

Impact of Modernization and Changing Traditional values of Indian Families in District Patna of Bihar

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Abstract -Problems of divorce is not only the problem of Indian women, more painful in developed nation. Divorce affects both side families. Indian society is fully support of the marriage, and it has been as sacred event in the past several decades but impact of globalization their role in the society is fast changed and these changes affects the matrimonial relations. With increase in education, employments and age of marriage leads rate of divorce in Indian society. In modern Indian society women employment rates increasing both urban and rural. Divorce rates increasing parallel to rate of women employment. Women employment rates are high in urban and divorce rates are high in urban comparison of rural area. In modern world the major problem of every section of society is, everyone talks about rights but no one talks about duties. All phase of human civilization divorce looked as a social evil. The present study have attempted to know the main causes of divorce in modern society and analyses the effectiveness of divorce women in Patna district of Bihar. This study based on purely from primary data. The evaluation of the study and result revealed that most of the marriage were successful in the beginning but later deteriorated with cruelty beginning the main reasons for divorce.

Keywords :- Marriage dissolution, Indian Family, Effect of Modernization, Changing in traditional values, Women's life.

Introduction -Divorce or dissolution of marriage is the final termination of a marriage ,cancelling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between married persons.

In India marriage has been as sacred event in the past several decades. Indian marriage system has experienced various changes as a result of socio-economic development and improvement in education dramatic increase in age at marriage of both the sexes, changes on attitude towards marriage , love marriage, inter-caste marriage, divorce and separation has been observed. Growing literacy among women has opened new avenues as well as challenges. Their role in the modern society is fast changed and these changes affects the matrimonial relations. Unhappy marriages are being terminated by divorce.

In India 2011 census data shows total population of 8.5 lakh divorced persons more failed marriage in rural India . where a higher proportion of the nation population still resides. In urban India there were 5.03 lakh divorced persons. More women than men in India are separated out of a marriage without a formal divorce. The divorce rate for Hindus is the lowest among all communities. In India Hindus divorce rate is reported at only 1.8 per thousand and Muslims divorce rate is reported at 3.4 per thousand . Bihar have higher urban rates of divorce than in rural areas.

Objective of the study

- To highlighted the main causes of divorce in modern society .
- To analyses the effectiveness of divorcee women in Patna district of Bihar.

Methodology -The present study is based mainly on primary data. The primary data was collected through the structured interview scheduled, observation and discussion with the divorcee or separated women. The design of the questioner schedule was pre-tested to minimize wrong answer. The purposive sampling technique was used for collecting information from 100 divorcee /separated women in Patna district of Bihar. keeping in view the fact that majority of women are live in urban area. The evaluation of the study and result revealed that most of the marriage were successful in the beginning but later deteriorated with cruelty beginning the main reasons for divorce.

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Result**Table -1**

Marriage dissolution dependent from different variables

variables	Percentage of respondent
Age at marriage	
16 -20	10
21 - 25	30
25+	60
Place of residence	
Rural	25
urban	75
Children ever born	
Yes	40
no	60
Women education	
Under matric	5
matriculation	5
Intermediate	10
Higher education	70
Husband's education	
Under matric	-
matriculation	10
Intermediate	10
Higher education	80

Table -2

Main causes of divorce

Causes	Percentage of respondent
Cruelty	15
Son preference	5
Mean age at marriage	2
Job oriented career	40
Assertion of freedom	10
Financial transaction	15
Registered marriage	8
Dowry	5

Discussion of the study

There is rise in number of divorce cases in India, it is important to focus on the issue of marriage dissolution. It has various impacts on individuals well-being and their family life. Many studies on consequences of divorce reveal that divorced persons as compared to married women experience low level of psychological well-being poor self esteem low happiness, psychological distress.. divorced women experience poor health condition than the married ones, further it leads grater mortality.

To understand the effect of demographic and socio-economic correlates an the marriage dissolution. Table-1 presents the age plays an important role in determining marriage dissolution. Age at marriage has significant impact on the risk of divorce. Persons who marry at younger age have higher incidences of divorce in comparison to those marrying late. As contrary to the earlier studies it is found that those women married before attaining age 16- 17 their risk for marriage dissolutions is lesser than those married at their later ages. Times more likely for marriage dissolution of women married after attaining age twenty five. Possibility of marriage dissolution was significantly higher when age gap between husband and wives is more but modern effect in present scenario analyzing the pattern it is clear that there is a decrease in the risk of marriage dissolution as the age increase chances of marriage dissolution are highest at the at 16 - 20 ages.

Education and divorce are strongly associated with each other. A study found positive effect of education on divorce. Women with some college education were more likely to opt for divorce than the lower educated ones. On the other hand few studies found it negative, women with at least 5 years of education were four times less likely to divorce than uneducated women. Women with uneducated husbands had a greater chance of being divorced than women with primary educated husbands. Analysis shows that in case of India educated women have higher risk of marriage dissolution than the illiterate women. Conversely it is opposite, in case of husband's education.

A study shows, that marital disruption varies by the factors on the risk of marital disruption age at marriage, education residence. It is found that probability of dissolution is more for the urban women childless couples are more prone to divorce than the couples having children. In

India failure to produce a son raises the risk of marital dissolution. Families with a daughter have higher risk of divorce than families with a son.

The problem of women after divorce is an economic issue. This is for women with low education and skills to make it worse. Family member has different reactions to divorce and separation. In some cases, they are worried that someone is getting divorce from economically and financially dependent on them. Socioeconomic status, such as a divorce can affect his job. Many divorced- people (whether male or female) lose their jobs after the divorce. And other problems of divorced women, prepared housing and is a place to live. A divorced women who is less room to rent.

The phenomenon of divorce, however, is not new in India, it has existed at all times in known history. But it was resorted to only in extreme cases where there was unbearable cruelty, desertion, mental illness and infertility. With the new strains and challenges that have emerged for the Indian family, the latter has been going through a new kind of transition. It has been wavering between traditional and western models. The fast – changing social and family environment has thrown up new challenges, particularly to the young people, like growing instability, lack of communication, changing attitude towards sex, changing roles of husband and wife, and tensions of fast life. All these have resulted in the lack of harmony among married couples. The decline in harmony can be associated with values that emphasis individualistic, materialistic and self-oriented goals over family well-being.

Not only is the incidence of divorce in Indian society increasing but also the underlying causes of divorce have been assuming a new dimension, if not entirely changing. The underlying forces of change have been giving a new meaning to the causes of disharmony. It is not that conflict, but egos of individuals have risen remarkably.

Conclusion

In the present scenario what is new is not only the growing number of divorces but also a qualitative difference in the undercurrents of the causes leading to marital discord and divorce. The social stigma attached to divorce is also diminishing. In the new socio-economic environment, women in small towns do not feel shy of walking out of marriage.

In the present environment two main reasons stand out:

- Assertion of independence; and the
- Diminishing capacity for adjustment.

These two factors, through different, are not unrelated to each other.

Assertion of freedom and the need for individual space, characterized by ambition and the fast pace of life, have created new pressures on marriage. For many career- oriented girls, their career, success and money are more important and hence get more priority over family. Priority of job over relationship is now an observable phenomenon. Many of the young divorces are the result of violent ego clashes. In many ways, these are the stresses of changing times and are generational issues and arise from work stress and changing mores. Unfortunately, however, the issues at dispute sometimes are so trivial that they do not fall in the age old but still common factors like dowry harassment etc. Today's Indian wife has a mind of her own which unsettles the patriarchal male. Job opportunities for women have multiplied over the recent past, giving them economic independence. This motivates them to choose out of a bad marriage, particularly when they have no kids. Because of the opportunities the present day work environment provides to the young people for closer interaction at the workplace and liberal views of the new generation, extra-marital relationship, including sexual relationship have become a common malaise over the recent past, especially if there is a context of a failing marriage. While old values are getting uprooted, the new value system has not got sufficiently entrenched. The frequent ego clashes may be the consequence of this fluid situation.

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