

## Moving Trends of Joint to Nuclear Family System

\*Tahir Ahmad Bhat MBA Student, Semester III at Amity University of Noida  
India/Email:sfirtahir786@yahoo.in.

\*\*Prof. Mushtaq Ah.Darzi, Professor Dep't of Management Studies University of Kashmir and Director, UGC-  
HRDC./Email:mushtaqbs@gmail.com.

\*\*\*Dr.Sabahat Rafiq Qazi, Lecturer Home Science Govt. Degree College for Women  
Baramulla./Email:sabahatrafiq@gmail.com.

**Abstract:** - Moving trends from joint to nuclear families is growing day by day due to lot of factors like Modernisation, Social effects, Population expansion, Job engagements in different cities, Happiness index, Benefits for children, This moving trend of nuclear family system is utilising more resources like for individual families and growing demand of housing and other daily used articles, population expansion, more and more land conversion. Rapid commercialisation, economies of country grow. This may pose challenge for future generation resources. Earlier it was seen in urban areas and metro cities only now the trend is rapidly followed by rural areas. The more and more land conversion for housing to meet the requirements of newly converted nuclear families will lead to living of nuclear families in a shrinking capacity in future. The main objective of research paper is to find out why people are changing from joint to nuclear family system.

**Key words:** - Family, nuclear, joint, structure, and trends

### Introduction:-

In human society, family (from Latin: familia) is a group of people related either by consanguinity (by recognized birth) or affinity (by marriage or other relationship). The purpose of families is to maintain the wellbeing of its members and of society. Ideally, families would offer predictability, structure, and safety as members mature and participate in the community. In most societies, it is within families that children acquire socialization for life outside the family. Additionally, as the basic unit for meeting the basic needs of its members, it provides a sense of boundaries for performing tasks in a safe environment, ideally builds a person into a functional adult, transmits culture, and ensures continuity of humankind with precedents of knowledge. A nuclear family system is defined as 'a two generation family consisting of a father and mother and children or a single, possibly widow, parent and his/her children'. Similarly, joint or extending family is defined as 'three or more generations lived together with both vertical and lateral extension having a single line of authority, either patriarchal or matriarchal. A number of advantages and disadvantages associated with each type of family have been

reported such as social support, protection during crises, physical space, autonomy a freedom of decision making. Multiple factors are responsible for this shifting trend from joint to nuclear system. These include; financial pressures, decreasing living space, movement for job and rapid urbanization. It also seems to be an outcome of increasing prosperity. This trend is faster in urban areas than rural areas. The superiority of one of these systems is a matter of debate these days. The researchers are on a quest for evidence based information regarding the current debate about the quality of life of an individual living in nuclear family system.

This moving trend of nuclear family system is utilising more resources like for individual families and growing demand of housing and other daily used articles, population expansion, more and more land conversion. Rapid commercialisation, economies of country grow, businesses prosper .but to save the environment is the biggest challenge for the Govt.

Moving trend from joint family to Nuclear family system is growing day by day due to Modernisation, Social effects, Power of authority, quality of life, Population expansion, Job engagements in different cities, Happiness index, Benefits for children, Mature families imbalance, people move from rural to urban and from small cities to metro cities for jobs , education and for business purposes. The upward push of nuclear family system, break-down of traditional joint own family system, difference of opinion among households increase in instances of divorce, person male migration to towns for work, erosion of authority of patriarch, the attrition of conventional own family values, increase within the wide variety of working mothers in towns and single dad and mom, upward push in home violence and practices of dowry, overlook of children and elderly, and bad regard for family laws are sufficient indicators of the chance that the own family and in the long run society are step by step are facing in India .In any case, because of growing individualism, competitiveness and openness in society and ever-increasing aspirations for better attainments in lifestyles coupled with extra autonomy of people in society, a great family life may be a distant dream.

#### **Literature review:-**

According to Chitra Nair (2009) 72% city women prefer nuclear families and in a debate of Nuclear Family vs. Joint Family is explained that a Survey is carried by a famous matrimonial portal to find out the Preference of youth for Nuclear family or Join family and it appears that most of working women (72%) want to be live in a nuclear family. The woman, who holds a well-paying job, wanted to live in a separate house "to avoid complications later". The young techie's opinion perhaps reflects a growing trend among city women. The survey carried out by a popular matrimonial portal claims to reveal changing attitudes among city youth towards various aspects of marriage. And in some matters, it

appears, the fairer sex may be more open to change. According to the survey, for instance, almost 72% of Pune women prefer to live in a nuclear family, as opposed to just 50% men who favour the idea. The survey also highlights that questions like caste and horoscope matches are also losing importance among the city's youth. The survey also asked respondents how important it was for them to know their partner before marriage. A whopping 90% of female respondents from the city said it was extremely important, as opposed to some 79% men who said the same.

Arya Priya June 2017: Family is a very fluid social institution and in the process of constant change. The modern family or, rather the post-modern family is also witnessing several new forms of it cropping up. Post-modernity is witnessing the emergence of same-sex couples, cohabitation or live-in relations, single parent households and a large chunk of divorced living alone or with their children. Further, though nuclear family does play a vital role in enhancing the status and power of women within the family, it is not free from vices. It has its own share of problems as is evident from too much emotional dependence of its members on each other, constant bickering and squabbles among the spouses, rising divorce rates and the increasing negligence of the old-age people. With new dimensions of relationships and marriages coming up, the traditional idea of family has come under serious question. Family, all over the world, is facing the heat not only with regard to its long standing definition and conception but also with regard to its very existence as a social institution.

### **Methodology:**

The information source for the study was primary as well as secondary sources. It was also obtained from various published sources of Journals, magazines, prospects, books and different websites. The secondary data was used only after thorough scrutiny. The sample drawn on purposively random basis consist of 200 respondents the target population was the citizens of various places in Srinagar.

### **Findings:**

- I have found that 41.22% are having 7-12 members, 25.43% are having 5-7 members in their family and rest of the respondents are having 22.80% and 10.52% members respectively.
- That 90.35% of respondents are happy in being the part of joint family while others 9.65% are happy in being part nuclear family system.
- Those 60% respondents are taking all options as best part of joint family system while as 12.2% feels love as best part and 9.67% feels togetherness as the best part and rest 6.6% feels economical as the best part of joint family system.

- That 63.63% respondent feels that there is lacking of decision making in joint family system, while 18.18% says that future security is lacking in this system, that 80.70% respondents feel that their kids receive some benefits while as 19.30% feels that their children's are not benefited.
- That 39.13% respondent feels that their children receive lots of care & affection, 32.62% feels that all above mentioned options are in favour of their children, 14.13% feels that their children are benefited in terms of healthy exposure, & rest 9.78% & 4.34% feels that their children are benefited in terms of complete growth pattern & enhances boldness and eloquence respectively.
- The above chart reveals that 36.36% of respondents feels that their children suffers from unwanted interference, 31.8% respondents feels that their children suffers from persistent nagging, 18.20% feels that their children suffers from persistent nagging, 9.10% feels that their children don't get what they deserve & 4.54% feels that their children are neglected in this family system.
- That 34.9% of respondents are separated from 0-2 yrs from their joint family, 26.7% says that they are separated from 6-above yrs from their family; rest 21.0% and 17.4% respondents are separated from 2-4 yrs and 4-6 yrs respectively.

**Conclusion:** - A comprehensive study in Srinagar city in July 2021. The rapid modernisation, freedom of life , happiness index, education, child care and knowledge more empowerment of women who have got gainful jobs are seeking for extra freedom in many factors. Consequently, they try to restrict the kinship ties. Training has affected joint circle of relative's gadget in greater ways than one. It has brought approximately changes in attitudes, beliefs, values and ideologies of the people. These adjustments are visible among both women and men who're educated. Education has also created individualistic attitudes a few of the educated persons. Subsequently, schooling has laboured in opposition to the preservation of the joint circle of relative's gadget. Purpose of schooling against the joint own family in two approaches. One, by using emphasizing individualism, it puts before the people the concept of the kind of the family that is opposite to the joint circle of relatives device, and two, it prepares the people for occupations which cannot be discovered in their local places. As an end result they get themselves break free the ancestral own family and stay in regions which provide them the occupations ideal to their schooling. In course of time, those humans lose touch with parental own family. Also the more mature joint families are now shifting to nuclear families due to expansion of families and lack of physical space.

**References:-**

1. International Journal of Indian Psychology ISSN 2348-5396 (e) | ISSN: 2349-3429 (p) Volume 3, Issue 4, No. 66, DIP: 18.01.169/20160304 ISBN: 978-1-365-39396-9 <http://www.ijip.in> | July-September, 2016).
2. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 22, Issue 6, Ver. 3 (June. 2017) PP 28-31 e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.)
3. <http://magadhmahilacollege.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Family-Introduction-and-definition.pdf>