

Changing Functions of the Uraban Family Institution

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Introduction:

The basic domestic institution is family. Family has not become larger or more complex with urban growth, nor have they lost their essential primary group characteristics. This latter statement does not imply that family relation has remained uninfluenced by condition of metropolitan life, but rather that urban-induced changes in these smaller, more personal institutions differ in kind. The present research paper describes some contrasts between family and marriage practices in earlier rural and contemporary metropolitan communities and it discusses some problems of adjustment of city dwellers to domestic institutions. The present research paper does not undertake to discuss the entire range of practices and problems characteristics of all contrasting categories of urban population. Instead, it focuses attention on general problems faced in common by various groups. Unless otherwise indicated, the present discussion centers on domestic problems and practices of the native-born, middle-class population.

The Theoretical Perspective:

For the present research paper researcher has adopted structural function theory. The structural-functional is a perspective in sociology that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. It asserts that our lives are guided by social structures, which are relatively stable patterns of social behavior. A school of thought according to which each of the institutions, relationships, roles and norms that together constitute a society serves a purpose and each is indispensable for the continued existence of the others and of society as a whole.

The Research Problem:

The present study aims was to understand and critically examine the changing nature of family institution in urban society, functioning in Kolhapur town of Maharashtra.

Objectives Of Study:

The specific objectives of the present study were as under.

- 1 To study the socio-economic status of the urban people
- 2 To study the changing nature of urban family institution.
- 3 To suggest possible recommendation with social perspective.

Hypotheses:

The specific hypotheses have been formulated of the present study as per the following.

- 1 The socio-economic status of the urban peoples is standard
- 2 The urban people's education status is higher.
- 3 The urban women status in society is high.

Significance Of The Study:

The present study is mostly useful for the advancement of theoretical knowledge on the subject in particular and also for suggestion to the changing nature of urban peoples. The findings of the present study have enriched our theoretical understanding about problems and economic and social status of urban peoples in Indian society.

The Study Area:

The area for the present study is confined to Kolhapur town of Maharashtra state.

Universe Of The Study:

The focus of the present study is on the urban family female in Kolhapur town. The researcher confirmed 60 urban peoples from 15

families in Kolhapur town, urban peoples functioning at the time of present study.

Research Design:

The researcher has adopted descriptive research design for the present study. The descriptive research design is most useful for description is the fact finding investigation with the adequate interpretation.

Selection Of Respondent:

As per the plan of research, the data on certain general aspects of 60 urban people's, Kolhapur region were to be collected with the help of questionnaire to be designed for this purpose. Researcher decided to undertake a survey of all the 15 families, which positively responded to us and expressed their willingness to respond to the questionnaire.

The researcher selected sample of urban families was contacted. The list of urban peoples was obtained from the office of respective. By using these lists, 04 urban peoples of each family were selected from various places in Kolhapur town. Sixty urban peoples were selected by using systematic sampling procedure.

Tools And Techniques:

The researcher has used various tools in the study. The main techniques used for data collection are interview, participant and non-participant observation method. The researcher has been prepared the structured interview schedule to related objectives of the study.

Plan Of Analysis And Interpretation Of Data:

For the present study, the plan of analysis and interpretation of data has given as below:

1. The data has to be collected with the help of interview schedules, which has to be coded after preparation of code books.
2. The coded data has to be processed on computer by using SPSS software.
3. The computer output will be used for analysis and interpretation with the help of simple statistical tools such as frequency distribution and percentage.

In order to process the collected data through both the questionnaire and the interview schedule, the suitable codebooks [data definition files] were prepared. The data were processed with the help of computer. The computer generated

output is used for the analysis and interpretation of the data presented in this report.

Major Findings:

The researcher has find out the five major findings in the present study which are given as below.

1. Trends of change in size:

As cities have grown larger and more numerous, the median size of households has decreased.

2. Trends and contrasts in economic functions :

The production and distribution of economic goods gradually has been taken away from the family by specialized economic enterprises. 93 percent of urban as contrasted with 62percent families brought bakery products and 46 percent of families' patronized restaurants.

3. Changes in educational functions:

Rural and urban societies differ in the amount of education given in the home. In earlier decades, rural- farm children absorbed the basic ideas and ideals of their culture through participating intimately in daily home and neighborhood activities and they learned their adult vocation by observing parents and neighbors at work.

4. Changes in other functions:

The state assumes responsibility for regulating the formation and dissolution of families and for protecting younger members from neglect, abuse or exploitation.

5. Continuing functions of the family:

These essential functions are procreation and provision of physical care and protection of infants, giving basic socialization to young children, in co-operation with other primary groups, satisfying the deep need for intimate group relations on the part of both immature offspring and adult parents.

6. Relation between parents and their children:

Of the many problems that confront in the contemporary metropolis, three are discussed in this research paper which is

restriction of number of offspring, control of children by parents and care of aged parents by mature offspring.

2. The study is not covered all changing nature of urban families.
3. Limited selected samples size.

Suggestions:

The researcher has given suggestions as per the following.

1. Proper awareness about socialization.
2. Available other income sources.
3. There is need of housing facility.
4. Care of aged parents by urban peoples.
5. Governmental programs have been inaugurated to provide greater financial security for aged peoples.

Limitations:

1. The study area is conducted only in the Kolhapur town.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the present study revealed that, social and economic changes in urban families. The status of women is growth in urban society.

References:

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