

This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between geological hazards and rural social structures in Maharashtra. By examining the impacts of hazards, community coping mechanisms, and the role of government policies, this study will contribute to the development of more effective and equitable strategies for disaster risk reduction and sustainable rural development. The findings will be relevant to policymakers, development practitioners, and researchers working on issues related to disaster management, climate change adaptation, and rural development in Maharashtra and other similar regions. Further research could focus on specific hazard types and their interaction with particular social groups, allowing for more targeted interventions and policy recommendations.

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THE MODERN FAMILY

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Introduction-

All human groups' family is the most important primary group. It is a small social group consisting ordinarily of a father, mother, and one or more children. Historically it has undergone several changes emerging, according to Burgess and Locke, from a hard and fast social structure or institution and becoming a flexible human relationship. Family is a system of relationship existing between parents and children's". Clear. Family is the biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children. Eliot and Merrill. Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without children or a man or women alone, with children. Nimkoff. Family is a socially recognized unit of people related to each other by kinship, marital and legal ties. It is a universal institution found in every age and in every society. It is the primary cell out of which the community develops. Family is the most universal group, it is the first institution in the history of a man. Every family require a home or house- hold for its living. Without a dwelling place the task of child rearing cannot be adequately performed.

In the early historical period of which there is any record, family system was mainly patriarchal in which the father or any other older male member dominated the whole life of the family. The so-called matriarchal system meaning mother rule was not a common feature. As told above under matriarchal system what prevailed was recognition of mother right and not of mother-rule. The patriarchal system remained unchanged in Europe till feudal times. Under feudal rule position of women was more subordinated whereas that of the male members was further strengthened. This was a

necessary corollary of the authoritarian mores of feudalism.

Features of modern Family.

- i. Decreased control of the marriage contract. Marriage is the basis of family. In Traditional family the marriage was contracted by the parents. The marriage ceremony was based on the principle of male dominance and female obedience. In modern family people are less subject to the parental control concerning whom and when they shall marry? The marriage is now settled by the partners themselves. It is choice of mate by mate usually preceded courtship or falling in love.
- ii. Changes in the relationship of man and women. In modern family the woman is not the devotee of man but an equal partner in life with equal rights. The husband now emancipated of the man's slavery. She is no longer the drudge and slave of other days. She can divorce her husband as the husband can divorce her. She can sue the husband for her rights and likewise be sued.
- iii. Laxity in sex relationships. The rigidity traditionally associated with sexual relationship no longer characterizes the modern family.
- iv. Smaller family- The modern family is smaller family. It is longer a joint family. Moreover the tendency is to have a smaller family and the contraceptives help in checking the birth.
- v. Filoentric family- In the modern family the trend is towards the filo centric family. A filo centric family is one wherein the children tend to dominate the scene and their wishes determine the policy of the family. In modern family physical punishment is rarely awarded to the children. The children now decide which

- school they will study in ,what clothes they will wear, what food will be cooked and which movies they will go to enjoy
- vi. Decline of religious- control. The modern family has given up a great many function which were performed by the traditional family. Such as early prayer, yoga etc. are no longer performed in modern family. Marriage also has become a civil contract religion over the condition of marriage and divorce has markedly declined Divorce is a frequent occurrence in modern family. In traditional family it was a rare phenomenon.

Thus the family has been subjected to profound modification of an economic, social and biological nature. The modern family is no longer the economic and self-sufficient unit. The women are no longer subordinated to the addition to the male dominance and are no longer confined to the drudgery of incessant toil in reduced the number of children born during marriage. The individuation of family member has reached a point beyond which it cannot go. The size and both its structure and function. It now consists of the married couple and two or three children. Even this smallest family unit has shown a tendency towards instability. The function of the present day family tend to revolve around personality. The modern family is more individualized and democratic where women enjoy a high prestige and position from an institution, it has moved towards companionship.

Instability of modern Family.

The striking problems that confronts the children the modern family is its instability. The traditional family was a stable type of family whose dissolution was rarely thought of and was not very easy. It faced the world as a unit. Women outside the family had no refuge. The control of the family over its members has decreased. the younger generation does not like any interference by their elders. There is a lack of unity among the family members. The problems of working bonds have weakened. The ancient ideal of fidelity in sex-relationships has been adversely affected. The increase of specialized agencies have greatly diminished common participation

which was the Backbone of traditional family. The modern family has shrunk both structurally and functionally and it's gradually losing its primary character. The state has undertaken to provide pre-natal attention and infant schools. Surly the charge of a broken home can be laid at the door of modern family. If people find their education their work and their recreation outside the family and if women can get jobs which make them independent, surely the charge of a broken home can be laid at the door of modern family.

Causes of the Decay of patriarchal family.

After the renaissance and reformation comes a new age of science and democracy which began to undermine the foundations of the patriarchal family. On the one hand, there were economic factors involving industrialism, urbanism and mobility which broke down the self – sufficiency of the patriarchal family. On the other hand, there were cultural factors, the growth of democratic ideals and the decline of religious orthodoxy, which were in less harmony with the prerogatives and attitudes of the patriarchal family. These factors combined to challenge what Reuben –hill called the 'feministic-patriarchal' type of family and to usher in what he referred to as the 'person-centered-democratic' type let us consider those factors separately.

Cultural Factors.

The emergence of democratic institution in political field undermined the authoritarian mores of feudalism. The democratic state curbed the domination of the patriarch over the family members and set its own courts to determine issues over which he at one time had been supreme. The right to vote, which was given to a man by virtue of his being a property holder, become gradually, an individual right. The religious function of the family diminished. The view that family was a divine creation and that the patriarch was the symbol of god in the family became less accepted. The choice of the mate was no longer made by parents but by the individual himself. Women attained a new political and legal status and a high degree of economic independence.

Conclusion

1. Of all human groups are family is the most important primary group.
2. The family is the nucleus of all other social groups.
3. In the early historical period of which there is any record, family system was mainly patriarchal in which the father or any other male member dominated the whole life of the family.
4. The modern family rate is higher in present tense than traditional past tense in Indian society.
5. The technological discovery affected the patriarchal family in other ways too.
6. In modern family the women is not the devotee of man but an equal partner in life with equal rights.

7. The rigidity traditionally associated with sexual relationships no longer characterizes the modern family.
8. The striking problems that confronts the modern family is its instability. The traditional family was a stable type of family whose dissolution was rarely thought of and was not very easy.

List of Reference books.

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- + *Matrilineal system means descent through the female line.*