



Changing Dynamics of Family Structure in India

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Abstract – The family structure in India has undergone considerable transformation over time as a result of social, economic, and cultural changes. The traditional joint family system is gradually being replaced by nuclear and smaller family units. Factors such as urbanization, globalization, increased education, women's participation in the workforce, and technological development have contributed to this shift. While these changes have enhanced individual freedom, women empowerment, and economic independence, they have also led to challenges such as weakening family bonds, increased marital conflicts, childcare issues, and inadequate care for the elderly. This study aims to analyze the changing dynamics of family structure in India, examine the factors responsible for these changes, review existing literature, and suggest measures to strengthen family relationships in a rapidly changing society.

Keywords – Family Structure, Joint Family, Nuclear Family, Urbanization, Globalization, Gender Roles, Indian Society.

I. INTRODUCTION

The family has been a foundational institution of society in most parts of the world, particularly in India. However, types of family vary in internal organisation, in its degree of autonomy and in sanctions and taboos by which it is protected and perpetuated. The dynamics of family structure in India have undergone significant transformations over the years, reflecting the intricate interplay between tradition, modernity, socio-economic factors, and cultural shifts. Such transformation is emblematic of the broader structural transformations occurring within Indian society, influenced by urbanization, globalization, educational attainment, changing gender roles, and advancements in technology.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Desai (2010) examined that the transformation of Indian families and found that urbanization and migration have significantly contributed to the decline of the joint family system. The study emphasized that nuclear families promote independence but reduce emotional support.
2. Shah (2012) highlighted that modernization and education have altered traditional authority structures within Indian families. Women's increased participation in education and employment has led to shared decision-making in households.
3. Patel (2016) studied that the impact of globalization on Indian family values and observed growing individualism, delayed marriages, and acceptance of non-traditional family arrangements such as live-in relationships.
4. Rao and Reddy (2020) analyzed that the effects of changing family structures on children and concluded that lack of extended family support in nuclear families may affect children's emotional and social development.

III. TYPES OF FAMILY STRUCTURES OF INDIA

India follows the philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, with Kutumb or family acquiring primacy in interpersonal-social relationship dynamics. Unlike the western society, which puts impetus on "individualism", this approach of Indian society is "collectivistic". It promotes interdependence, social cohesion and co-operation, with the family forming the focal point of this social structure.

- **Joint family:** Historically, the traditional, ideal and desired family in India is the joint family which emphasizes on family integrity, family loyalty, and family unity. According to the Census of India (2011), the extended and joint family or households together claim merely 20% of all households.
- **Nuclear Families:** Many of the urban households are offshoots of rural extended or joint families. According to Census (2011), of all the households, nuclear family constituted 70%.
- **Authority:** Generally, in India, families adhere to a patriarchal ideology, follow the patrilineal (male descent) rule of descent, and are patrilocal (wife goes to the husband's house post marriage). Usually, the eldest male member was the head of the house and administered joint property. However, in Kerala and some other communities, the headship rested with the eldest female member.
- **Gender roles:** Traditional families in India endorse traditional gender role preferences with women's domain being limited to household work and child rearing while outside matters were handled by male members.
- **Marriage system:** Indian society has been highly endogamous and marriage within the same caste has been followed generally. Monogamy (state of being married to one person at a time) is the predominant form of marriage with some communities practicing polygamy (one husband with more than one wife) and



some tribes practicing polygyny (One wife with more than one husband).

IV. CHANGES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN FAMILY STRUCTURE IN INDIA OVER THE PERIOD

- Virtual disappearance of traditional joint family system and increasing nuclearization of families.
- Though still patriarchal nature, a rise in proportion of female headed households can be seen.
- Increase in separation and divorce rates.
- A shift towards love marriages, decline in arranged marriages and mate selection by individuals themselves.
- Increase in average age of marriage with decrease in instances of child marriage.
- There is a shrinking of kinship ties and decisions are taken by continuous consultations between children and parents on familial matters.
- Greater tension and conflicts between wife and husband, parents and sons and between brothers.
- Total fertility rate declined to around 1.9 during 2024-25.
- Postponement of first pregnancy and family planning.
- Childcare responsibilities are increasingly coming under the domain of professional caretaking. Family's role as an agent of socialization for children has diminished.
- Increasing acceptance of girl child in the family.
- Increasing participation of women in education with increase in their role in economic activities outside household and decision making within household.

V. FACTORS AFFECTING THE FAMILY STRUCTURE IN INDIA

Some impacts of industrialization and urbanization are listed below:

- **Nuclearisation:** Nuclearisation of the family as more and more members are moving away from larger family circle and living as individuals or members of a nuclear unit. Migration to industrial and urban areas in search of employment opportunities also increases joint living in some parts of urban areas. The states with a higher level of urbanization tend to have a higher proportion of single member households.
- **Culture and Westernization:** Culture has been shown to determine the family structure by delineating boundaries, rules for interaction, communication patterns, acceptable practices, discipline and hierarchy in the family. Impacts – Growth in individual families with focus on increased privacy and independence, ideals derived from western culture. Traditional authority of the eldest male in the Indian family system is diminishing with rising individualism and nuclearization. Increasing acceptance of non-

traditional relationships such as homosexual relations and live-in arrangements.

- **Socio-economic mobility:** Increasing access to education and employment opportunities have restructured the family dynamics in more than one way. Gender roles are being redefined in the wake of increasing participation of women in labour force and thus decision making in the household. A high sense of individualism is growing among young people and they strive to improve their status in community outside the purview of family.
- **Globalization:** Globalization has resulted in movement of younger populations across the countries, especially from developing countries to developed countries. It also resulted in increased exchanges in goods, services, cultures and values. Penetration of consumerist culture has weakened the emotional bondage and many young members feel a sense of identity crisis in the family.
- Transfer of dependency burden of family from younger to older generations due to migration of prime working age members. Traditional decision-making responsibility of the male head of the family, in a patriarchal society, started collapsing with foreign employment and improved economic status of women.
- **Demographic transition:** Its major consequence is the change in the age structure of the population with the proportion of adults increasing and the proportion of children and elderly falling.

Whereas a lesser number of children contribute to resource-saving leading to better investments in socio-economic indicators, a growing number of elderly members might neutralize the higher saving propensity. These individual-level changes in turn affect family formation, behaviours, choices and intergenerational transfers of resources and emotional support.

Technology: Technology has revolutionized the way families communicate. It enables instant connection regardless of geographical distances, contributing to connect with extended families. Disruption to traditional face-to-face interactions affects the depth and quality of personal conversations, which can increase conflicts within families. Technological apparatus is replacing the role of family as means of socializing and value inculcation in children.

VI. IMPACT OF CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURE ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Impact on women

Increased Autonomy: The transition from traditional joint families to nuclear or non-traditional family structures has often resulted in greater autonomy and agency for women. However, women's autonomy is differentiated by economic status, caste, region, religion etc. For instance, women in richer joint households have more autonomy in



intra-household decision-making but less freedom of movement outside the home.

Dual responsibility: With more women joining the workforce, nuclear families often rely on dual-income households, requiring women to juggle professional commitments with traditionally established household duties and caregiving responsibilities. This can lead to stress, fatigue, health issues and burnout feelings.

Economic Opportunities: In changing nature of authority in families, women have better access to resources for pursuing higher education and skill development, leading to improved employment prospects and financial independence.

Impact on Children

Identity formation: In nuclear families, children often develop a strong sense of individual identity and autonomy, while in joint families, they develop a deeper connection to their extended family heritage and traditions.

Social Support: In small households, children lack emotional and social support that comes from extended family relationships, impacting their wellbeing and social development.

Single-parent households: Increasing separation and divorce rates result in single-parent household which impacts the welfare of the child. Cultural identity: Children often lose connection with their cultural heritage in modern family systems.

The Way Forward

Promoting Gender Equality: Efforts towards promoting gender equality and redefining gender roles should continue through required policy and legal support. This includes effective enforcement of laws against dowry, domestic violence, and child marriage and laws promoting economic participation of women.

Supporting Marginalized Groups: Promote inclusion and well-being of marginalized sections including transgenders through targeted social welfare programs, access to education, healthcare and community support networks.

Effective family planning: Family planning programmes should include resources and assistance for caregiving responsibilities, creche facilities for working women and promoting counselling for resolving familial conflicts.

Addressing socio-economic disparities: These may include policies to reduce income inequality, improving access to basic amenities and create opportunities to every section of society.

Elderly Care: Special attention needs to be brought about the aspects of care related to the elderly population. Key stakeholders like families, government and civil society must come forward to create a robust mechanism for their care.

Responsible use of Technology: It is essential to use technology responsibly and maintain a balance between online and offline interactions. Educating families about the potential risks of excessive technology use and promoting healthy screen time habits can help mitigate negative impacts.

Cultural Education: Government/education bodies/ civil society can run campaigns for disseminating knowledge about Indian cultural heritage so that children and families can connect with their heritage.

VII. CONCLUSION

From the traditional joint family system to the increasing prevalence of nuclear and non-traditional family arrangementsW, the landscape of Indian families has undergone significant transformations over the years. These changes have been driven by industrialization, urbanization, globalization, evolving governance framework among other factors. As families adapt to these changes, they face both opportunities and challenges. By fostering open communication, setting boundaries, and prioritizing quality time together, families can navigate these changes and opportunities while maintaining strong connections and support network.

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