

A socio perspective on changing household family structure in India

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Abstract

The globalization in its strict sense is the process of change of nearby or provincial things or marvels into worldwide ones. It can likewise be utilized to describe a procedure by which the people of the world are brought together into a single society and capacity together. The process is a mix of economic, technical, sociocultural and political forces. The customary esteems were losing significance and new deduction new esteems were including in society. Men and women will be treating rise to in modern era. The new health treatment and offices were opened to serve village people's health sector in India. All people were given equivalent open door in Indian society. The village people's lifestyle, structure of the Household family has been changed due to effect of progressions privatization and globalization in our country.

Keywords: socio perspective, changing, household family, structure, India, process, globalization, people, society, sociocultural, importance, men and women

Introduction

Ever since the growth of human civilization, change has remained a steady piece of every society however there have been varieties in its state and headings. At various periods of development the procedures of progress have influenced the different viewpoints of society. The procedures of social change like: Modernization, Westernization, Urbanization and Sanskritization have contributed a considerable measure in evolving the Society. In the time of 90's, the approach of Liberalization in the financial field, has brought about continuous trades and a gigantic increment in the import-send out amongst countries, and the improvement of different methods of correspondence has made the social exchanges between nations conceivable and simple. These social contacts have been characterized as globalizations have additionally impacted the diverse parts of Indian society. The primary unit of society and likewise primary source of socialization is Household family. The Household family has likewise been affected by the impacts of Globalization. In spite of the fact that the reality forms like-Industrialization and Modernization have impacts the customary structure of Household family in the early years, yet the progressions have been fast in the current years on the Indian rural society, which has likewise gone through Globalization and Information. The transformation alongside other social changes Globalization is an idea of the development of a society that depends on the worldwide standpoint. Globalization is result of different social and social collaborations between the majorities.

Review of literature

Thought he exact definition of globalization is as yet inaccessible a couple of definitions worth viewing, Stephen Gill: defines globalization as the lessening of exchange cost of Trans fringe developments of capital and merchandise along these lines of elements of creation and products. Fellow Brain bant: says that the process of globalization not just incorporates opening up of world exchange, improvement of cutting edge methods for correspondence, internationalization

of money related markets, developing significance of MNC's, populace relocations and all the more for the most part expanded versatility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas additionally contaminations, infections and contamination.

Noam Chomsky contends that the word globalization is additionally utilized, in a doctrinal sense, to depict the neoliberal type of economic globalizations.

Thomas L.Friedman examines the effect of the leveling of the globe and contends that globalized exchange, outsourcing, supply-changing, and political forces have changed the world forever, for both better and more regrettable, he likewise contends that the pace of globalization in enlivening and will keep on having a growing impact on business organization and practice.

Tom G. Palmer of Cato Institute defines as the lessening or disposal of state authorized confinements on exchanges across outskirts and the inexorably coordinated and complex global system of creation and trade that has risen as a result.

Globalization advocates, for example, Jeffery sachs point to the better than expected drop in neediness rates in countries, for example, china, where globalization has taken a strong foothold, contrasted with zones less influenced by globalization, for example, sub-Saharan, Africa, where destitution rates have stayed dormant.

India opened up the economy in the mid-nineties after a noteworthy emergency that driven by a remote exchange crunch that dragged the economy near defaulting on advances. The reaction was a large number of Domestic and external sector policy measures mostly provoked by the quick needs and halfway by the request of the multilateral organizations. The new strategy administration profoundly pushed forward in favors of a more open and market oriented economy. Real measures started as a piece of the progression and globalizations system in the mid-nineties included rejecting of the industrial licensing administration, lessening in the number of areas held for the public-sector, correction of the imposing business models and the prohibitive exchange rehearses act, begin of the privatization modified, diminishment in duty rates

and change over to showcase decided exchange rates. Over the years there has been a steady liberalization of the present record exchanges, increasingly sectors opened up for foreign direct investments and portfolio investments facilitating passage of foreign investors in telecom, roads, ports, airports, insurance and other significant areas. The implications of globalizations for a national economy are numerous. Globalization has escalated relationship and rivalry between economies in the world market. This is reflected in Interdependence as to exchanging in goods and services and in development of capital. Subsequently domestic economic advancements are not decided altogether by domestic policies and market conditions. Or maybe, they are impacted by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. It is in this manner clear that a globalizing economy, while figuring and assessing its domestic policy can't bear to overlook the conceivable activities and responses of over approaches and advancements in whatever remains of the world. This compelled the policy option accessible to the administration which infers misfortune of policy independence to some degree, in basic leadership at the national level.

Methodology

In this research, for the collection of required certainties the secondary data was likewise utilized on two noteworthy aspects of the changes in the Household family structure were being kept into mind while leading the research (a) progressions in Household family structure (b) An examination has additionally been done on the adjustment in the Household family functions in the present situation. Change in the main part of Household family structure has been cleared up by the following point: Change in the

Structure of Household family Due to the influence of Modernization and Globalization, there has been unequivocal change in the Household family structure and the first structure of Household family has been experiencing changes. The atomic Household family has progressed toward becoming the fashion and is replacing joint Household family system. Previously, the joint Household family system was much predominant in this village community but in the more youthful era atomic Household family system is rehearsed at bigger scale during research it additionally came in spotlight that in the past dominant part of the families were large, but in the present time the Household family size has been evolving quickly. The table given below shows the Household family structure.

Table 1: Nature and size of Household family

| S. No | Nature of Household family | Size of Household family | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Joint Household family | Large (Above7Members) | 27 |
| 2 | Nuclear Household family | Small (01-07 Members) | 73 |
| 3 | | Total | 100 |

The above mentioned table deals with the about 73 percent families belong to small families below7 members i.e nuclear Household family and 27 percent families belongs to to large-size and come under the category of joint Household family systems.

The tendency of respondents in regard to Household family authority and decision-making in the changing scenario is demonstrates in the table given below:

Table 2: The Tendency in regards to Household family-Authority and Decision-Making in the Changing Scenario

| S. No. | Nature of Decision | Only Wife | Only Husband | Husband-Wife | Percentage |
|--------|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Household family expenditure related decisions | 26 | 17 | 57 | 100 |
| 2 | Education related decision of children | 27 | 11 | 62 | 100 |
| 3 | Decision regarding agricultural –work | 31 | 14 | 55 | 100 |
| 4 | Decision regarding the arrival of Guests | 34 | 15 | 51 | 100 |
| 5 | Decision regarding property – Buying/house building etc. | 36 | 14 | 50 | 100 |
| 6 | Decision regarding marriage | 29 | 21 | 50 | 100 |
| 7 | Decision about Professional future of young members of the Household family | 33 | 09 | 58 | 100 |

The table No.2 reveals that the tendency of in regards to Household family decision making education related decision of children. The 27 percent only husbands will be taking decisions, 11 percent only wives will be taking decisions and 62 percent husband and wife both will be taking decisions. The Household family expenditure related decisions 26 percent only husbands, 17 percent only wives and 57 percent both husband and wife will be taking will be taking decisions. The decision about professional future of young members of the Household family respondents. The 33 percent only husbands, 09 percent only wife and 58 percent both husband

and wives are taking the decisions. The Decision regarding agricultural –work 31 percent only husbands 14 percent only wives and 55 percent both husband and wife will be taking decisions. The Decision regarding marriage The 29 percent only husbands, 21 percent only wife’s and 55 percent both husbands wife’s will be taking decisions. The Decision regarding the arrival of Guests 34 percent husbands,15 percent wives and 51 percent both husband and wives will be taking decisions. The Decision regarding property – buying/house building etc. 36 percent only husbands, 14 percent only wives and 50 percent husband and wife both will be taking decisions.

Table 3: The Tendency in Regards to Means of Treatment

| S.No | Various means and their use | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | New means of treatment | 177 | 59 |
| 2 | Traditional means of treatment | 123 | 41 |
| | Total | 300 | 100 |

The Tendency in Regards to Means of Treatment above table reveals that 59 percent respondents agree to the practice of modern means of treatment. They have viewed that because of the process of change and modernization, new means of treatment have come in use and they have replaced traditional means of treatments. Most of the respondents who approve of these modern means are educated and have modern ideas

while the other 41 percent respondents accept that they prefer and approve of the traditional means of treatment these respondents feel that the traditional means do not give any adverse effect on health. The respondents who have expressed these views are traditional, illiterate and also have conventional attitude.

Table 4: The Change in the Economic and Financial Matters of the Household family

| S.No | Change in economic financial matters | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | yes change | 180 | 60 |
| 2 | No change | 120 | 40 |
| | Total | 300 | 100 |

The Change in the Economic and Financial Matters of the Household family, The above table reveals that the 60 percent respondents have agreed upon the fact that there has been change in the economic and financial matters of the Household family, while 40 percent respondents feel that there has been no change in the Household family functions in regard to economic and financial matters. The respondents who have accepted change agree to it that the economic and financial authority is not confined in the hands of the Household family head. It has got distributed among members of the Household families who are independent are self-sufficient, and this change has also come due to the impact of information revolution, economic independence of men and women and the influence of modern education.

Conclusion

The present research paper concludes that there have been many changes found in the village community and this has been a result of the effect of globalization. In any case, this change predominantly occurs as constrained changes that have been happened in their Household family structure. This change is connected fundamentally to the both viewpoints of Household family structure yet the practical part of progress has been shown limitedly. This people group has it neither by and large surrendered its customary practices nor has it completely acknowledged modernization with respect to Household family structure. The social working is operational in between the foundation of globalization and Household family esteems. It likewise mirrors that the Household family structure has been unfit in following its conventional collectivity in the present day situation, yet and, after it's all said and done the basic characteristics of custom is existent and it has kept the Household family together and one. To sum things up, we can state that the traditional values are continuously losing their importance and the place is taken by the modern values. Accordingly, the group is inclined to change in its Household family structure due to the effect of globalization which can likewise be alluded to as transitional stage of society.

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