



CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS: SOCIAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

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Abstract

Relationships are basic necessity of human life. Without these relations every human's life is incomplete. Now a day's everybody says about change in relationships. But which type of change is this, how much continuity in this. Nobody talks about it. So to know about change and continuity this study is conducted in Patiala district of Punjab. Present paper explores the social features of the respondents like Age, Caste, Religion, Gender, Education, Family Type. All these features affect person's life. In sociology it is very important to gather the information about social features of the respondents. An individual personality can only figure out by his social features.

Keywords: continuity, change.

Introduction

The existence of human society is different from the non-human society. If it is man's history, then it can be seen that the journey of a human being to be a human being first started with an animal, even if it was like an animal before. Then at one level it was felt that a person is unique, but then the question arose at what level? The only answer to this was- Culture. One of the key aspects of human uniqueness was culture, whose foundation was language. The medium was first indicator and it became a language-oriented language. From this stand, due to the basic needs of human beings, mutual awareness was born. In this context, social relations originated, which is the result of interaction between two or more people. Social relations originate from the personal agency and their basic social structure. Due to the needs and interests of the human beings, there was arousing awareness among the human beings and in this context social relations emerged. Kingley Davis also believed that social relations originated from the personal agency. Family is first institution which teaches us about socialization. Relationships are base of Indian society. But present family situation of Indian

society can be named as declined situation because of its dis-functioning. Which means this situation is undergoing through change. Joint families turned into nuclear families.

The social context defines the role and contribution of the individual in the society. In the same context, Karl Mannheim says that the social environment is an important factor in shaping a person's personality.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Patiala district of Punjab. Five tehsils and blocks were selected with the help of list taken from census department. With the help of this five villages and five colonies selected randomly from this area. From every village and colony 40 respondents were selected randomly. Total 400 respondents were selected for the study.

In the research process it is very important to know some characteristics of the respondents before arriving at the final result. These characteristics include age, gender, caste, religion, education, income, occupation, marital status, residence and family type etc. of the respondents. Because these characteristics alone influence a person's behavior, his status, thinking power, personality etc. and have a profound effect on his lifestyle. These features are described below one by one as follows:

AGE

Age is a biological concept. In society, a person fulfills various roles according to his age. Important changes occur in a person's behavior, attitude, thinking power, mentality etc. based on age. Simply put, age is the period of time that a person lives.

In the current research study, age-based descents are divided into three main categories. The information collected according to these age groups of 20 to 40 in the first category, 41 to 60 years in the second and 61 to 80 years in the third is presented in the table below.

Table no 3.1
Distribution of respondents on the basis of age

Sr. no.	Age	Total	Percentage
1.	20 yrs. to 40 yrs.	187	46.75
2.	41 yrs to 60 yrs	148	37.00
3.	61 yrs to 80 yrs.	65	16.25
	Total	400	100

According to the above table, 46.75 percent of the total respondents were in the age group of 20 to 40 years; 37 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 41 to 60 years and 16.25 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 61 to 80 years. It is clear from this table that the majority of the research work was related to the respondents in the age group of 20 years to 40 years, if we look at the table, more respondents belong to the young and old age group, while there were only a few respondents who were associated with older age.

GENDER

The difference between male and female sex is a biological fact which is natural, which means that this difference starts somewhere naturally and when a human being is born in the society as male or female then this difference is from biological. It becomes social, that is, at the sociological level; this difference between men and women is addressed with gender.

Table no. 3.2
Distribution of respondents on the basis of Gender

Sr. no	Gender	Total	Percentage
1	Male	182	45.5
2	Female	218	54.5
	Total	400	100

The above table shows that the majority of the total 54.5 percent of the immigrants were women; While 45.5 percent of the descendents were male so it is clear from this chapter that majority of the study was female.

CASTE

Caste is derived from the Portuguese word 'casta'. Which means 'breed'. Caste plays an important role in the socio-economic role of an individual. India is a country where the social status of a person is determined according to his caste. A person is treated on the basis of caste and social relations are also maintained on the basis of caste, with which caste to be close and with which distance. It is determined b.y the society itself.

Table no. 3.3
Distribution of respondents on the basis of Caste

Sr.no	Caste	Total	Percentage
1	Jatt	145	36.25
2	Brahmin	107	26.75
3	Kamboj	36	09
4	Ramdasis	23	5.75
5	Sc	59	14.75
6	Arora Sikh	30	7.5
	Total	400	100

The above table shows that 36.25 percent of the total are from the Jatt caste; 26.75 percent of the respondents are Brahmins; 14.75 percent respondents are sc; 09 percent of respondents from kamboj caste; 7.5 percent respondents belonged to Arora Sikhs and 5.75 percent respondents belonged to Ramdasiya caste.

RELIGION

According to Freud, Religion is a need of the unconscious mind to fulfill its desires. Because it serves as a need for people to feel safe and free from guilt, people choose to believe in God, who represents a powerful entity.

Table no. 3.5
Distribution of respondents on the basis of Religion

Sr. no	Religion	Total	Percentage
1	Sikh	293	73.25
2	Hindu	107	26.75
	Total	400	100

The above table shows that out of the total 73.25 percent respondents belonged to Sikh religion and 26.75 percent respondents belonged to Hindu Religion.

EDUCATION

According to J.S. McKenzie, “Learning is a process that goes on throughout life and is stimulated by every experience in life. Uses In this way a person continues to reconstruct experiences throughout his life span. Education is therefore a dynamic process (Mackenzie: 1898).

Table no. 3.6
Distribution of respondents on the basis of Education

Sr. no.	Education	Total	Percentage
1	Illiterate	81	20.25
2	10	108	27
3	10+2	105	26.25
4	Graduate/post graduate	98	24.5
5	Professional Course	08	02
	Total	400	100

The above table shows that 27 per cent of the total were matriculated; 26.25 percent of respondents up to senior secondary level; 24.5 percent of respondents up to BA/MA level; 20.25 percent of respondents illiterate; And 02 percent respondents belonged to professional course. It is clear from this table that one fifth of the respondents were those who did not get any education ie they were illiterate; If we take a close look at this table, about 80 percent of the respondents were literate. From all this, it is natural that the person whose level of education will be high, his economic status and status in the society will also be high.

FAMILY TYPE

If we talk about the family, first of all it is important to talk about the extended family. In the extended family parents, their children, grandparents, aunts, cousins, in-laws etc. all live in the same household. The extended family gradually took the form of the joint family, consisting of men who are married and their grandchildren, with women brought into the group through marriage. In it all persons live in a common house. In any case, as long as the family remains together, its members are expected to contribute to all the support and receive a share of the total product from it (Davies: 1994).

Table no. 3.7
Distribution of respondents on the basis of Family Type

Sr. no	Family Type	Total	Percentage
1	Nuclear Family	293	73.25
2	Joint Family	88	22
3	Quasi joint Family	19	4.75
	Total	400	100

The above table shows that 73.25 percent of the total descendents are single family type; 22 percent respondents belonged to joint family and 4.75 percent respondents belonged to semi-joint family. Thus, it is clear from this table that a large number of respondents belonged to nuclear family type, about a fourth of respondents belonged to joint family and very few respondents belonged to quasi-joint family. This table shows that joint family system is diminishing day by day and this also shows the change in familial relationships that people don't want to live in joint families.

Conclusion

This paper present the social features of the respondents. This paper included nearly half (46.75%) of the respondents were belonged to age group between 21 to 40 years, while the majority belongs to female gender. Mostly respondents (36.25%) belonged to jatt caste and because of this mostly belongs to sikh religion. (27%) respondents achieved Matric level education. Table no. 3.7 revealed the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family type. It showed that mostly of respondents (73.25%) belonged to nuclear family. Result of the data indicated that majority of the respondents preferred nuclear families and not like to live in joint family system.

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