The Changing Pattern of Urban Family System in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract:

The many people are now willing to separate from joint family to nuclear family leading to changes in their social values as required when a collective society transforms to an individualistic society. As such they had to face many problems in the individualistic society. The consequence of individualism includes greater field independence, more wealth, but also greater alienation and competition. Under the above circumstances, impact on self and its development in present scenario, was tremendous one. Thus, this issue needs a systematic study for the management of human resources and for the advancement of human society. In this connection, the structure and function of urban family provided the background of this study.

Introduction:

This work will look at the effects of urbanization and modernization on family structure in Guntur region of Andhra Pradesh. Both urbanization and modernization have stimulated changes in family structures and functions. It is expected that structural family patterns will show more modern forms than will the norms and values of family life. The three major tasks of concern are: 1) To determine the extent of family structural change, whether extended, modified extended, or nuclear, and factors associated with such change, 2) Family size (fertility) and child care patterns, especially with mothers working to meet modem economic needs; and 3) the upcoming question of the elderly; is it still the children's responsibility to provide care, or the government's, or both? This thesis was designed to describe family change in Oman as it undergoes urbanization and modernization.

The major areas of concern were to determine the extent of family structural change and to what degree extended family, modified extended, and nuclear family systems exist in Guntur today compared with the parental generation. Other areas examined were participation in and strength of the family as well as how child and elderly care are dealt with in the modern Guntur area. The breakdown of the

extended family to a conjugal or nuclear family system caused by industrialization should be looked at carefully when studying social and family changes because they have lower rates of industrialization.

Looking back at the history of family change in western societies, many family researchers as well as other social scientists could not agree on how the family has changed. Most sociologists agree that there are two main types of family systems: the extended family consisting of the parents, their married children or grandparents, and other kin is most prevalent in pre-industrial societies; the second type, which is widely believed to dominate highly developed western societies, is the nuclear family which consists only of the parents and their unmarried children.

Review of Literature:

The review of literature is focused and directed towards a specific purpose and is therefore selective. A researcher has to select the literature to be reviewed and determine the purposes for which he has to study them. There is a continuous unending search on the multifarious aspects of family since the end of 19th century when Engle's wrote on 'The origin of the family'. Family researches have come a long way from descriptive, impressionistic studies to philosophical, speculative studies to scientific studies.

Mandlebaum (1959) described various aspects of joint family based on his observations and survey work and concluded that changes are coming in the structure of family but there is still a great deal of vitality in the patterns of the old joint family and considerable validity for its ancient form.

Bailey (1960)., did analysis of joint family in India with three levels (l) analysis of structural form (2) dynamic analysis of repetitive equilibrium and (3) analysis of structural change. He had to conclude that with this, the focus of analysis should be on nuclear families.

Gordon, 1972, Much of the literature suggests that before industrialization, the extended family type was the majority. People were attached to the land and, therefore, were held by it. For example, the son's taking over the farm was so that his parents would remain in the home and be provided for until their death. The son therefore did not have to live with his parents and was free to become independent or start his family.

Ruggles, 1987, In demographic and economic analysis Ruggles, he argued that the analysis was consistent with the hypothesis that people had always wanted to live with extended kin, but before the nineteenth century, economic and demographic constraints prevented them from doing so.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the sample respondent families

2. To understand the causes of changing Trends in Families.

3. To examine the impact of urbanization Indian families.

4. To explore reformative measures in revival families.

Research Methodology:

The Research undertaken is based on a systematic collection, analysis interpretation, and reporting of data. This study is undertaken during January 2018 and March 2019. This research is descriptive exploration using inferential approach and the design adopted is primarily of descriptive research type with support from exploration of literature, websites, Case studies and opinions of selected persons. Exploratory research is undertaken to dig out the information from secondary sources. Exploration is done at very early stage of the research work to identify the changing factors in urban families in Guntur, to formulate the objectives of this study. Various websites related to changing trends are explored, to locate information on Modern Strategies for urban lifestyle and used to compare with the existing strategies adopted by these people in Urban Guntur.

Research Design:

Descriptive research design has been proposed for the study. The purpose of descriptive design is to portray accuracy, quality and the characteristics of the topic. In this study, we can answers for what, where, who and why families are affected. Descriptive designs result in a description of the data, whether in words pictures, charts, or tables and whether the data analysis relationships or is merely descriptive.

Sampling Design:

The area of research is a Guntur, Tenali and Narasaraopet of Guntur District. The researcher will select 300 families using random sampling method in the selected targeted areas of Guntur. 100 respondents purposively selected from each Mandal of Guntur District. The responder whose names may be against selected numbers in the main list proposed for data collection.

Data Collection:

There are two types of data collection they are primary and secondary and both sources were utilized for this study.

Primary Sources:

Primary data will be collected by the researcher in the field by using data collection tools such as interview schedule, case studies and observation with the respondents. A well structured questionnaire is used according to the objectives of the present study.

Secondary Sources:

The Study uses extensively the relevant secondary data available. These sources consists of both published and unpublished Books, Journals, Magazines, Reports of Government agencies, Libraries Universities, Research Institutes, NGO's, Internet sources and News Papers etc,

Tools of data Collection:

Interview schedule will be used for the collection of data. The researcher will use a well structured interview schedule for this study, since there are a finite number of options in this interview schedule. It is very easy to respondents to select answers from the interview schedule. Simple language will be used in the entire interview schedule and the researcher translates the interview schedule in to their own language and collected information from the respondents.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The data will be analyzed through the process of editing, coding and tabulation after the collecting data from the field. After the data analysis, the interpretation part will take place and technical information will change into theoretical part. The main emphasis may be towards qualitative than quantitative. The analysis may generate and appropriate solutions which can be considered in policy or while transferring the policies into projects and schemes to reach target group.

Family Status-Wise:

Table-1

Details of the respondents in the sample family status-wise

	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Joint family/ extended	98	24.5
2	Nuclear family	227	56.75
3	Single parent families	75	18.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The information presented in this table indicate that the majority of the respondents 227 (56.75%) were living as a nuclear family whereas 98 (24.5%) of them taken from joint/extended families and remaining 75 (18.75%) of the respondents are single parent families.

Marital Status-Wise:

Table-2

Details of the respondents in the sample marital status-wise

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	204	51
2	Unmarried	65	16.25
3	Widowhood	45	11.25
4	Divorcee	86	21.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

The details presented in this table show that half of the above respondents 204 (51%) taken from married category, 86 (21.5%) of them were divorced, 65 (16.25%) of them were unmarried and

rest of the only 45 (11.25%) of the respondents taken from widowhood category.

House Status:

Table-3

Details of the respondents in the sample house status-wise

	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Own	110	27.5
2	Rent	236	59
3	Lease	54	13.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

The data in the above table represents that the majority of the respondents 236 (59%) of them living in rented houses whereas 110 (27.5%) of them have own houses and remaining 54 (13.5%) of the respondents lived in lease based houses.

Table-4

How many children do you have?

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	One	174	43.5
2	Two	87	21.75
3	More than two	99	24.75
4	No children	36	10
	Total	**400**	**100**

The information given in this table shows that majority of the respondents 174 (43.5%) having only one children, 99 (24.75%) of them having more than two children, 87 (21.75%) of them having two children and last 36 (10%) of the respondents have no children. It concludes that they know some family planning measures.

Table-5

Are you migrated from rural area?

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	187	46.75
2	No	139	34.75
3	Uncertain	74	18.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

The details represented in the above table show that majority of the respondents 187 (46.75%) were migrated from rural area to the nearby towns, whereas 139 (34.75%) of them settlers of town and rest of the 74 (18.5%) of the respondents said that they don't know their migration condition.

Table-6

On an average children access internet or smart phone per day

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	No access/rarely	16	4
2	Less than 1 hour	40	10
3	1-2 hours	65	16.25
4	More than 2 hours	279	69.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The data covered in this table shows that the maximum majority of the respondents 279 (69.75%) were agreed that their children access internet/smart phone more than 2 hours whereas 65 (16.25%) of them said that their children access internet/smart phone in 1-2 hours, 40 (10%) of them said that their children access internet/smart phone less than 1 hour and only 16 (4%) of the respondents are said that their children have no access/rarely.

Table-7

In your family, you strongly encourage everyone to be independent

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	211	52.75
2	No	109	27.25
3	Not decided	80	20
	Total	**400**	**100**

The information presented in this table shows that the majority of the respondents 211 (52.75%) said that they strongly encourage everyone to be independent in their family, while 109 (27.25%) of them they did not encourage everyone to be independent in their family and rest of the only 80 (20%) of them not decided any opinion about this aspect.

Table-8

Do you feel comfort the urban life than the rural life?

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	114	28.5
2	No	90	22.5
3	Not decided	196	49
	Total	**400**	**100**

The details presented in the above table reveal that nearly half of the respondents 196 (49%) not decided that the comfort of rural and urban life, 114 (28.5%) of them agreed that urban life is comfort than the rural life and remaining 90 (22.5%) of them said that urban life is not comfort than the rural life.

Table-9

family is an important primary group and it plays crucial rolein your life

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	257	64.25
2	No	33	8.25
3	Not decided	110	27.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

The data presented in this table reveals that the majority of the 257 (64.25%) respondents felt family is an important primary group and it plays crucial role in their life, while only 33 (8.25%) of the respondents not felt that the family is an important primary group and it plays crucial role and surprisingly 110 (27.5%) of the respondents not decided any opinion about this aspect.

Table-10

Do you feel nuclear family gives more privacy and financial freedom

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Usually	67	16.75
2	Sometimes	190	47.5
3	Rarely	105	26.25
4	Never	38	9.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

The details depicted in this table reveals that the majority of respondents 190 (47.5%) felt that sometimes nuclear family gives more privacy and financial freedom, 105 (26.25%) of them agreed that rarely nuclear family gives more privacy and financial freedom, 67 (16.75%) of the respondents said that usually nuclear family gives more privacy and financial freedom and rest 38 (9.5%) of them opined that nuclear family never gives more privacy and financial freedom. Individualism is, however, against the spirit of the joint family and questions the established authority of the elder male.

Table-11

Do you feel that failed marital relationship is effect the urban familystructure?

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	254	63.5
2	No	103	25.75
3	No Opinion	43	10.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The information depicted here indicates that the majority of the respondents 254 (63.5%) perceived that the failed marital relationship is effect the urban family structure however 103

(25.75%) of them did not agreed that the failed marital relationship is effect the urban family structure and last only 43 (10.75%)of the respondents not given any answer for this question.

Table-12

Was Industrialization influence the trends in urban family

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	195	48.75
2	No	150	37.5
3	No Opinion	55	13.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The data depicted here indicates that the majority of the respondents 195 (48.75%) perceived that the Industrialization influence the trends in urban family however 150 (37.5%) of them did not agreed that the Industrialization influence the trends in urban family and remaining 55 (13.75%) of the respondents not given any answer for this question. The influence of the factors may be of a diverse nature, based on the typology (metropolis, city, town, etc.) of the urban areas and the extent of industrialization as well.

Table-13
Better schooling/educational opportunities can impact the urban family organization

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	223	55.75
2	No	118	29.5
3	No Opinion	59	14.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The information presented in the above table shows that the majority of the respondents 223 (55.75%) agreed that better schooling/educational opportunities can impact the urban family organization while 118 (29.5%) of them said that better schooling/educational opportunities can impact the urban family organization and remaining 59 (14.75%) of them did not responded for this aspect.

Table-14

Were late ages marriages affect the urban family

S.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	260	65
2	No	97	24.25
3	No Opinion	43	10.75
	Total	**400**	**100**

The data presented in this table shows that the majority of the respondents 260 (65%) agreed that the late age marriages effected the urban family while 124 (31%) of them said that the late age marriages were did not effected the urban family and rest of the 43 (10.75%) of them did not give any response for this aspect.

Discussion and Findings:

The women are likely to find joint family lifeless satisfactory than men. They would, therefore, be more receptive to idea of change in family living than men. Thus, if lesser education and lack of involvement in occupational life make the women conservative, their relatively unsatisfactory experience of joint family living (at least until they become the mothers-in law in the family) should make them more willing to change. Which of the two factors has greater influence must be analyzed in the light of data presented in the study. Industrialization resulted in the migration of rural population to the urban areas for jobs and a better standard of living breaking their relationships with the joint family.

Education has affected joint family system in many ways. It has brought about changes in attitudes, beliefs, values and ideologies of the people Education has also created individualistic attitudes among the educated persons. Hence, education has worked against the maintenance of the joint family system.

Change in age of marriage, freedom in mate selection and change in attitude of individuals towards marriage have also affected joint family system. People are less subject to parental control and other forms of social pressure regarding whom and when they shall marry. One is generally observed reason that respondents who belong to joint family, some time perceive that they belong to nuclear family but structurally (sociological definition) they belong to joint family. The only family structure, which is found in India, is extended family structure. In other words, the Indian family is in a transitional phase.

Conclusion:

One of the important features of the family studies in India has been concerned with the question of whether the joint family system is disintegrating, and a new nuclear type of family pattern is emerging. It seems almost unrealistic and a dichotomy between the joint and nuclear family. This is especially true given the rapidity of social change, which has swept our country. In the context of industrialisation, urbanisation and social change, it is very difficult to think of a dichotomy between the joint and the nuclear family in India. In the present contexts, these typologies are not mutually exclusive. Social change is an inevitable social process, which can be defined as observable transformations in social relationships. This trend is most evident in the urban family system. However, because of structures of our traditionality, these trends are not easily observable.

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