



ASSESSING ON THE “IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF FAMILIES”, A CASE OF T/A CHIMWALA IN MANGOCHI

BENARD GAUTI, DR. YASIR ARAFATH

LECTURER, H.O.D

DMI-ST JOHN THE BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, MANGOCHI, MALAWI

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ABSTRACT

Families form the basic units of every society. Both families and societies undergo various changes due to factors including modernization, which is characterized by urbanization and industrialization (Negash, 2006 & Shahzad et al. 2015). This study therefore examines the impacts of modernization on cultural values, socio-economic conditions, communication and education of families in the area of T/A Chimwala in Mangochi, Malawi. Basically this study focuses on addressing the gap by trying to tackle a number of crucial areas like; (1) To understand the difference between traditional and modern societies. (2) Effects of modernization on the social-cultural aspect of families (3) assess the measures that may safeguard the aspect of social-culture in families. This will be determined by the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods since it involves both in-depth non-numerical and numerical interpretation.

Based on secondary and primary data collected from 50 parents in T/A Chimwala by the use of questionnaires and interview schedule, the study demonstrates that the majority of the respondents generally agreed that modernization has affected the cultural values, socio-economic conditions, communication and education of the

families. Thus, modernization has both opportunities and challenges to the socio-cultural lives of families in the study area. The results are presented and discussed in five sub-sections namely; demographic characteristics of respondents, effects of modernization on cultural values of the family, socio-economic conditions of families, family communication, and education of the family. Furthermore, the analysis of the background characteristics of the respondents is covering age, sex and educational level are presented in order to put the study into context.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Modernization as given by Kendall, (2007) is ironically an old and a relatively new word in the vocabulary of the social sciences. When we use the term modernization, it is of relatively recent origin, and social scientists use the term modernization as a word, that is generalizing the complex change occurring in the developed and developing areas. Thus, this social change continues as a result of modernization, which is important because it is going to get a strong social and cultural position in present era. Modernization affects the socio-cultural issues of the society; which change the present condition of human society. As a result people adopt new traits, trends and technologies, which are given according the global perspective. According to Haviland (2002) Modernization defined as a grand global process of cultural and socio-economic changes, whereby the developing societies seek to acquire some of the characteristics common to industrial Societies. In the course of modernization, traditional knowledge and techniques give way to the application of scientific knowledge borrowed mainly from the West.” Due to modern technology, modernization creates the change in traditions and values. People are going to accept this because progress is both necessary and beneficial to society and the individual. Now-a-days, Modernization has proved to be an extremely powerful but uncertain force in the perspective of human affairs. It has had serious impacts on environment and the social structure of the societies. Bright (2000) explains, Modernization is a term that refers to the process of change through which traditional societies attempt to adapt themselves culturally, economically and politically to the requirements of the contemporary world. According to this point of view, when the modernization changes the present conditions of society, it affects all aspects and determines of socio-cultural indicators of development. Modernization is the process by which cultures are force to accept traits from outside, and change their original shape. Now societies have clusters of old social-economic and psychological commitments which have reshaped over time. They want to change themselves in order to improve their position in the society as regards high status in village or strong economic position in village. These changes bring about social reforms in society through different social organizations and a new social system. This new set-up changes the minds of the people and the society.

According to Ronald (2000) Modernization is the evidence of massive cultural change and the persistence of distinctive cultural traditions. This change is associated with shifts, away from absolute norms and values that are increasing rational, tolerant, trusting, and participatory modernization. That are widely viewed as a uniquely western process that non-western societies could follow only in so far as they abandoned technologically and morally. The cultural change is the reason for modernization and bringing change in its characteristics. Modernization refers to those social changes, which emerge through institutions and organizations like those

found in different societies. Definitions of modernization all tend to include a similar list of these institutions or the processes through which they come into being, e.g. urbanization, socio-cultural change, normative change, and other issues of the society. However, various conceptions of modernization differ with regard to which of the processes are considered especially salient (primary, most basic, most difficult, etc.). Modernization necessarily involves an experience of social change for the modernizing of population. People must change their personalities and/or their occupations and/or their values and/or their loyalties.” If we study about modernization in society we can see social change is the result of modernization, which is generating institutions and organizations in society and giving a new outlook to society. This is understood that modernization describes the process of change from a traditional, Agrarian Society to a modern Industrial Society. As a result of industrialization, the social structure and beliefs of society have changed drastically. According to Chaudhry (2004), Modernization has increased urbanization in present time. The rural family develops more and more towards centrifugal tendencies. Its economic homogeneity based upon a single cumulative economic activity of its members; declines. Joint family property tends to be disrupted since its individual adult members being increasingly engaged in different occupations. Because of this reason they are unable to reside together. The family members break away from the family restrictions. They develop their own initiatives for independence.

The inevitable result is the weakening of the family authority, family ties and the family itself. This statement emphasizes the impact of modernization on family structure. Family is a social unit, and cultural anthropologists have identified different fundamental types of family. The nuclear, extended and joint families are the major types of the family structure with adopt values, norms and beliefs from their ancestors so that they can formulate it, follow it, and can change it. Now at present our society is being modernized through media and communication, and even trade has a variable effect on the cultural and family norms. According to Hezel (1991) Family may have as many definitions as there are cultures. Under the impact of modernization today, however, people almost everywhere are witnessing the breakdown of the traditional extended family into nuclear families. This is not to say that the traditional larger kin groupings have vanished; and families’ function is changed and it’s a negative impact on family. Every culture has its own family set-up. And modernization is also has an effect on family system and its traditions. Now extended families’ traditions are going to change through modernization.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Modernization, defined as an evolutionary alteration from a traditional to a modern society, has been known to cause great effects on families. Historians associate modernization to the development of urbanization, industrialization and the spread of education (Kendall, 2007). Modernization speaks of the process of change through which traditional societies attempt to adapt themselves culturally, economically and politically to the needs of the present world (Bright, 2000). It is a process of changes in economic as well as cultural aspects of the society (Haviland, 2002).

1.2.1 GLOBAL STATISTICAL SENARIO

Modernization is a concept linked to the emergence of classy machinery, upgraded technology and other structures that make life to be opportune, has influenced family life in terms of its socio-economic conditions,

cultural values, education and communication. Modernity is the idea of change in social and cultural process, either through improvement or decline, in society and the present life is different from life in the past (Hooker, 1996).

The family is the basic social unit. It refers to people living together by ties of marriage, blood, and adoption in representing a single household. A family is the most private and pervasive social institutions in society. It is private in that many of social activities (e.g. childcare and family education) are related to it; and universal in that it is the first institution in which individuals have be involved in during lifetime. A family typically consists of one or two parents and their children. It can also be two or more people who share goals and values, have long-term commitments to one another and reside usually in the same dwelling place (Ferguson, 2001).

The traditional African family has challenging differences across the continent caused by differences in ethic customs according to geography, history, religion, external influence of colonialism, migration, political and economic structures and influences. Traditional family patterns in Sub Saharan Africa are so broad that generalization is quite problematic. However, the patterns are characterized by polygyny whereby a man can marry more than one wife. Despite the perversity of polygyny, evidence exists that the practice is on the decline. Traditional African family patterns are slowly but progressively being changed as a result of the process of modernization. The families are faced with the pressure resulting from the competition prevailing between traditional and modern family values.

1.2.2 LOCAL STATISTICAL SENARIO

Malawian families, like those in other parts of the world, embody two contrasting basis for membership. First, conjugal core (nuclear family) comprises membership by parents and their children. Second, consanguinity (extended family) comprises kinship which is biologically based and rooted in “blood ties” and affinity (i.e. kinship created by and rooted in law). Families have been built around either a conjugal core. The principle of consanguine core group dominates family organization in Africa. Traditional societies characterized by joint and extended family systems are now changing into nuclear family systems due to modernity (Hezel, 1991; Shahzad *et al.*, 2015).

In the past, the family was the lineage that owned lands and compounds where families lived, farmed and practiced their craft. In the recent past, families were ultimately responsible for settling internal disputes and socialization of the young involved the entire family. The children were trained in crafts and works their fathers were involved in. Interpersonal relationships within the families were guided by principles and values which have been summarized under the concepts of respect, restraint, responsibility and reciprocity. Traditional religion was the most predominant before the arrival of the early European who brought the Christian religion. Herskovits (1990) observes that families have changed overtime but some features of family organizations among contemporary families exist.

In recent times, people prefer seeking legal advice to family meeting to settle disputes. The prestige people attach to being associated with values and commodities of the Western world urges them to go in for formal education

other than informal education. Formal education exposes them to writing, arithmetic and reading which help them to achieve their own goals. It has limited some African traditions such as widowhood rites and female genital mutilation.

Families are changing in ways that are confusing to many people. Rising divorce rates, increasing numbers of married women in the labor force and the growth of alternative lifestyles seem to suggest that the traditional African family is on the decline. People usually idealize the traditional family as strong, stable and happy but research has challenged such sentimental images. To understand families of the present, one needs to understand families of the recent past. The intent is to show how modernization has affected family life to give rise to the modern family.

Generally, the modern family is linked to the transition from a traditional agrarian society to an industrial technological society (Kain, 1990). Some cultural values and customs that were accepted in the recent past have undergone great changes in these contemporary times. Behaviors (e.g. homosexuality) that were completely unacceptable are now being advocated as a right of people. Religion has influenced superstitious beliefs of families which have changed people's attitudes and perceptions of certain social issues which were formally accustomed to the rage of smaller gods or image gods. Communication has turned the world into a global village hence connecting family members irrespective of the distance between them.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Modernization improves our lives in many tangible ways, it is certainly safer to live in a world in which we have doctors who can cure infections and in which women as members of the family are not likely to die during childbirth. It is more convenient to live in a world where we have access to many material goods to make our lives more comfortable and more fun. On the other hand, it is argued that modernization brings a negative effect on our society. Modernization breaks up the social ties that bound people together in traditional societies. It makes it so that people no longer feel as connected to one another. This can lead to such problems as crime and break-up of family groups.

This project therefore will be searching on the impact of modernization on the social-cultural aspect of family. At the same time there is evidence that modernization can greatly impact the social aspect of families. Thus focusing on cultural values, socio-economic conditions, communication and education of families.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives basically describes what is expected to be achieved in the project

1.4.1 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this study is to assess the impacts of modernization on the socio-cultural aspects of families.

1.4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the difference between traditional and modern societies.
2. To examine the effects of modernization on the social cultural aspect of families.
3. To investigate the basic measures used to safeguard the social cultural aspect of families.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The main purpose of the research questions is to tally the objectives with the basic impacts of modernization on the social-economic aspect of life and also the modernization objectives should be able to answer the following;

1. What are the modern aspects in the community?
2. Does modernization negatively affect the social-cultural aspect of life?
3. How exactly does modernization affect the social-cultural aspect of families?
4. How can the social-cultural aspect of life be safeguarded in the community?

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will show case and bring to light the basic impacts of modernization on the social-economic aspect of families. Generally the study focuses on five major areas of family's social cultural aspect. Thus, cultural values, socio-economic conditions, communication and education at local level.

In addition to that, the study critically emphasizes on the in-depth impacts of modernization in the area of study, where the cultural aspect of human society is fading and the European culture is taking roots. Not only that but also the mobility of individuals has been greatly affected in one way or the other. This study therefore shall in broader context create a platform for other scholars and researchers to focus on the different areas therein.

1.7 CHAPTARIZATION.

1.7.1 CHAPTER ONE

This research project is consisted of five chapters. Chapter one is just introducing the topic which is the impact of modernization on the social cultural aspect of families and also some of the information about the study, its objectives and the statistic scenario.

1.7.2 CHAPTER TWO

In chapter two there is literature review. Literature review is a text of scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. It has two types theoretical and empirical. According to Wikipedia "An empirical study is an interdisciplinary field of research which includes the psychology, sociology, philosophy, the contextual study of

literature, and the history of reading texts”. The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study.

1.7.3 CHAPTER THREE

In chapter three there is research methodology which is defined as the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with branch of knowledge. It is a systematic way of solving a problem. A science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology.

This chapter discusses the research design, area of study, population, sample of the population sampling techniques, and instruments for data collection, validation of the questionnaire, administration of the instrument and method of data analysis.

1.7.4 CHAPTER FOUR

Then in chapter four Data Analysis and Data interpretation is presented. It presents all the analyzing and interpretation of the data collected from the family members in T/A Chimwala. Data analysis is inspecting, cleaning, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making.

1.7.5 CHAPTER FIVE

Lastly in chapter five the project findings, recommendation and conclusion. These findings are assessments from the area of study, containing various information that was obtained through a set of questions that were prepared in a questionnaire given an answered by the target group.

1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter gives out the Background of the study, problem statement, significance of the study as well as the research questions and objectives of the study. In the background of the study, a critical analysis of the problem at hand as well as the coping mechanism in dealing with the problems is clarified at international, national and district or community level. The problem statement highlights the area of the study interest. The significance of the study clearly gives out the need for such a study and at last the objectives of the study and the chaptalization section.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter accommodates massive debates and some studies done before regarding modernization. The sector further discusses the sustainability approaches that generally brings out the basic framework of how the social cultural aspect of families are being affected by modernization. In concept as given by Johnson and Christensen (2004), the need for review is to grasp a better understanding of the present state of knowledge about the study.

2.1 EMPIRICAL STUDY

This is an interdisciplinary field of research which includes the psychology, sociology, philosophy, the contextual study of literature, and the history of reading texts.

2.1.1 Modernization

Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. Modernization, in social sciences terminology, is the process by which a country moves from having a traditional, agrarian, rural society to having a more secular, urbanized, industrialized (or even post-industrial) society. When this happens, the country changes in many ways. It changes in terms of its values and beliefs, moving from traditional beliefs to more scientific and secular beliefs. It changes in its geography, with its population become more and more urban. It changes economically, moving from subsistence farming or something close to it to an economy in which hardly anyone farms and the country makes its money producing goods and services.

2.2 Causes of Modernization:

There are at least two major and related causes of modernization. One is the growth in science that came along (in Europe) with the Enlightenment. The other is the growth in available technology. When a country is pre-modern, its people generally do not believe in science. They hold traditional beliefs that typically hold that life is affected by supernatural forces. They do not believe that life can change in any major ways. In the Enlightenment, people came to challenge this idea. They came to believe that life is affected by forces that are understandable via science. For example, they came to believe that disease is caused by microorganisms, not by demons. Once they had this outlook, they came to believe that life could be improved. Science could change the way we live, making us (for example) less afraid of disease or of other natural calamities.

Science, of course, helps people to develop technology. Technology pushes modernization along. Technology allows farmers to grow more food, freeing people to go live in cities. Technology allows factories to arise, thus giving the new city dwellers jobs. Technology also improves life, giving us things to do for entertainment, things

that can improve our health, and many other beneficial innovations. These things lead our society to become more modernized.

Modernization has its good and bad points. On the good side, modernization improves our lives in many tangible ways. It is certainly safer to live in a world in which we have doctors who can cure infections and in which women are not very likely to die in childbirth. It is more convenient to live in a world where we have access to many material goods to make our lives more comfortable and more fun. Modernization also helps people who are oppressed in traditional society. Modernization allows women to have more opportunities. It helps to liberate oppressed minority groups. In these ways, modernization seems like a very positive thing.

On the other hand, it is possible to argue that modernization has negative effects. One negative effect is on our environment. Modernization brings technology that consumes energy and leads to such things as air pollution and climate change. Another negative effect is (arguably) on our society. Modernization breaks up the social ties that bound people together in traditional societies. It makes it so that people no longer feel as connected to one another. This can lead to such problems as crime and the break-up of family groups.

2.3 Effects of Modernization on Cultural Values

The family is the foundation of culture, which is the way of life of a group of people; what people believe in and how they act. Economic conditions, knowledge, language, art and technology affect people's culture. The family and the culture are supposed to work hand-in-hand. Today, culture and family are in conflict of unparalleled magnitude as people learn roles from so many different sources enhanced by globalization and industrialization. Hence each person's view is not always the same. Modernization has changed the role of fathers as being the sole bread winners of the family. In the early days, a family comprised a bread winner husband, a full-time housewife and mother, and children but this composition is changing. Filipovic (2013) notes that contemporary trends indicate that 40 percent of family breadwinners are women due to modernization. Women are now employed outside the home and they earn income to support their families.

Families hardly eat together due to modernization. This is consistent with Murcott's (2011) finding that modernization has disrupted the traditional regular meal patterns and meal formats. Previous generations of families did things together and had dinner at the same time every day. Families used to eat together from the same bowl and this even brought about a sense of unity between them. The ordinary daily eating has become more of an individual ritual during the last decades owing to modernization. Some families prefer going out to the restaurants to eat (Murcott, 2011; Caplan, 1997). Caplan (1997) explains that families do not eat together because this era of busy work schedules occasioned by modernization is characterized by increased snacking and consumption of fast food usually termed "grazing". The grazing hypothesis contends that food is eaten in less patterned ways than before with regard to time, place and contents (Senauer *et al.*, 1991).

Westernized mode of dressing has also suppressed the traditional way of dressing as a result of modernization. Oduro's (2012) observes that for the past few years, dressing is characterized by the exposure of valuable body

parts of ladies to the sweeping of the ground by young men's low hanging trousers and showcasing of boxer shorts at public places and functions. The dress code that perfectly fits winter conditions in Western countries is fully practiced in most nations including Malawi when a full summer is experienced. It should be noted however that, not all Western styles of dressing are negative as some writers suggest because some are convenient, fashionable, smart and affordable.

Folk tales, dirges and games that existed in the past have been replaced by contemporary video games and soap operas. The act of common gestures such as greeting of elders, helping elders with their luggage and offering of one's seat to elders in public transport and public places have been abandoned due to modernization. Nwegbu *et al.* (2011) report that in most African societies, rich cultural heritage (e.g. greetings, dressing, music, folklore and games) has phased out due to western cultural influence.

Modernization has promoted homosexuality in the African society even though not legalized. This is supported by Inglehart and Welzel (2009) that modernization has frowned on discrimination against homosexuality. Dhami (2009) asserts that this era of modernization is characterized by self-expression values which give freedom of expression and growing tolerance of gays and lesbians. Modernization has resulted in the showing of nude scenes on television. While some argued that kissing scenes should be banned from films, others believed that they represent progression and are keys to the modernization of cultural norms and values.

Modernization have minimized the old African notion that women are unclean when menstruating. Various writers explain that the old notion was tied to a pre-scientific worldview which saw all bodily fluids as signs of ungodliness and uncleanness. Most people, especially in rural areas perceive it as unclean, filthy, dirty and shameful (UNICEF, 2008). There is no evidence that menstrual blood is unclean or dangerous (Oster & Thornton, 2008). Modernization has made it possible to include issues about menstruation as part of school curriculum and that have helped reduce the stigmatization. Women are now allowed to mingle freely with other people even when they are menstruating (Kirk & Sommer, 2006; UNICEF, 2008; Sommer, 2010).

2.3.1 Effects of Modernization on Socio-Economic Conditions

In the traditional society, the economy of the family was characterized by subsistence living from farming, fishing and redistributive trade. Subsistence economies provided the avenue in the family where the father was the breadwinner and the mother the housewife (Thorne, 1982). Modernization has encouraged women to go into high income earning jobs. Women have made tremendous entry into historically, male-dominated professions such as law, medicine, teaching and driving (Brooks, 2013). Forbes (2013) provides the list of the 20 best-paying jobs for women including nurse practitioners, occupational therapists and medical and health services managers. The health sector is dominated by women. Modernization had reduced drudgery at work by the use of technological gadgets. This is consistent with Sreelata and Antony's (2012) assertion that people whether young or old, healthy

or sick can be found across the developing world working long hours on farms, especially spreading fertilizers and using weedicides.

On the contrary, the use of technological gadgets has caused job losses. People within the family have lost their jobs due to the introduction of technological gadgets. Lohr (2011) explains that job shortage has resulted from advancing technologies, which allow the automation of more and more work once done by humans. Following the waves of automation of farm and factory work, technology is quickly taking over service jobs (Arthur, 2011). More people are losing their jobs due to the introduction of technologies including robotics, numerically controlled machines, computerized inventory control, voice recognition and online commerce (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2012).

2.3.2 Effects of Modernization on Family Communication

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages. It involves the sharing of ideas and feelings with other people. It helps more than one person to contribute to planning and implementing activities in the family to achieve family goals. Effective and constant communication not only creates meaningful interactions among family members but also helps to build trust, self-confidence and a strong bond. Language and culture are intricately interwoven. A language is a part of a culture and a culture is a part of a language. Communication is like transportation: language is the vehicle and culture is traffic light. Language makes communication easier and faster; culture regulates, sometimes promotes and sometimes hinders communication (Brown 1994). Language enables not only information to be propagated but also people to control and influence each other's behavior.

In the modern world, English Language has taken over the native dialect used for communication in most homes. English has become the official language due to the colonial past of most nations. It is used for all government affairs, large-scale business transactions, educational instruction, and on national radio and television broadcasts. Many middle-class families in Malawi now speak only English to their children. This has become a fashionable paradox among the upper middle class. For them, it is a subtle point of family pride that their kids are exclusively English-speaking. Bodomo et al. (2010) reiterate that in the last few years, there is the tendency for many children born and raised in urban centers to acquire English, as their first language, believing that it is elitist to say that English is their first or the only language they speak. These parents believe that the acquisition of English as a first language would enhance their children's intellectual, social, and economic development.

Modernization has brought about a loss of inter-personal relationship among families with the increasing number of people in cities, many people do not know their neighbors and the sense of community is lost. In an agricultural society, people live together in their consanguineous relationship. The simple interpersonal relationship of the former family-centered society has been shadowed by urbanized commercial culture. According to Cafferty (2011), most people spend days walking around with their noses buried in their cell phones, picking calls, and even, texting or checking e-mail while even eating. In homes, children would not share a story or look someone

in the eyes because they are glued to the television. The invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1875 has largely impacted communication on the society. Other subsequent inventions like the internet, cell phones, and iPods have further changed the communication process in families. National Communications Authority (2015) notes that the total number of mobile phone subscribers increases day by day. With the introduction of technological gadgets for communication, family members can better relate to each other no matter the distance. This is supported by Cafferty (2011) that technology has made friends and family to stay in touch, efficiently use time and able to check in from anywhere.

2.3.3 Effects of Modernization on Education of Family

According to Awedoba (2005), culture is linked and transmissible to new members and the young through the educational process. The educational system aims at equipping citizens to be useful members of the society. It plays a vital role in the emergence, transmission, learning and perpetuation of the national culture. Educational institutions bring teachers, pupils and students from diverse backgrounds together. This can be seen in all the four main types of education which are:

1. Formal (school-centered) education;
2. Non-formal adult literacy and education (functional literacy for the illiterate adult);
3. Informal education (informal ways that enhance knowledge acquisition e.g. through listening to television and radio programme, reading newspapers and books, listening to people who know more on some topic); and
4. Traditional education (education passed on to individuals at home directly; e.g. learning to cook a traditional dish or schooling a puberty rites).

Hanson (2012) observes that informal education has had significant effects on the lives of many people. The social values, norms, ideals, customs and beliefs have been transmitted from generation to generation. Formal education was designed to bridge all barriers and equip people with knowledge, skills and attitudes that would enhance rapid socio-economic development. The western education has led to social mobility, educated women make significant contributions that go beyond their families to the entire society, the number of children women are bearing in these modern times has reduced. In early days, families practiced polygyny and had many children. Such family forms were suited to a shifting agricultural system using abundant low-yielding communal land farmed by labor-intensive technologies (Caldwell and Caldwell, 1999). Each additional wife and her children permit the family to farm more territory and to achieve economies of scale in domestic labor and trade. These days however, parents have reduced the number of children per family to an average of two. Widespread agreement remains today that the modern nuclear family, with its two parents and two or three children, is the ideal end result of progress in the evolution of family forms courtesy of modernization (Elkind, 1992).

Western education has empowered women to stand up for their rights. In the 21st century, women enjoy more freedom and power than ever before and more women are schooling to improve their human security and empowerment (Negash, 2006). Female economic power enhances the wealth and well-being of nations. Women

who controls their own incomes tend to have fewer children, and fertility rates have shown to be inversely related to national income growth. A woman's level of education affects her decision-making process in issues about contraception, age of marriage, fertility, child mortality, modern sector employment and earnings (National Population Council, 2011).

2.2 THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING OF MODERNITY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL EFFECTS

According to Haferkamp and Smelser (1992), among the most conspicuous theories of social change are those that go under the name of "modernity" or "modernization". Theoretical underpinning of this study is influenced by theories of social change and modernization as presented below.

2.2.1 Theories of Social change

Social change has occurred in varied ways in history. Conceptions of change have largely mirrored the historical realities of different times. Social change as a concept for comprehending a continual dynamism in social units became salient during the French Revolution and the industrial revolution in England. Contemporary theories of social change have become more generalized in order to explain far-reaching processes of change in past and present. There are five attributes for these changes namely; magnitude of change, time span, direction, rate of change, and amount of violence involved. For Haferkamp and Smelser (1992), any theory of change must contain three main elements:

1. Structural determinants of social change e.g. population changes, strains and contradictions;
 2. Processes and mechanisms of social change including precipitating mechanisms, social movements, political conflicts and accommodation, and entrepreneurial activity; and Directions of social change including structural changes, effects, and consequences.
- Three main criticisms levelled against social changes are: first, despite evidence that comprehensive social changes cannot be explained by monocausal theories, such theories still survive in one form or another: cultural emanationist theories and materialist theories. Such theories generally break down when confronted with explaining unexpected changes or when they are used for forecasting. Second, the necessity of multi-causal explanations faces a formidable task of arranging a number of determinants, mechanisms, processes, and consequences into sufficiently complex interactive and predictive models. Simple theories are easier to create but are more likely to be inadequate, whereas complex theories are more likely to be realistic but are more difficult to construct formally. Third, the focus of the scholars has become more limited in dealing with more comprehensive theories (Haferkamp and Smelser, 1992).

All the causes of social change (e.g. cultural change, tension and conflict, change of ideas, demographic changes, environmental changes and modernization) have interconnections and overlap each other.

Cultural Change

The three main sources of cultural change are invention, discovery and diffusion. Invention is the combination of existing elements of culture to produce new objects, ideas, and social patterns. Discovery occurs when people uncover existing elements of the world and add to the scientific knowledge. For example, medical advances offer a growing understanding of the human body, which has been there. Beyond the direct effects of human health, medical discoveries have raised life expectancy, and therefore, a change in society.

Diffusion, which is the transfer of cultural traits from one place and/or group to another, creates change as products, people and information spread from one culture to another. Many of familiar elements of culture may have come from other cultures. Contact between two cultures is paramount in diffusion. In the past, physical contact was paramount through whatever means i.e. exchange of visits of people belonging to different cultures; one way visit of travelers, traders, and colonizers who rule their colonies. The colonizers may bring their own culture and impose it on the local people. The colonizers also picked up some elements from the local culture. Due to mass media communication in the present times, two different societies do not need a physical contact with each other for social change to occur. Internet and television allow the borrowing of fashions from outside, mixing of cultures and exchange of communication across the cultures. The world is becoming a global village where information spreads instantaneously and becomes a source of change.

Tension and Conflict

Tension and conflict in a society also produce change. Karl Marx saw class conflict as the engine that drives societies from one historical era to another. The two classes identified were the capitalists and the workers and both are based on inequality. Social classes are located in the different relationships of people to the means of production. The relationships become important if a group becomes conscious and organized for action.

Ideas and Changes

Ideas could determine economic structure and bring social change. Modern societies are increasingly characterized by a process of rationalization such that tradition and affective forms of action are replaced by rational forms. For example, people with charisma can carry a message that sometimes changes the world. Religious beliefs of early Protestants in Western Europe set the stage for the spread of industrial capitalism. Ideas also generate social movements such as advocating against environmental degradation, poverty, marginalization and gender discrimination.

Demographic Change

Population patterns and structure such as age, education, and occupation contribute to social change. Migration within and among societies promotes change. The size of the urban settlements has increased, thereby putting pressure on the local resources and influencing other relationships. Change in education of women has increased women's participation in the labor force.

Environmental Changes

Environmental changes can bring changes in the structure of societies and relationship of people. Environmental degradation, flooding, salinity of agricultural land and drought may influence people to migrate because they have lost their means of livelihoods. Environmental improvements leading to development projects can be a factor for social change. Construction of roads, water reservoirs, and industrial zones may displace some people but can create new jobs and training for other people.

Modernization

Modernization enhances the decline of small and traditional communities. In the traditional societies, there are cohesiveness, strong sense of belongingness and strong neighborhood relations (Charlton & Andras, 2003) but all these undergo changes as the communities become complex in an industrial society. First, in the modern society, personal choices increase for getting education, for choosing an occupation, for a place to live, for choosing a spouse, and even for adopting a lifestyle. Second, in the urban areas, one could see the diversity of people, occupations, religions, races, lifestyles, and economic systems. Third, there is future orientation and growing awareness of time. People in the modern societies are more optimistic as they try to improve their lives by adopting innovations rather than having emotional attachment with traditions. These people are time conscious and organize their daily routines accordingly.

2.2.2 Modernization Theory

This theory is used to explain the process of modernization within societies. It looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that, with assistance, traditional countries can develop in the same manner as the advanced countries developed. It attempts to identify the social variables that contribute to social progress and seeks to explain the process of social evolution. Even though the theory has not been attributed to any one person, its development has been linked to American scientists in the 1950s. There are many different versions of modernization theory. Early theories were greatly affected by the political climate between the United States and the Soviet Union. During the Cold War era (1947-1991), two versions of modernization theory were prominent: Marxist and Capitalist.

The Marxist theory states that as nations developed, adopting a communist approach to governing, such as eradicating private property, would end conflict, exploitation and inequality. Economic development and social change would lead developing nations to develop into a society much like that of the Soviet Union. In contrast, the capitalist version theorized that as nations developed, economic development and social change would lead to democracy. Many modernization theorists of the time, such as W.W. Rostow, argued that when societies transitioned from traditional societies to modern societies they would follow a similar path. Rostow (1960) developed five stages of development a country could go through:

1. Traditional – an agricultural based society;
2. Pre-condition for Take-off – characterized by an abundance of entrepreneurial activity;
3. Take-off – a period of rapid economic growth;
4. Maturation – economic development slows to a more consistent rate; and
5. Mass production and mass consumption – a period in which real income increases.

The three main historical elements contributed to the inception of the modernization theory after the World War II. First, the USA emerged from the war strengthened and became a world leader with the implementation of the

Marshall Plan to reconstruct war-torn Western Europe such as Great Britain, France and Germany that were weakened by the war.

Second, there was the spread of a united world communist movement. The former Soviet Union extended its influence to not only Eastern Europe but also China and Korea. Third there was the disintegration of European colonial empires in Asia, Africa and Latin America, giving birth to many new nation-states. The new nation-states were in search of a model of development to promote their economy and to enhance their political independence. Social mobilization and economic development were driving forces behind modernization. Increased social mobilization meant that individuals and social groups changed their aspirations. Increased economic development meant that the capabilities of the newly modern society would change leading to democratization.

In sociological critical theory, modernization is linked to the process of rationalization. When modernization increases within a society, the individual becomes increasingly important, eventually replacing the family or community as the fundamental unit of society. Hezel, (1991). Demonstrates that modern societies have the feature of social structural differentiation while Lohr, (2011) identifies three main features of modern societies: (a) differentiation of political structure, (b) secularization of political culture, and (c) enhancement of capacity of a society's political system. Globalists (i.e. globalization modernization theorists) argue that globalization is positive for everyone as its benefits eventually extend to all members of society, including vulnerable groups such as disadvantaged women and children. There is debate over the relationship between democracy and modernization. While some scholars argue that democratization follows modernization, others have also disputed this claim. Various aspects of economic development – industrialization, urbanization, wealth and education – are so closely interrelated as to form one major factor which has the political correlate of democracy. Inglehart and Welzel (2009) contend that the realization of democracy is not based solely on an expressed desire for that of government, but that democracies are born as a result of the mixture of certain social and cultural factors.

Modernization theorists often saw traditions as obstacles to economic growth. Modernization might deliver violent, radical change for traditional societies but it has advantages. Critics insist that traditional societies were often destroyed without ever gaining the promised advantages if, among other things, the economic gap between advanced societies and such societies actually increased. The net effect of modernization for some societies was the replacement of traditional poverty by a more modern form of misery. Others point to improvements in living standards, physical infrastructure, education and economic opportunity to refute such criticisms. By using modernization interchangeably with other processes like democratization, liberalization and development, the term becomes imprecise and therefore difficult to disprove.

According to Haviland (2002), modernization is an all-encompassed global process of cultural and socio-economic changes as the developing societies seek to acquire some of the characteristics common to industrial societies. In the course of modernization, traditional knowledge and techniques give way to the application of scientific knowledge borrowed mainly from the West. People accept modernization cultures because progress is both necessary and beneficial to society and the individual. Now-a-days, modernization has proved to be extremely powerful but has had serious effects on environment and the social structure of the societies.

Criticisms of the modernization theory include: first, development is not necessarily unidirectional (e.g. Rostow's perspective). Second, modernization perspective only shows one possible model of development. However, there have been development advances in other nations such as Taiwan and South Korea that have been achieved by strong authoritarian regimes. Third, the modernization theory argues the need to eliminate traditional values but developing countries have heterogeneous sets of traditional values. Redfield argues that, traditional and modern values are not necessarily always mutually exclusive. China and Japan, for example, despite advances in economic development continue to observe their traditional values. Fourth, the modernization theory has been Eurocentric as modernization began in Europe with the industrial revolution, the French Revolution and the Revolutions of 1848.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The literature unfolds that, in many other countries, Malawi inclusive, modernization has in one way or the other affected the social and cultural values of the human population in their families. Thus, the communication, education, economy and cultural values of the family. With few studies on the topic conducted in the country, it is of great importance that the study is conducted since it will surely showcase the basic stand of our nation especially the study area on issues of modernization and the socio-cultural aspects of the family



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises of the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with branch of knowledge. It is a systematic way of solving a problem. A science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology.

This chapter focuses on the formulation of the research problem, need and impact of the study, scope of the study, objective of the study, research design, universe, sampling procedure, sample size, sampling area, source of data, method of data collection, tools of data collection, tools for data analysis, a report of data analysis including the variables used in the study, limitations of the study and the difficulties faced.

3.2 FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

This project will be searching on the impact of modernization on the social cultural aspects of families. Modernization has proved to be very effective by providing the basic element of economic grow of individuals, families, community and the nation at large. At the same time there is evidence that modernization has negative impact on the social and cultural values of families. Modernization breaks up the social ties that bound people together in traditional societies. It makes it so that people no longer feel as connected to one another. This can lead to such problems as crime and break-up of family groups.

3.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study show case and explore the impacts of modernization on the family. The study looks at how the birth of modernization has affected social and cultural aspects of families.

The study shall by all means bring to light the basic impact modernization has on issues like; cultural values of the family, socio-economic conditions of families, family communication, and education of the family. This will also highlight the measures that can be taken to address the impacts that might negatively affect the social and cultural well-being of the families.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of modernization on the socio-cultural aspects of families by the use of a descriptive survey method. Gay (1992) supports the use of surveys to determine the current status of a population with respect to one or more variables.

The collected data compared various impacts of modernization on the values of families. Thus the social and cultural values in respect to period of little of advancements in technology and science and the modern world. The study adopted a descriptive approach and the qualitative and quantitative methods are guided by questions from the questionnaires. The key advantage of this research design is the ability to collect large amounts of data from a sizable population.

3.5 UNIVERSE

For this study, the population or the universe may be small enough to warrant the inclusion of all of them in the study. But this study entails a large population which cannot all be studied. The portion of the population studied is called a sample of the population (Nworgu 1991:69). T/A Chimwala is an area that most of its population benefits from the lake Malombe for fishing. In the area there are a number of villages and according to the Department of Survey (2016), the area has a total of 2274 households.

3.6 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Simple random procedure

This research will be accommodated at least a certain family member being a respondent and that respondent will represent the whole family.

Sampling techniques

Sampling technique is the name or other identification of the specific process by which the units of the sample have been selected. In the current study, the sample was members who were selected had special relationship with the phenomenon under investigation, sufficient and relevant work experience in the field of active involvement in several initiatives and partnerships, as well as proven research background and understanding of what social cash transfer program is.

There are various sampling techniques and this study will use the sampling techniques like;

- Convenience sampling
- Snowball sampling

Convenience sampling

The convenience sampling is one of the non-probability sampling methods. A convenient sample is made up of people who are easy to reach. During this study, respondent will be found and used according to their availability on the particular day.

Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling also known as referral sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subject from among their friends. This simply means the research will show case a process

of selecting participants by finding one or two participants and then asking them to refer to others that are also in a good position to provide information to the researcher.

3.7 SAMPLE SIZE

A sample is the study of a smaller group of elements drawn through a definite procedure from an accessible population. This research targets the members within the family structure in T/A Chimwala in Mangochi district who are either educated or not. This study's universe therefore looks into only 50 participants since these will be victims of modernization and will for sure represent the basic outcome of its impact to the social and cultural values of the family.

3.8 SAMPLING AREA

Mangochi district is one of the twelve districts in the southern part of Malawi. The district covers an area of 6,273 square kilometers and has a population of 610,239. The Mangochi district is a hub of commerce. It is a transit point, with roads leading to all areas of Malawi and Mozambique to the east. Since the district is one of the busiest in Malawi, within it and off the district a number of modern developments have and continue to happen and this impacts on the population in one way or the other. The population of this study consist of all victims of such but at a reasonable sample. This shall be specifically be conducted in T/A Chimwala which is to the south of the district. Basically the study shall focus on how the area has been impacted by modernization in respect to the social and cultural wellbeing of the families.

3.9 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study basically made use of both secondary and primary data through self-administered questionnaires distributed to the targeted participants for purposes of data collection. Collected questionnaires were audited for completeness and consistency. The questionnaires contained a set of both open and closed-ended questions; in order to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The questionnaires targeted family members above 18 years of age.

Primary data

Primary data is the data that is collected first hand by the researcher.

Secondary data

Secondary data is the data collected by someone else earlier and some of the secondary data that is used in the study contains manipulation of preexisting data taken from the internet, plus some articles and other research already done on the same category as the subject under study

3.10 TOOL OF DATA COLLECTION

There are various tools that are used when collecting data and this project will use tools like

- Interviews
- Questionnaire

Interview

Interviews include both the individual interview i.e. one to one, as well as group interviews. The data will be recorded using written notes. The purpose of the interview is to probe the ideas of the interviewees about the phenomena of interest. This research shall mainly use the structured interview type in order to prompt more from the respondents hence giving a vast outlook of the phenomenon within the family.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires are instruments used for collecting data in survey research. They usually include a set of standardized questions that explore a specific topic and collect information about demographics, opinions, attitudes, or behaviors.

The study basically made use of primary data through self-administered questionnaires distributed to the targeted participants for purposes of data collection. Collected questionnaires were audited for completeness and consistency. The questionnaires contained a set of both open and more of closed-ended questions; in order to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The questionnaires targeted individuals who are victims of modernization and are of the age of 18 and above.

3.11 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING

Data analysis is the process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article, in order to add value to the statistical output.

Content analysis was used to analyze the data which was gathered from personal interviews. According to Moore & McCabe (2005), this is the type of research whereby data gathered is categorized in themes and sub-themes, so as to be able to be comparable. A main advantage of content analysis is that it helps in data collected being reduced and simplified, while at the same time producing results that may then be measured using quantitative techniques.

Moreover, content analysis gives the ability to researchers to structure the qualitative data collected in a way that satisfies the accomplishment of research objectives. However, human error is highly involved in content analysis, since there is the risk for researchers to misinterpret the data gathered, thereby generating false and unreliable conclusions (Krippendorff & Bock, 2008).

Data processing will include coding and editing the responses from the field which will be edited with the view of checking for completeness and accuracy to ensure that the data was consistent. Coding will be done manually

after editing and by the use of computer applications thus Microsoft word and excel. The collected data will be classified and tabulated. The data will be converted into percentages and averages. Based on the statistical results interpretations will be made.

3.12 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research (research limitations and the necessity of reporting them” American journal of health education 35 2004: p.66-67).

Some of the limitations of the study were that it was difficult to organize respondents and that it was hard to source information (both primary and secondary) due to the syndrome of expecting handouts and lack of referral books by native authors since few have researched on topics related to this.

3.13 DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE RESEARCHER

These are all those limitations and problems that a researcher encounters when carrying out a research. These problems may be encountered at the field of collection or any other place as long it is part of the research.

Some of the difficulties that were faced were location of respondents of the questionnaires were so far that took a lot of time and a lot of money spent in order to get information about them as a beneficiary of the program. In addition to that it was hard to code and analyze the data that was collected manually as it was also hard to analyze using the computer excel and SPSS.

Another difficulty was less cooperation from different stakeholders including the respondents in order for them to provide more information as most of them were busy with other works at their respective fields.

3.14 CONCLUSION

While providing important insights, the evidence reviewed is not systematic across all respondents. Modernization really has both positive and negatives and its basically good if correct measures are taken to maintain our social and cultural values.



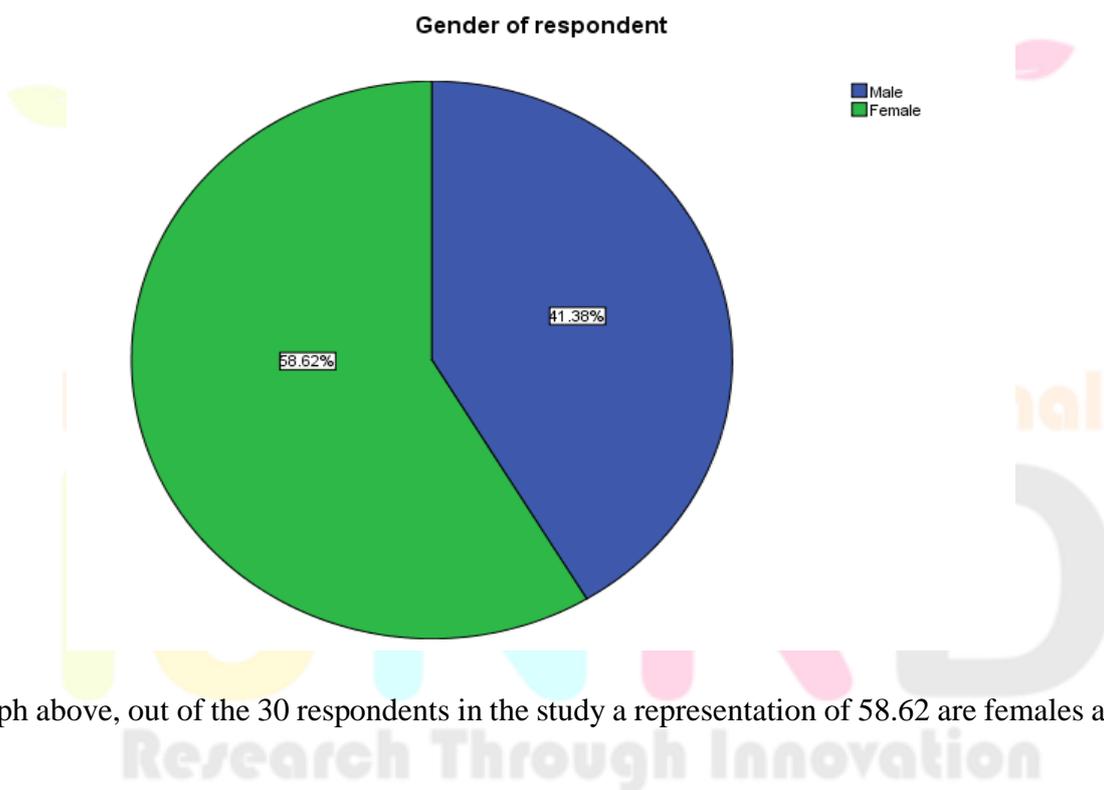
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the analysis of “the impact of modernization on the socio-cultural aspect of families in T/A Chimwala of Mangochi district. Basically, the data interpretation and analysis of this chapter focuses on addressing the gap by trying to tackle a number of crucial areas like; the basic elements of modernization in the area; Effects of modernization on the social-cultural aspect of families and assess the measures that may safeguard the aspect of social-culture in families. This has been determined and analyzed by the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods since it involves both in-depth non-numerical and numerical interpretation.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON THEIR GENDER.



As per the graph above, out of the 30 respondents in the study a representation of 58.62 are females and 41.36 are males.

4.2 THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF MODERNIZATION IN THE AREA.

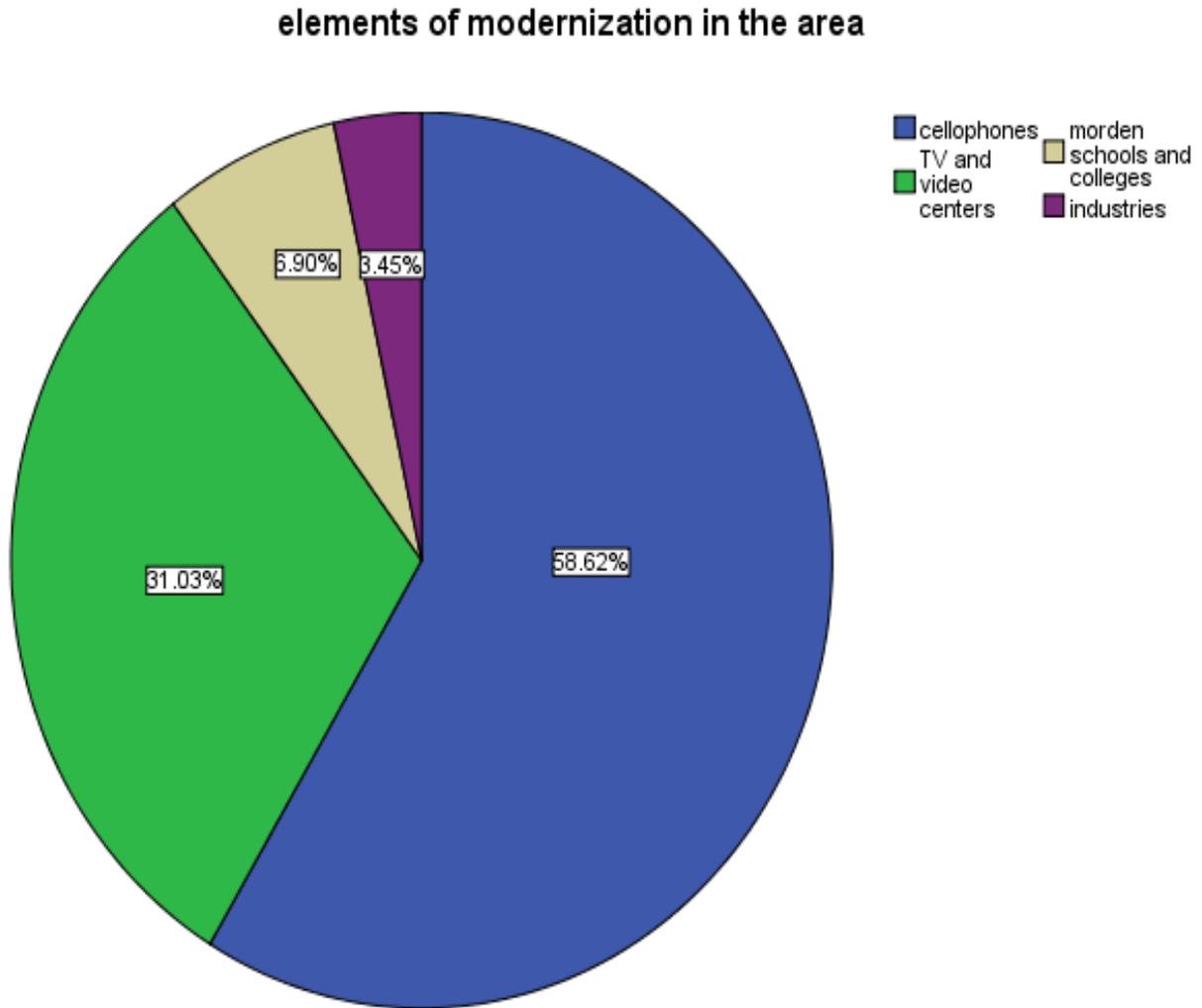


Figure 2 shows the basic elements of modernization within the area of study.

The graph above shows that out of the total number of respondents 58.62% have cellphones as an element of modernization.

31.03% acknowledged the presence of televisions and the vast growth of video centers within the area as part and parcel of modernization. Further to that, a representation of 5.90% is of the view that the presence of modern schools and colleges is a sign of modernization.

3.45% shows that the growth of small and medium industries within the area as a symbol of modernization.

4.3 THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT OF FAMILY

4.3.1 MODERNIZATION IMPACT OF FAMILY EDUCATION

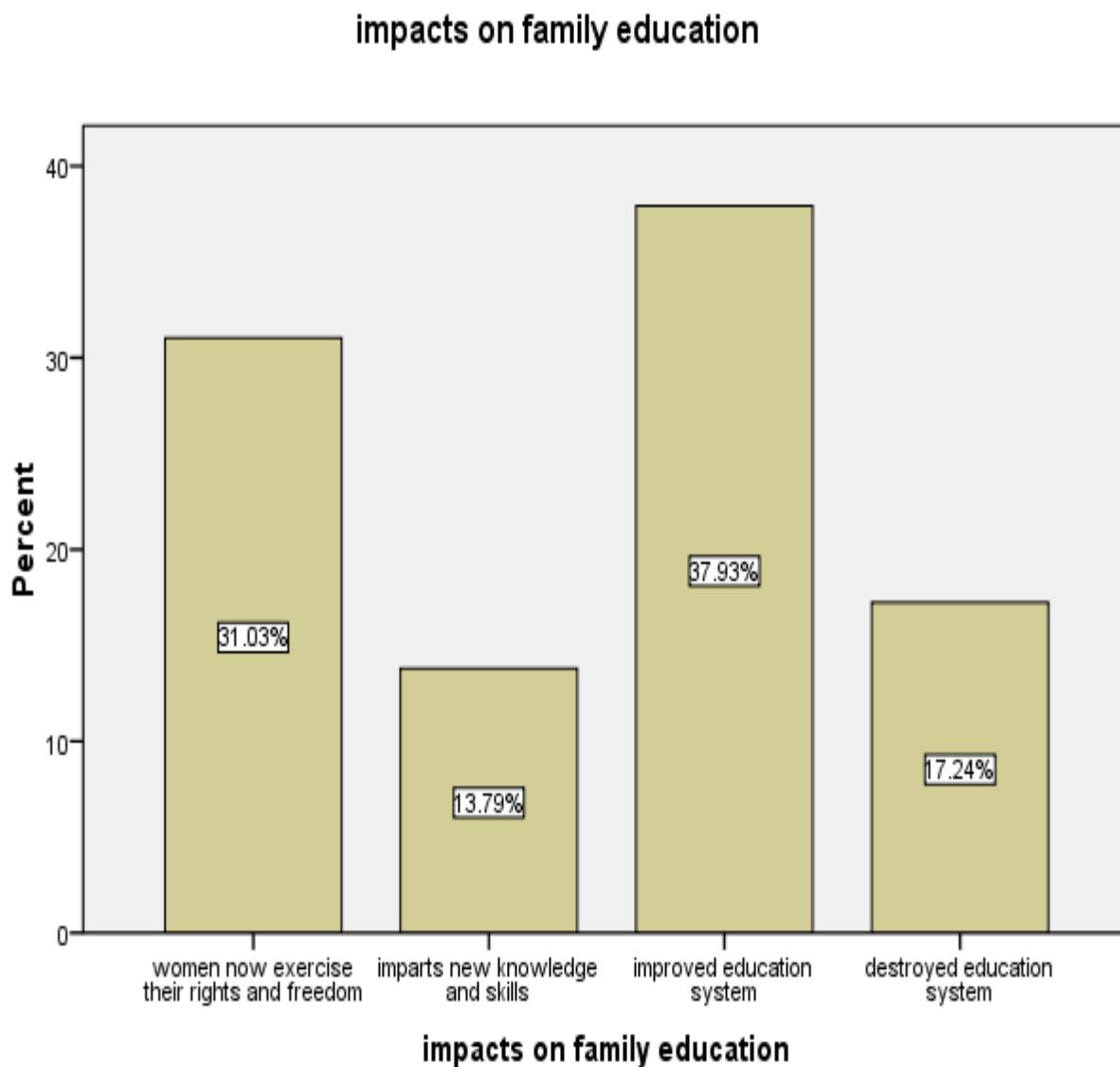


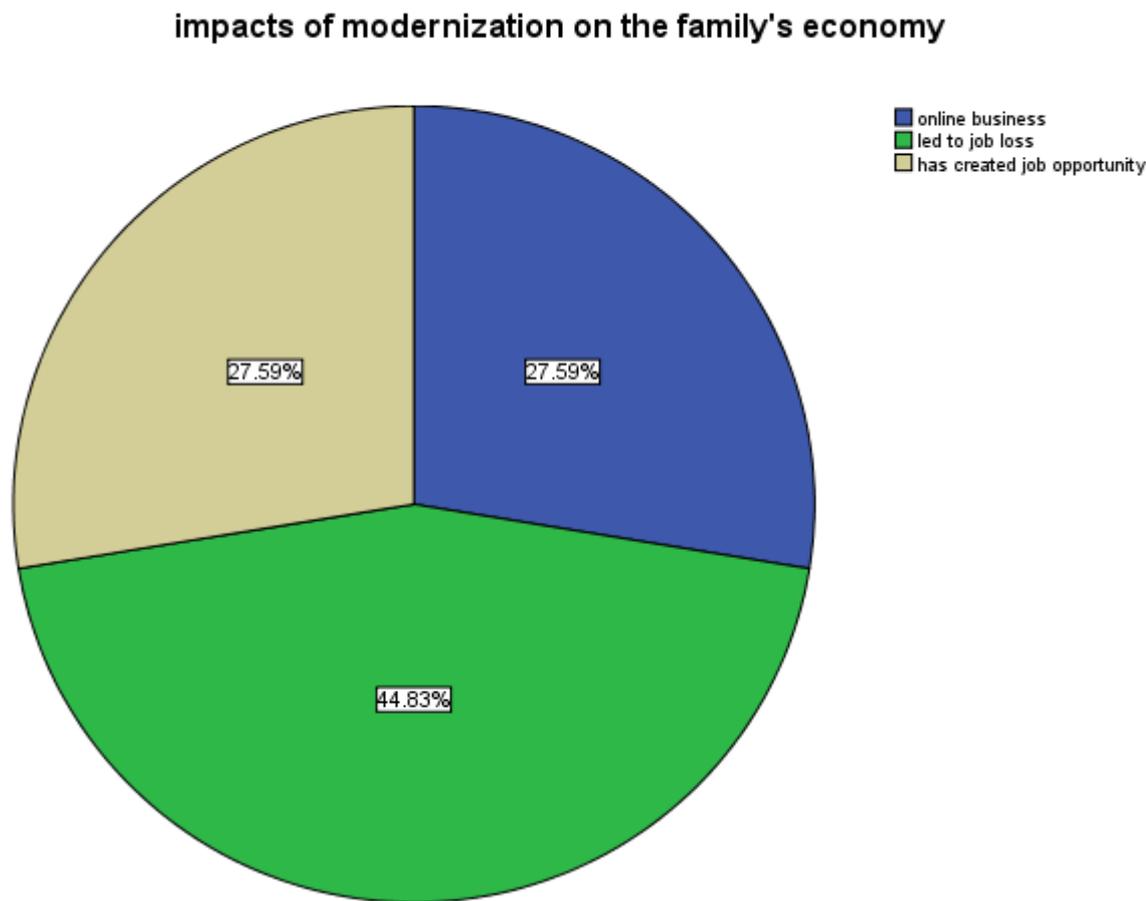
Figure 3 shows the basic impacts of modernization on the part of family education.

In the figure above out of the total sample size 37.93 % representation is of the view that modernization has improved the education system.

31.03 % is supporting the view that women are now exercising their rights and freedom in the family because of modernization.

Furthermore, 17.24 % of the respondents are of a negative thought that modernization has destroyed the education system in one way or the other. Lastly, 13.79% representation as shown in the figure above is of the view that modernization has helped in imparting new knowledge and skills in people.

4.3.2 THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON THE ECONOMY OF THE FAMILY



Does modernization affect the economy in the family?

The figure above highlights the impact that modernization on the economy of the family.

Due to modernization, a lot of individuals have lost their jobs of which this was given by a representation of 44.83% of the respondents.

Despite some respondents being of the thought that modernization has led to job loss, 27.59 % of the respondents shows that it has really created more job opportunities.

27.59% of the respondents further are of the view as shown by the figure above that modernization has brought about online business hence increasing the income capacity of families.

4.3.3 HOW MODERNIZATION HAS IMPACTED THE CULTURAL VALUES OF FAMILY

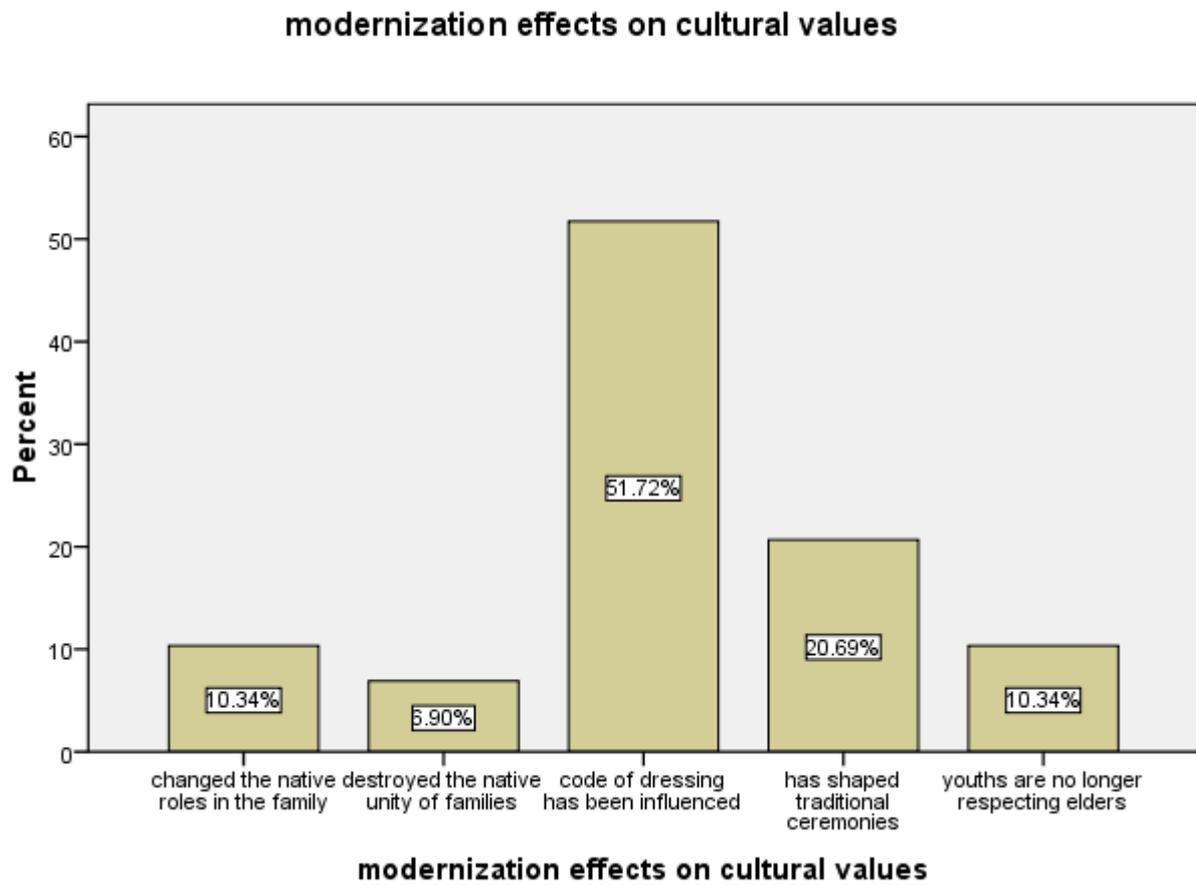
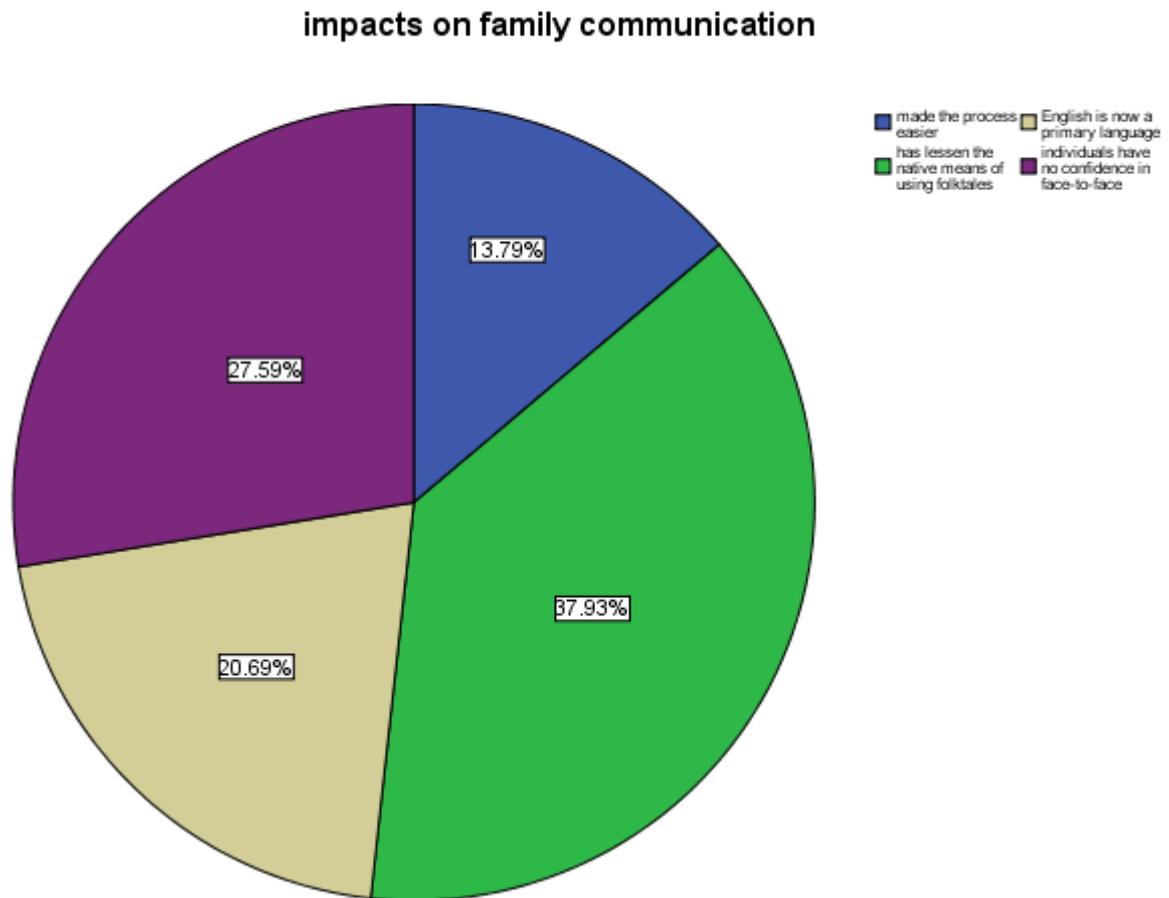


Figure above shows the effects of modernization on the values of culture at family level.

From the graph above it is clearly shown that 51.72% of the respondents are of the concept that modernization has influenced the dressing code. Further to that a representation of 20.69 % is of the view that the traditional ceremonies of date have been highly shaped or influenced because of modernization. Thus, there is a difference in how the ceremonies were conducted in the past and now. Those of the view that modernization has changed the native roles in the family and those giving that it has made youths to disrespect the elders are of 10.34 % each. Lastly a total representation of 6.90 % is showing that modernization has and is destroying the native unity of the family members.

4.3.4 IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON FAMILY COMMUNICATION.

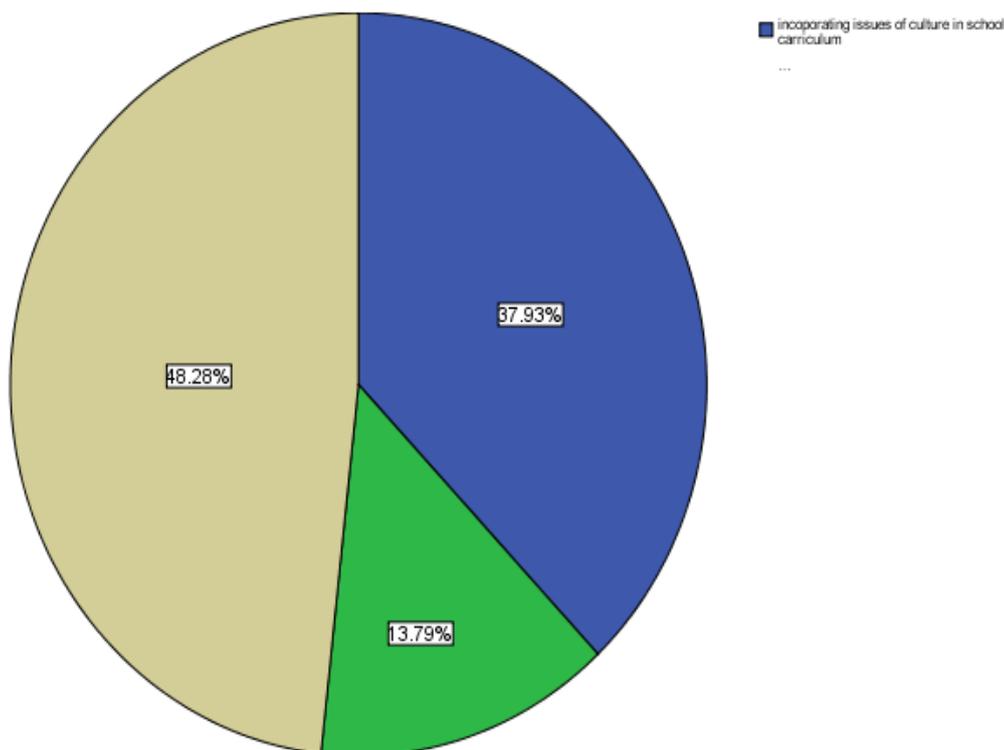


From the graph above, 37.93% of the total respondents are giving out that modernization has lessened the native means of using folktales. In addition to that 27.59% are of the view that it has reduced the level of individual confidence in face to face communication in the family. 20.69% representation is of the view that modernization has led to the use of English as a primary language instead of our mother language. However, as the graph shows, 13.79 % is of a contrary view. To them, modernization has made the process of communication easier among people.

4.4 MEASURES TO PROTECT THE SOCIAL CULTURAL ELEMENTS OF FAMILIES

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid incorporating issues of culture in school curriculum	11	37.9	37.9	37.9
mainstreaming issues of culture at local and national level	4	13.8	13.8	51.7
families should take a leading role in cultural education	14	48.3	48.3	100.0
Total	29	100.0	100.0	

measures to protect the socio-cultural elements of family



The figure above indicates the major three measure that all stakeholders can employ in order to address the impacts that arise due to modernization.

From the graph 48.28% shows that the role lies in the family to morally up bring their children in making sure that all aspects of the family are not hindered by the modernization in question

37.93% representation shows that there should be concepts of mainstreaming the culture and history in the education policies. For example the use of social and history subjects and expressive arts that promotes the native culture. 13.80% is of the view to strengthen social cultural aspects at local and national level for example the promotion of tribal clans and cerebrations.

4.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter shows an analysis of the assessment on the impact of modernization on the sociocultural aspect of families in T/A Chimwala Mangochi district. The data collected was analyzed using the SPSS. The information therein shows that there is really a gap that need to be addressed as modernization trends keep boosting.



CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter shows an outline of discussion of findings on the assessment of the impacts modernization has on the socio cultural aspects of families. The findings are tackled in reference to the objectives of the study and is all in line with the literature review and the theories in the study.

5.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS BASED ON THE OBJECTIVES AN DATA COLLECTED

5.1 THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF MODERNIZATION IN THE STUDY AREA

From the findings, it is revealed that cellphones are the most used technology in the area with WhatsApp social platform as the leading seconded by Facebook. Basically internet also influence much in the community with the use of computer. Furthermore, televisions and video centers are on a boost of which such are taken to be part and parcel of modernization elements. Lastly are that modern schools and colleges. All these have in one way or the other impacted the sociocultural aspects of the families.

5.2 IMPACTS OF MODERNIZATION ON THE FAMILY

5.2.1 Effects of Modernization on Cultural Values

The family is the foundation of culture, which is the way of life of a group of people; what people believe in and how they act. Economic conditions, knowledge, language, art and technology affect people's culture. The family and the culture are supposed to work hand-in-hand. Today, culture and family are in conflict of unparalleled magnitude as people learn roles from so many different sources enhanced by globalization and industrialization. Hence each person's view is not always the same.

The respondents in the study were asked to respond by indicating options provided on a 5-point Likert scale describing their level of agreement pertaining to each statement on the effects of modernization on the cultural values of the family. The majority of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that modernization has changed the role of fathers as being the sole bread winners of the family. Thorne (1982) explained that in the early days, a family comprised a bread winner husband, a full-time housewife and mother, and children but this composition is changing as reiterated by other the respondents. Filipovic (2013) notes that contemporary trends indicate that 40 percent of family breadwinners are women due to modernization. Women are now employed outside the home and they earn income to support their families.

In addition to that, most of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that families hardly eat together due to modernization. This result is consistent with Murcott's (2011) finding that modernization has disrupted the traditional regular meal patterns and meal formats. Previous generations of families did things together and had dinner at the same time every day. Families used to eat together from the same dish and this even brought about a sense of unity between them. The ordinary daily eating has become more of an individual ritual during the last decades owing to modernization. Some families prefer going out to the restaurants to eat (Murcott, 2011; Caplan, 1997). Caplan (1997) explains that families do not eat together because this era of busy work schedules occasioned by modernization is characterized by increased snacking and consumption of fast food usually termed "grazing".

Furthermore the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that westernized mode of dressing has suppressed the traditional way of dressing as a result of modernization. The result is consistent with Oduro's (2012) observation that fashion in African nations, for the past few years, is characterized by the exposure of valuable body parts of ladies to the sweeping of the ground by young men's low hanging trousers and showcasing of boxer shorts at public places and functions. The dress code that perfectly fits winter conditions in Western countries is fully practiced in Malawi when a full summer is experienced. It should be noted however that, not all Western styles of dressing are negative as some writers suggest because some are convenient, fashionable, smart and affordable.

Folk tales, dirges and games that existed in the past have been replaced by contemporary video games and soap operas as agreed and strongly agreed by the respondents. Most of the respondents also agreed that common gestures such as greeting of elders, helping elders with their luggage and offering of one's seat to elders in public transport and public places have been abandoned due to modernization. Nwegbu *et al.* (2011) report that in most African societies, rich cultural heritage (e.g. greetings, dressing, music, folklore and games) has phased out due to western cultural influence.

The study revealed that modernization has promoted homosexuality in the nation even though not legalised. This is supported by Inglehart and Welzel (2009) that modernization has frowned on discrimination against homosexuality. Dhimi (2009) asserts that this era of modernization is characterized by self-expression values which give freedom of expression and growing tolerance of gays and lesbians. On top of that, other respondents indicated that modernization had resulted in the showing of nude scenes on television. While some argued that kissing scenes should be banned from films, others believed that they represent progression and are keys to the modernization of cultural norms and values. Some of the respondents reported that most scenes in current TV shows are embarrassing to watch with family members. Some scenes attempt to create a hybrid but they are at the expense of the Malawian culture.

5.2.2 Effects of Modernization on Socio-Economic Conditions

In the traditional society, the economy of the family was characterized by subsistence living from farming, fishing and redistributive trade. Subsistence economies provided the avenue in the family where the father was the breadwinner and the mother the housewife (Thorne, 1982). The responses on the effects of modernization on the

socio-economic status of the family as presented by the respondents has it that modernization has encouraged women to go into high income earning jobs.

Women have made tremendous entry into historically, male-dominated professions such as law, medicine, teaching and driving (Brooks, 2013). Forbes (2013) provides the list of the 20 best-paying jobs for women including nurse practitioners, occupational therapists and medical and health services managers. The health sector is dominated by women. Some respondents believed that modernization had reduced drudgery at work by the use of technological gadgets. This is consistent with Sreelata and Antony's (2012) is of the assertion that people whether young or old, healthy or sick can be found across the developing world working long hours on farms, especially spreading fertilizers and using weedicides.

On the contrary, the use of technological gadgets has caused job losses. The majority of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that people within the family have lost their jobs due to the introduction of technological gadgets. Lohr (2011) explains that job shortage has resulted from advancing technologies, which allow the automation of more and more work once done by humans. Following the waves of automation of farm and factory work, technology is quickly taking over service jobs (Arthur, 2011). More people are losing their jobs due to the introduction of technologies including robotics, numerically controlled machines, computerized inventory control, voice recognition and online commerce (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2012).

5.2.3 Effects of Modernization on Family Communication

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages. It involves the sharing of ideas and feelings with other people. It helps more than one person to contribute to planning and implementing activities in the family to achieve family goals. Effective and constant communication not only creates meaningful interactions among family members but also helps to build trust, self-confidence and a strong bond.

Language and culture are intricately interwoven. A language is a part of a culture and a culture is a part of a language. Communication is like transportation: language is the vehicle and culture is traffic light. Language makes communication easier and faster; culture regulates, sometimes promotes and sometimes hinders communication (Brown 1994). Language enables not only information to be propagated but also people to control and influence each other's behavior.

The respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that the English Language has taken over the native dialect used for communication in most homes. English has become the official language. It is used for all government affairs, large-scale business transactions, educational instruction, and on national radio and television broadcasts.

Many middle-class families in Ghana now speak only English to their children. This has become a fashionable paradox among the upper middle class. For them, it is a subtle point of family pride that their kids are exclusively English-speaking. Bodomomo et al. (2010) reiterate that in the last few years, there is the tendency for many children born and raised in urban centers to acquire English, as their first language, believing that it is elitist to say that English is their first or the only language they speak. These parents believe that the acquisition of English as a first language would enhance their children's intellectual, social, and economic development.

The majority of the respondents disagreed that modernization has brought about a loss of inter-personal relationship among families while some agreed. Gugler and Flanagan (1998) observe that, with the increasing number of people in cities, many people do not know their neighbors and the sense of community is lost. In an agricultural society, people live together in their consanguineous relationship. The simple interpersonal relationship of the former family-centered society has been shadowed by urbanized commercial culture. According to Cafferty (2011), most people spend days walking around with their noses buried in their cell phones, picking calls, and even, texting or checking e-mail while even eating. In homes, children would not share a story or look someone in the eyes because they are glued to the television. The invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1875 has largely impacted communication on the society. Other subsequent inventions like the internet, cell phones, and iPods have further changed the communication process in families. The study further revealed that family members can better relate to each other no matter the distance. The result is supported by Cafferty (2011) that technology has made friends and family to stay in touch, efficiently use time and able to check in from anywhere.

5.2.4 Effects of Modernization on Education of Family

According to Awedoba (2005), culture is linked and transmissible to new members and the young through the educational process. The educational system aims at equipping citizens to be useful members of the society. It plays a vital role in the emergence, transmission, learning and perpetuation of the national culture. Educational institutions bring teachers, pupils and students from diverse backgrounds together. The four main types of education identified in the study area are: Formal (school-centered) education; Non-formal adult literacy and education (functional literacy for the illiterate adult); Informal education (informal ways that enhance knowledge acquisition e.g. through listening to television and radio programme, reading newspapers and books, listening to people who know more on some topic); and Traditional education (education passed on to individuals at home directly; e.g. learning to cook a traditional dish or schooling a puberty rites).

When respondents were asked if the formal education is better than informal education, most of the respondents indicated in affirmative while less indicated otherwise. Hanson (2012) observes that informal education has had significant effects on the lives of people. The social values, norms, ideals, customs and beliefs have been transmitted from generation to generation. Formal education was designed to bridge all barriers and equip people with knowledge, skills and attitudes that would enhance rapid socio-economic development. The majority of the respondents reported that the western education has led to social mobility, educated women make significant contributions that go beyond their families to the entire Society, the number of children women are bearing in these modern times has reduced. The results are congruent with the argument that in the early days, families practiced polygyny and had many children. Such family forms were suited to a shifting agricultural system using abundant low-yielding communal land farmed by labor-intensive technologies (Caldwell and Caldwell, 1999). Each additional wife and her children permit the family to farm more territory and to achieve economies of scale in domestic labor and trade. These days however, parents have reduced the number of children per family to an average of two (Zeitlin et al., 1982). Widespread agreement remains today that the modern nuclear family, with

its two parents and two or three children, is the ideal end result of progress in the evolution of family forms courtesy of modernization (Elkind, 1992).

Lastly a number of the respondents indicated that western education has empowered women to stand up for their rights. In the 21st century, women enjoy more freedom and power than ever before and more women are schooling to improve their human security and empowerment (Negash, 2006). Female economic power enhances the wealth and well-being of nations. Women who controlled their own incomes tend to have fewer children, and fertility rates have shown to be inversely related to national income growth. A woman's level of education affects her decision-making process in issues about contraception, age of marriage, fertility, child mortality, modern sector employment and earnings (National Population Council, 2011).

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Modernization has affected socio-economic status of the family as women have entered into high income earning jobs. The introduction of technological gadgets has reduced drudgery at workplace but has created job losses. Modernization has affected family communication by making the English Language rather than the native language used for communication in many homes. The introduction of communication gadgets has made it possible for family members to relate to each other no matter the distance. Nevertheless, modernization has not resulted in loss of inter-personal relationship among families.

Even though formal education could not be said to be better than informal education, modernization has affected family education. Western (formal) education has promoted social mobility, reduced the number of children women bear, and empowered women to stand up for their rights. In short, modernization has both opportunities and challenges to the socio-cultural lives of families in the study district. For such reasons, it is therefore recommended that parents should spear head promotion of good values and morals in the family for a better future nation

5.4 CONCLUSION

We can conclude from the results and discussion that modernization has affected socio-cultural values of the families in T/A Chimwala, Mangochi District, Malawi. Cultural values, socio-economic conditions, communication and education of families have changed due to modernization. Cultural values are changing because fathers are no longer the sole bread winners of the family, families do not eat together as a result of tight work schedules, westernized mode of dressing has suppressed the traditional way of dressing and nude scenes are promoted on television, are brought about by modernization.

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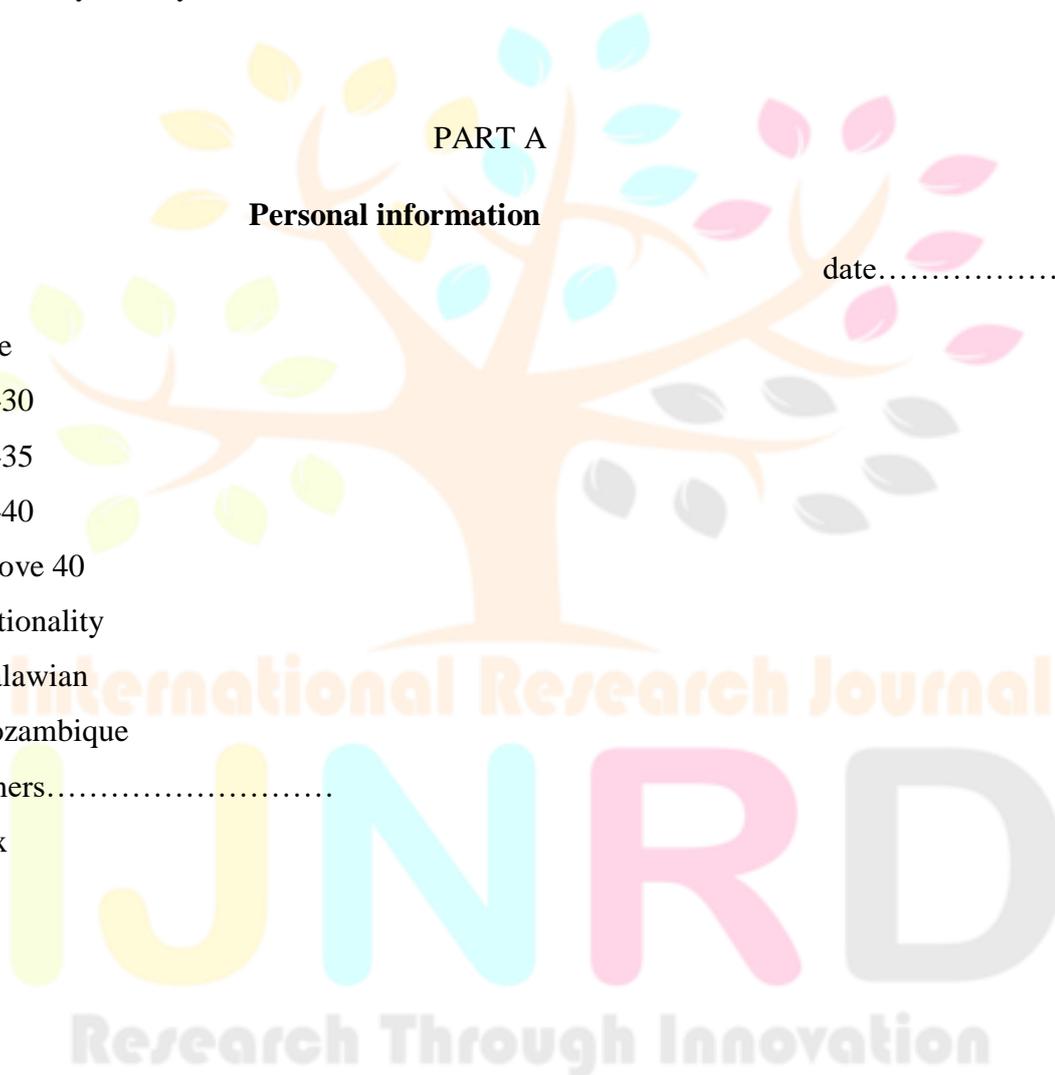
APPENDIX 1**QUESTIONNAIRE****A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT OF FAMILY****INTRODUCTION**

My name is BENARD GAUTI, a fourth year student of DMI-St John the Baptist University studying Bachelor of social work. Below is a questionnaire compiled as part of the research I am conducting I fulfillment of this degree. I am conducting a study on **ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATON ON FAMILYS' SOCIAL CUTURAL ASPECTS** and am obligated to carry out the study before completing my university studies. The information you prove will be treated with strict confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose aforementioned. Thank you for your time.

PART A**Personal information**

date.....

1. Age
 - A) 25-30
 - B) 30-35
 - C) 35-40
 - D) Above 40
2. Nationality
 - A) Malawian
 - B) Mozambique
 - C) Others.....
3. Sex
 - A) Male
 - B) Female
4. Religion
 - A) Christian
 - B) Muslim
 - C) Others
5. Tribe
 - A) Yao
 - B) Chewa
 - C) Lomwe
 - D) Others



- 6. Marital Status
 - A) Married
 - B) Single
 - C) Divorced
- 7. Educational level
 - A) Primary education
 - B) Secondary education
 - C) Tertiary education
 - D) Never attended any
- 8. Occupation.....

PART B

- 9. Is modernization important?
 - A) Yes
 - B) No
- 10. Are there elements of modernization in your area?
 - A) Yes
 - B) No
- 11. Elements of modernization available in the study area

	Agree	Strongly agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
(i) Cellphones are a technology at rise in the area				
(ii) Video Centers are a concept of modernization				
(iii) Schools and colleges makes the other part of modernization				
(iv) Wireless radios are examples of being modernization				
(v) Relocating to south African for greener pasture is a sign of modernization				

- 12. Effects of modernization
 - a) On cultural values of family

	Agree	Strongly agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
(i) Has changed the native roles in the family structure				
(ii) Has affected the native unity of families				
(iii) Code of dressing has been influenced				
(iv) Homosexuality is as a result of modernization.				
(v) Has shaped our traditional ceremonies and rituals				
(vi) Youths respect towards the elder has been negatively affected				

b) On social economic status of families

	Agree	Strongly agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
(i) Has improved the economic status of families				
(ii) Has led to job losses				
(iii) Has created space in terms of job creation.				

c) On communication of families

	Agree	Strongly agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
(i) Has made the process much easier				
(ii) Has destroyed the native means of communication like use of folktales.				
(iii) For those educated, the primary language for communication is English not the native language				

(iv) Has affected individuals confidence in face to face communication				
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d) On education

	Agree	Strongly agree	disagree	Strongly disagree
(i) Has influenced women to stand on their own exercising rights and freedom				
(ii) Brought a change in thinking by imparting new skills and knowledge				
(iii) Has improved the education system				
(iv) Has destroyed the education system				

PART C

13. How modernization has the family's

(i) Education.....

(ii) Social economic state

15. Are there any ways that are used or can be used to safeguard the socio-cultural aspects of families

Yes / No

16. If yes, explain how

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