

## Modernization Effects on Marriage Practices and Family System in South Punjab. A Case Study of Tehsil Bhakkar

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**ABSTRACT:** Preferences of marriage partners of children is observed, perhaps due to older age Group of the respondents. Overall, majority of the respondents wish their sons to marry within close relatives

Modernization is continuous process when modernization diversified it has significance impact on marriage and family system. Modernization is a transition from which was before to modern and industrial society that occurs all over the world. The goal of this study is to explain how modernization has affected marriage traditions and the family system in south Punjab. Tehsil Bhakkar was the home of the study's world. Two union councils were chosen at random from Tehsil Bhakkar's 26 branches located. Data was obtained from sample population, with the average age of the respondents being over 30 years old. In this research, an interview guide was used as a data harvesting strategy. The study conclude were analysed using SPSS software, and the descriptive section of the results indicated that the a major proportion of respondent were married in the age group of 45-49, had less than higher secondary education, were strongly connected with old traditions and no awareness about modernization. Furthermore, when the inferential statistics of the study's regression and correlation analysis tests were used, the results revealed that modernization has positive and least significant effect on marriage practices and family system.

**KEY WORDS:** Modernization, Impact, Family, Marriage

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### INTRODUCTION

Modernization is inconsistently previous and relatively new word in the terminology of social sciences. Modernization is continuous process when modernization diversified it has significance impact on marriage and family system. In a broad scale, modernization is defined as the process of transitioning from a conventional to a contemporary and industrial civilization (Bradshaw 1987).

Modernization, according to (Thapa and Kattel 2019), reduces the relevance of extended and joint families, increases geographic migration, and rapidly changing technologies, social system, and cultural values. Modernization is defined as a process of changes in both the social and artistic aspects of society (IQBAL)2018. Pre-industrial societies applied scientific acquired knowledge from modern and industrial societies to their own societies, resulting in changes in primitive societies' cultural heritage.

The social construct, social customs, religious system, and their characteristic structures are all affected by the introduction of international regulations and courses of action (Charlton and Andras 2003). Modernization entails a variety of measures, all of which have an impact on family organization, functions, and circumstances. In the previous two decades, the world's largest communities have transformed in terms of their systems, duties, and capabilities (Hameed, Basheer et al. 2018).

Family is a very important structure, and anthropology has identified various basic sorts of families (Popenoe 2020). Our culture is currently being modernised and industrialised through news, technology, and western styles of life, and even trade, all of which have varying effects on traditions standards (Ibrahim, Abbasi et al. 2011). Modernization and urbanisation have had both beneficial and bad effects on family structure and functions, and the entire family system has altered as a result of these effects (Sonawat 2001). The most notable causes of shifting the trend of arrange marriages to exogamy and elope marriages are education, industrialisation, and knowledge of technology and science (Koirala 2016). Kids who grow up in an entire family have less independence than others who grow up in a nuclear household. As a result, this liberty pulls people to the nuclear family (Thapa and Kattel 2019).

.Modernization encompasses a variety of measures, which all have an impact on the family organization, activities, and circumstances (Gibson and Lawson 2011). Marriage is an important tradition that brings a man and his wife together in body and spirit (Olayinka 1987). Extended families became nuclear families as land and economic resources were distributed. Problems within families have risen as a result of material reasons, culminating in the break-up of joint and extended families (Ibrahim, Abbasi et al. 2011). Between the 1960s and the 1980s, the majority of marriage was performed between close family members. Due to academic and economic situations, a significant reduction in these marriages was replaced by a significant increase in inter-caste

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marriages after 1990. Over the same time period, a shift has taken place from joint family system to nuclear one (Ahmad, Farooq et al. 2015).

The effects of modernization on societal structures are significant. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of modernization on the family structure and marriage patterns. This research broadens people's understanding of modernity. This study will aid academics in uncovering crucial aspects of society affected by modernity that many scholars have not been able to investigate. Because modernization has both beneficial and bad effects on our family system and marriage practices, the finding of this research will be helpful to humanity.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To explain the modernization effect and to know the Knowledge of people about modernization.
- To examine the change in marriage practices and family system.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was designed to measure the effect of modernization on family and marriage system of Punjab. Universe of the study had been existed in Tehsil Bhakkar. Tehsil Bhakkar had been consisted on 26 union councils. Two union councils (UC 12, UC, 5) were randomly selected out of total councils. Purposive random sampling techniques were used for the selection of respondent. The data was collected from people their age was 30 above. This study was conducted based on quantitative research design. The sample of 100 respondents had been selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected from 100 respondents the selected age of respondent was above 30 years. Current study interview schedule was utilized as a tool for data collection. An interview schedule is a research tool ordering questions that serve as a guide for interview, with the intention of gathering data from the sample population. The interview schedule was consisting on close ended questions. Interview schedule was developed instead of questionnaire as majority was illiterate. The instrument was developed in English than translated in native language for interviewing the respondent. The proposed data were analyzed in descriptive statistics. The SPSS software was used for analyzed the data. Different statistics were used to analyze the collected data. Descriptive statistics mainly mean, mode and frequency were calculated and regression analysis was used to estimate the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

### RESULTS

Table I. Demographic table of responded

Variable	Categories	Percentage	Frequency
Gender	Male	30	40.0
	Female	45	60.0
Age	30-40	35	46.7
	41-45	15	20.0
	46-50	15	20.0
	Above 50	10	13.3
	Educational status	Less than high school	12
	High school	17	22.7
	bachelors	17	22.7
	master	20	26.7
	No degree	08	10.7
	M.phil / PhD	01	1.3
Marital status	Married	61	81.3
	widowed	06	8.0
	single	08	10.7
Employment status	Self employed	17	22.7
	retired	7	9.3
	unemployed	32	42.7
	employed	18	24.0
	5.00	1	1.3
Income group	Less than 20000	19	25.3
	21000-30000	23	30.7
	41000-50000	16	21.3
	Above 50000	17	22.7
Family type	Nuclear family	27	36.0

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Residential type	Extended family	6	8.0
	Single parents	11	14.7
	Joint family	31	41.3
	Rural	34	45.3
	Urban	35	46.7

46.7 percent of those surveyed would be between the years of age and 40, 20.0 percent was between ranges of 41 and 45, and 20.0 percent were between the ages of 46 and 50. In furthermore, 13.3% of those polled are beyond the age of 50. According to the respondents varying levels of education, 16.0 percent of respondent had less than high school education, 22.7% had a secondary education, 22.7% held an undergraduate certificate, and 26.7 percent had master degree. In addition, 1.3% held a post graduate certificate and 10.7% were illiterate. The results of the variable working occupation of respondent indicate that 22.7% were self employed ran their own business, 9.3% were retired, 42.7% were unemployed and 24.0% were employed. The gender disparity of respondent reveals that 40.0% percent of them were male and 60.0% were female. The variable result for respondent marital status indicates that 81.3 percent were married, 10.7% percent were unmarried or single, and 8.0 percent were widowed. According to respondent monthly household income from all sources, 25.3% percent earned less than 20,000, 30.4 percent earned between 21,000 and 30,000, and 21.3 percent earned between 41,000 and 50,000, and 22.7 percent earned above 50,000. Respondent lived in rural areas at a rate of 45.3%, in urban areas at a rate of 46.7%, and in sub-urban areas at a rate of 8.0%. The results of variable of family type respondent indicates that 36.0% were lived in nuclear family, 8.0 percent in extended families, 14.7 percent in single parent families and 14.7 percent were lived in joint families.

**Table II. Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.075 <sup>a</sup>	.006	-.008	5.62261

a. Predictors: (Constant), MD

Correlation is shown by the R value in the table. The R square value indicates that a unit change in one of the independent variables would affect the same independent variable by the same unit. According to the table, the R square value is 0.006, which indicates that when an independent variable changes, the dependent variable changes by 0.006. Thus, a variance of 0.075<sup>a</sup> in family system and marriage patterns is explained by independent factors, namely modernization. The modified R square indicates the population implications of the sample finding. The slight difference between R sq and adjusted R sq indicates that the sample result has a weaker affect on the population.

**Table III ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13.187	1	13.187	.417	.520 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	2307.800	73	31.614		
	Total	2320.987	74			

a. Dependent Variable: FMS

b. Predictors: (Constant), MD

An ANOVA table is used to determine whether or not the model fits the data well. When F exceeds 5 and the significance threshold is less than 0.05, the model is considered to be well fitted. This model is less fitted and has a weak relationship between two variables.

**Table IV Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	41.002	5.690		7.206	.000
	MD	.097	.151	.075	.646	.520

a. Dependent Variable: FMS

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The impact of individual variables on the predictor variables, i.e., the effect of modernization on the dependent variable family system and marital relationships, is calculated using the chart above. The independent variable, modernization shows a positive and statistically least significant link with family system and marriage patterns.

### **DISCUSSION**

Our study findings depict that the modernization has least significant effect on marriage and family system of south Punjab in Tehsil Bhakkar. However according to the (Ibrahim et al 2011) Now a day's our society is being modernized and industrialized through media, communication, western modes of life and even trade has significant effect on the cultural values and family system. Modernization and urbanisation have had both beneficial and bad impact on family structure and dynamics, and the extended family system has altered as a result of these effects (Sonawat, R 2001). The much more notable factors of shifting the trend of arranged weddings to polygyny and elopement marriages are education, industrialisation, and enlightenment of research and technology (Koirala, S 2016). The previous studies not support our study results because previous studies was not conducted in backward and rural areas, previous studies were conduct in mostly urban and modernized areas where people are highly educated and adopt new technology. The findings o our study show that modernization have weaker affect on population the people of backward areas still connected with old traditions and follow the ancestor marriage patterns mostly lived in joint family system have no awareness about modernization and cannot adopt new technology. The result of the previous study of (Ahmad et al 2015) shows that during the time between 1960s and 1980s The majority of the wedding took place between close relatives. Due to academic and economic circumstances, a significant reduction in these partnerships was followed by a significant increase in cross - functional and cross marriages after 1990. The close family system gave way to the nuclear family system in the 1990s. (Ahmad and colleagues, 2015). In contrast this study were not supported our study results, now a days in some areas parents, their children and grand children would live under single roof. In this way a high integration with our culture was developed.

### **CONCLUSION**

Keeping in view the results of our study concluded that independent variable modernization has a positive and least significant impact on family system and marriage practices. Additionally, descriptive findings of the study suggest that a major proportion of respondent were married in the age group of 45-49, had less than higher secondary education, were strongly connected with old traditions and no awareness about modernization. Based on the results of the study concluded that in some areas old values, ideas, practices and attitudes of family members cannot be changed and they are still connected with cultural values and ancestral traditional practices.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The limitations of the study high light the constraints that the current study faced while conducting the research. In this regard, the current study has certain limitations. The current study was conducted in some union councils of Tehsil Bhakkar in which respondent age limit was 30 above were shortlisted to participate in the study if the age limit is less than 30 our study result can be different. The sample size of our study is limited due to unavailability of resources and time and our study were conducted in specific areas if other study could be conducted in general population and sample size will be large the results can be more significant and researchers would be able to see the effect of modernization more deeply.

Emergence of class system has undermined the importance of traditional caste system. On the other hand, education has enlightened people which might enable them to come out of myopic vision regarding various aspects of their lives. Evolution of family from joint to nuclear may also be directly linked with changes in the marriage structure. Weakening of the caste system could have implications for extended kinship and biraderities. Government might also consider such interlinked factors while making policies. For instance, education influences the awareness and economic status which in turn affects their traditional belief in caste system. Meritocracy might be an off shoot of the aforementioned factors. Although traditional aspects will not disappear altogether, however, these might become secondary considerations for the majority in following Emergence of class system has undermined the importance of traditional caste system. On the other hand, education has enlightened people which might enable them to come out of myopic vision regarding various aspects of their lives. Evolution of family from joint to nuclear may also be directly linked with changes in the marriage structure. Weakening of the caste system could have implications for extended kinship and biraderities. Government might also consider such interlinked factors while making policies. For instance, education influences the awareness and economic status which in turn affects their traditional belief in caste system. Meritocracy might be an off shoot of the aforementioned factors. Although traditional aspects will not disappear altogether, however, these might become secondary considerations for the majority in following Emergence of class system has undermined the importance of traditional caste system. On the other hand, education has enlightened people which might enable them to come out of myopic vision regarding various aspects of their lives. Evolution of family from joint to nuclear may also be directly linked with changes in the marriage structure. Weakening of the caste system could have implications for extended kinship and biraderities. Government might also consider such interlinked factors while making policies. For instance, education influences the awareness and economic status which in turn affects

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### RECOMMENDATION

Education is a key component of progress for any nation and individual. Education play significant role to understand the every aspect of life. Government should pay attention on media and should promote on cultural traditional values and norms without any fear of inferiority. Government should take a step regarding education in backward areas and can be provide the positive awareness about modernization. Educating and training of parents can be helpful for the better future of their children and they can adopt new technology and way of life without any fear in this modern world for better future and prosperity it is important to adopt new technology and way of life.

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