

Impact of Globalization on Family system

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Introduction:

Globalization is a process currently under discussion, launched in the 1990s as a main feature of New Economic Policy. Globalization is a multi-dimensional process that has comprehensively affected all sectors of Indian society and Indian marital and family systems are no exception. So the impact of globalization on marriage and families is intense and it can be observed that some great developments are taking place at the global level. Globalization has brought great changes in people's lifestyles and changing lifestyles have led to changes in marriages and families. Impact of Globalization on Family In India the core unit of society used to be the joint family, but with changing times, Indian society has evolved significantly after independence. Globalization has contributed to weakening the family structure, fostering a rise in individualism among people. In the present 21st century the structure, stability and functions of the family and marriage have undergone remarkable changes. Due to many reasons the traditional nature and beliefs of our primary institutions like family and marriage are changing. Because of this reason the pillars of social structure of the society, family and marriage are facing many problems. In this direction, the research article is focused on the impact of globalization on family system. For this study data collected through secondary sources. The purpose and usefulness of this study is to highlight the recent global trend in family system.

Objectives:

The present paper has following objects; they are:

- To identify the causes for change in family system
- To know the effects of globalization on family system

Method of Data Collection:

The information for the current study is collected by secondary sources. The sources are collected from books, Newspapers, research articles, seminars, internet sources or official websites.

Meaning of Globalization:

Globalization means the speed up of movements and exchanges of human beings goods and services, capital technologies or cultural practices all over the planet. Cultural globalization refers to the transmission of ideas, meanings and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations.

Definitions:

- **Albrow** "Globalization includes all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single society, global society."
- **Ronald Robertson** "Globalization as a concept refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole."
- **Anthony Giddens** "Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa."

Meaning of family

Social unit of two or more persons typically consisting of one or two parents and their children. Who share goals and values, have long-term commitments to one another and reside usually in the same dwelling place. All the members of a household lives under one roof and share common ancestry.

Definition of Family

- **MacIver**- "Family is a group defined by a sex relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children".
- **Nimkoff**- "Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without children or of a man or woman alone, with children.
- **Clare**- "Family is a system of relationship existing between parents and children".
- **Elliott and Merrill**- "Family is the logical social unit composed of husband, wife and children".

Factors of Change in Family system

- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Modernization
- Globalization
- Education
- Western culture
- Constitution and Law
- Change in the status of women
- The decline of social, religious and moral values
- Influence of Mass media or electronic media, etc.

The effects of globalization on family system:

Joint family culture is the foundation of Indian families. With nuclear families proliferating like mushrooms after a rainstorm, the joint families have become a strange surprise to Indians, especially to those living in metropolitan areas. We no longer have the patience to raise the next generation in the presence of their grandparents while integrating them into a blended family and instilling the elders' values in them. Grandparents are now being treated more like guests or visitors by children and this upbringing is one of the main causes of the growth of nursing homes for the elderly because these kids see their own parents as a burden when they are adults. The impact of globalization on the family can be expressed as follows;

● **Single parent family:**

A single parent is someone who is unmarried, widowed or divorced and not remarried. The single-parent household can be headed by a mother, a father, a grandparent, an uncle or aunt. According to the Pew Research Center between 25 to 30 percent of children under age 18 in the U.S. live in a single-parent household. The U.S. Census reports that roughly 22 million children live with a single parent And three times as many women, when compared with men, head these households. Nowadays, society accepts and condones the many types and forms of family. The single-parent household, for example, was frowned upon as a travesty of civil society.

● **Leaving together system:**

Nowadays many young people live together before they get married. Male and Female living together without marriage and having sexual contact is called living together relationship. Consequences of Living Together Systems are the number of couples who end a relationship is more than those who get married, children born from this relationship don't have permanent parents, children born from this relationship are deprived of financial security, social and emotional security, growth of single parent families, an Increase in Suicide cases, impact on security, children's future and socialization, changes in the structure and beliefs of marriage and family system and the person who have lost the relationship are suffering from loneliness, mental retardation and illness problems, etc.

● **same-sex family:**

Same-sex marriage refers to the legally recognized union between two individuals of the same sex, granting them the same rights, benefits and responsibilities as heterosexual couples. This definition expands beyond the traditional understanding of marriage as a social institution between a man and a woman, as it acknowledges and validates diverse forms of relationships and family structures. The traditional understanding of the family as a heterosexual unit is being challenged. This shift in social norms encourages a more inclusive definition of family, recognizing various forms of families.

- **Increase in divorced families**

Divorced Family means a family resulting from a divorce and typically headed by an individual. Many studies found that children of divorced families experienced lower levels of well-being regardless of scholastic achievement, conduct, psychological development, self-esteem, social competence, and relationships with other children. After a divorce the couple often experiences effects including decreased levels of happiness, a change in economic status and emotional problems. The effects on children can include academic, behavioral and psychological problems.

- **Multinational families:**

These families are formed by couples who have different nationalities, speak different languages and come from different cultures. Globalization has led to the establishment of multinational families. Where the husband has to live in one country and the wife and children are living in another country this is called a multinational family.

- **A single person family:**

Single Family means an individual living alone, a group of two or more persons each related to the other by blood, marriage or legal adoption or a group of not more than three individuals not all so related who maintain a common household in a Residential Unit.

- **Increase unwed motherhood:**

Unwed motherhood means a girl or woman (13-35 Years) who is not legally married to a man by whom she has conceived a child. A woman who has a baby while she is not married. Unwed mothers are women who become pregnant without being legally married, which is considered a sin in traditional societies like India. Causes of unwed motherhood include poverty, prostitution, teenage mistakes, lack of sex education and contraceptive failure. Globalization is associated with the spread of a particular ideology, which is implemented and discussed in the intimate sphere of the family.

Other important effects of the process of globalization on the family:

- Men play a very limited role in child caring
- Increasing trend towards modern nuclear families
- Changing interpersonal relationships within the family
- Declining number of children in the family
- Change and improvement in the status of women through increase in education, employment rate, personal independence, economic self-sufficiency of women
- A change in the values and attitudes of children or youth in the family
- The elderly depend on old age homes or government social security facilities for their protection
- There are major changes in the secondary functions of the family
- Tendency towards delayed marriages and development of liberal attitudes towards sex
- A new definition of family
- A new definition of motherhood, Mother's role
- Impact of increasing geographic mobility on family relationships

Conclusion:

The changes are universal; family are not exceptional. Changes in the institution also leads to changes in social structure. The trend of globalization is declining the ethical values and social security of family and marriage; through these it brings danger to the social morality. In the interest of social stability and safety of marriage and family. This is the need that the younger generation should be caution and society should discourage this type of ugly trend. In the prevailing situation, when we absorb the decline ethical values in the society. This is the need on the part of the family to socialize our youngsters and educate them with social values of the family and commitment towards society.

The social hierarchy in traditional Indian culture is comparatively rigid. Children are taught about their social responsibilities and places at a young age. Religion is one difference that divides cultures. The traditional Hindu division between non-polluting and polluting occupations, however, is much more potent. These groups have been governed by rigid social taboos for countless years. India has one of the lowest rates of geographic and occupational mobility among developing nations. People typically stay in the same line of work as their parents and hardly ever relocate within the social structure.

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