian system. The joint family structure replaced nuclear family structure. In which industrialization, globalization and increasing modernization drastically affect Indian social system.

KEY WORDS

Family, structure, Changes, traditional, Nuclear , Urban, Rural, effect.

INTRODUCTION

In India the concept of Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam whole earth is one family was given to the world. It is well known in India, family is how much important since vedic age. Indian grasp the integral concept of culture and social life from the heart of a family. While the last two decades have drastically changed both in structure and functions also. In Indian traditional society the family means not only the basic need for social and economic life but also the initial source of support for the family members. The family has always been contemplate as a core element for the improvement of the individual as well as for society. Thus we can say the family as the foundational institution in society which provide identity, emotion, cultural expression and core etc.

OBJECTIVE

Main objectives of study are the following -

- 1- Examine the factor responsible for transformation in the Indian family system.
- 2- Analyse the transformation in Indian rural and urban family system.
- 3- Find out impact of transition in Indian family system.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1- Force of urbanization affect the family diversely.
- 2- The old structure of authority and value challenge in the process of family structural transition.
- 3- Virtual disappearance of traditional family system, In the process of family structural transformation

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chitra Nair (2009) in her study of nuclear family vs joint family, a survey is carried by a famous matrimonial portal to find out that 72% of the women who live in city like better to live in a nuclear family as against men who are in favour of the idea are 50% less than women.

According to Deepa Mehta (2009) western culture impact on our Indian culture more. Nowadays the impact of western corporate culture has laid a heavy impact on the young. She studied what is nuclear family and how has it effected our traditional family structure young couples decide to live independently after marriage.

According to Choodie Shivaram Bangalore (2009) joint family at risk individualism has brought India's traditional family structure to the brink of extinction. As current trends continue the turn of the 21st century may witness the extinction of the most ancient and influential institution of society.

METHODOLOGY

For the study of this dynamic transition in family structure, collect data from secondary sources as different website, books, research reviews. Various editorial articles, a variety of qualitative methods research paper were studied.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF INDIAN FAMILY STRUCTURE

Historically Indian society known for mostly traditional joint family. The traditional joint system has long been the exposition of Indian society. Historically these families include multiple generations residing together under one roof bonded by familial ties and shared responsibilities. Traditional joint family is an ideal and desired family which emphasizes on familial integrity, loyalty and familial unity. When we studied data from past census reveal that around 78% of families followed the joint family system that reflect its dissemination in Indian traditional society at that time. Mostly traditional joint families worked as cohesive units with clearly elucidate roles for each family member based on gender, age and hierarchy. In traditional families patriarch held significant decision-making power and authority to shielding of cultural

values and tradition within the family. Due to economic changes and as India go through expeditious urbanization, There was a observable change in Indian family structures. The expansion of joint families began to decline drastically with the 21st century. Traditional joint families constitute only 33% of households according to 2011 census, making ample decrease to earlier decades. This transition drive from various causes such as urban migration for work opportunities, changing social rules and desire for self-sufficiency among the younger generation, as well as economic pressure and the need for nuclear families to adopt modern work life just demand contributed to this transition.

Transformation that have occurred in Indian family structure

Parameter	Historical Household in India	Transformation in Indian family structure
Family system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint family system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basically disappeared traditional joint family and increasing nuclear family system.
Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Male dominated household with patriarchal being the head and decision authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Though still patriarchal family but a rise in percentage of women headed family.
Marriage norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marriage was believed sacred and devoted for lifetime. ● Mate selection was privileged of elders and parents . ● People married in early age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Now increasing in divorce and separation rate. ● Arrange marriages shift towards love marriage, mate selection by themselves ● Decrease case of child marriage.
Decision making and conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision were taken by family's head, family bonding were stronger than now. ● Less case of family conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shrinking of family bonding, decision are taken after discussion between elder and younger member of family . ● Greater instances of conflict.
Gender roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paternalistic society long for have a boy as child. ● Restricted role for female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Welcoming of girl child in the family as boy. ● Increasing participation of

	with limited education.	female in education, economic activities and decision making.
Fertility and childcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertility rate were high. Childern's care was liability of whole family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertility rate declined during 2019-2021 Childcare responsibility under the of professional caretaker.

Factor Influence the Family Structure Transformation in India

1- Migration of Population to Industrial and Urban area

	1991			2001			2011		
Reason for migration	Male	Female	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	female	Total
Employment	26.96	1.80	8.77	28.09	1.66	9.51	24.06	2.06	9.07
Business	6.86	0.55	2.30	2.55	0.20	0.90	1.83	0.29	0.78
Education	4.84	0.82	1.93	2.55	0.44	1.07	2.27	0.70	1.20
Marriage	3.99	76.12	56.14	2.33	46.64	49.64	3.70	66.74	46.64
Others	29.65	9.45	15.04	35.15	13.87	20.19	34.2	14.21	20.58

Migration to urban area from the last residence during 1991 to 2011, for female marriage is emerged as the most prominent reason for migration to all other. In case of male migration employment continued to be main reason till 2011.

2- Expanding Entrance to Education and Employment of Women

Metric		2017-18	2023-24
1	Work participation rate (WPR)	22	40.3
2	Labour force participation rate(LFPR)	23.3	41.7
3	Unemployment rate	5.6	3.2

As we see female work participation rate has just doubled which cogitate a powerful waves of female access in different sectors of the employment. This transformation aligns with a alike upwards trend in the women work force engagement rate. While a remarkable decline in the women unemployment rate indicate an increase in job availability.

3- Increased in NeuclearFamilies (House hold by size)

Households Size	2001	2011	2023
1 Person	3.6	3.7	3.4
2 Persons	8.2	9.7	9
3 to 5 persons	48.8	55.1	60
6 to 8 persons	28.1	24.6	21.3
9 persons and above	11.3	6.6	5.2

As we see in the table 6 to 8 persons household and 9 persons above households consistently decreased that exposes decline of traditional family structure. While on another side increasing 3 to 5 persons households exposes increase in nuclear families.

Impact of Social Transition

In Indian society family is a very figurative social institution, in this transition there is remarking several new forms that cropping its dignity. Modernity is perceiving the emergence of nuclear family, same sex couple, (LGBT relationship) , single parent households and a large number of divorced who living alone or with their kids.the most of marital union whether its arrange or love reach final dissolution through divorce or death. An apparent failure in family bonding is where husband and wife cease to live together. Those women who were divorced at later ages remain single or live with dependents. The commercialization process play most important role in this aspects, the developing economic system of India has promote women and initiate to liberate the women from household chores that make their access to the labour market. Resulted there is large number of female member of family engagement in economic activities. With their engagement in labour market female member's responsibilities doubled simultaneously social life affected. In India the depletion of the family size could be assign women engagement and the expensive living standard, the high cost of education for children as well as aspiration to maintain a premium slandered of living. Consequently the nuclear family become the model of society and soon excluded the traditional extended family usually constituting three generations.

CONCLUSION

An ancient Indian social institution is the most widely aspirant residential component. As there has been undergone some changes in the late twentieth century due to variety of causes, including the need for some family members to move from village to city or from one place to another for job opportunities. As the Indian family they are not mentally prepared to fast growing and ever changing present competitive and challenging world, this type of change in social norms and lifestyle are becoming a threatening to Indian family structures with increasing in several socio-psychological problems. It is concluded that the Indian traditional family structure has an ample impact on contemporary Indian society. During the course of structural transition the old tradition and value have been challenged. By this system of transition has minimized importance of mutual love, affection and respect among the family members as well as bondage has been exhausted, in absence of emotional support leads to the youth to the path of alcoholism and drug addiction. Thus the traditional family system specified a lot of importance to Indian. Therefore it is indispensable for government and decision maker to pay attention in this social transition and its probable consequences.

REFERENCES

1. https://cdn.visionias.in/value_added_material/9bac5-changing-dynamics-of-family-structure-in-india.pdf
2. Augustine, J.S. (Ed.) 1982. The Indian Family in Transition
3. Goode W.J. World Change in Divorce Patterns, New Haven, Yale University Press. 1993.
4. Govt. of India, 2001-2011. Census of India. Govt. of India, New Delhi.
5. Press information Bureau, pib.gov.in India's workforce Transformation A Rising tide of female participation.
6. Goode, W.J., 1965. The Family. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.