

**THE EFFECT OF MODERNISATION ON FAMILY SYSTEM AND
STRUCTURES IN ADO-EKITI, NIGERIA.**

BY

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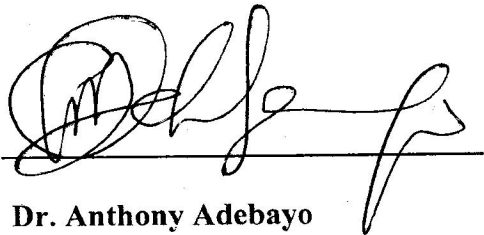
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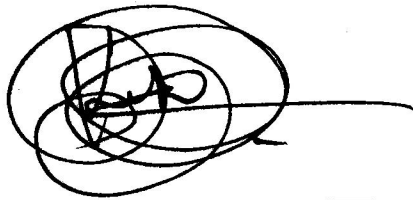
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was originally carried out by **ODULAJA FOLAKEMI** and has fulfilled the partial requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Sociology at Federal University, Oye Ekiti and hereby approved.



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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to the Lord Almighty for seeing me through this academic sojourn and also to my wonderful parents Pastor and Deaconess Odulaja for your support, love and guidance through my journey in Federal University Oye Ekiti.

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I owe the success of this project to the kindness, and unprecedented love of God Almighty for giving me the strength, wisdom, knowledge, divine understanding and grace to effectively complete my first degree academic journey.

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to explore the impact of modernity on family structures and settings using Ado-Ekiti as a case study. The study investigated the effect of modernization on family structures, child care patterns, and care for the elderly and gender roles. The society we all are a part of keeps evolving daily, people keep changing because human beings are dynamic. The family in many societies has been the center of socio-economic life and the primary source of social security and support for its members. These changes are happening in the context of increased modernization which is separating children from elders and bringing changes in the composition and structure of the family-based support system.

This study adopted a survey research design and data was sourced from respondents with the use of quantitative research instrument using questionnaire in collecting the needed primary data. The data collected was used to provide answers to the observable questions and analyzed for the purpose of drawing conclusions. This design was used because it helped in determining the incidence, causes, justification, evaluation and interpretation of sociological variables.

Based on the research, results indicated that 75% of respondents in Ado Ekiti have heard of modernization, and the influence it plays in determining family size and patterns. Based on the study, it can be noted that there is a pattern of family structure, most families operate a nuclear type of family and keep their family size small having about 2-4 children mostly due to economic and social reasons. It was also discovered that about 55% of the respondents are not in close proximity with their grandparents and older relatives. Over half of the sample population stays far from their relatives and elderly ones causing a break or bridge in familial ties. It was also discovered that not many parents know how their children are doing socially because they do not have interactions often with them.

Modernization is a useful tool in development but should not be a cause to weaken family ties and change culture but rather bring families together by extending development and modernization to rural areas thereby strengthening family ties by bringing families close and boosting their economy. Young ones should also keep close contact with their elderly relatives and parents especially in cases of extended proximity despite their busy schedules in order to keep family bond stronger.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES
TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY	1
1.2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	3
1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS	3
1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	4
1.5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	5
1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY	7
1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY	10
2.2 DEFINING MODERNITY	13
2.3 HISTORICAL REVIEW OF MODERNISATION	14
2.4 THE NATURE OF MODERNITY	15

2.5	MODERNITY AND ITS IMPACT ON FAMILY	17
2.6	MODERNITY AND ITS IMPLICATION ON SOCIETY	22
2.7	HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE NIGERIAN FAMILY STRUCTURE	26
2.8	THEORETICAL REVIEW	31

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1	RESEARCH DESIGN	33
3.2	STUDY AREA	34
3.3	STUDY POPULATION	34
3.4	SAMPLE SIZE	34
3.5	SAMPLE PROCEDURE	35
3.6	INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION AND METHOD	35
3.7	ETHICAL CONSIDERATION	36
3.8	METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS	37

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1	PRESENTATION OF RESPONDENTS SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	38
4.2	FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS BY RESEARCH QUESTIONS	41

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1	SUMMARY	60
5.2	CONCLUSION	61

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

63

REFERENCE

65

APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE

70

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Modernization has an impact and will continue to have a great effect on the environmental, cultural and social structures of the society, especially societies which are more open or prone to change. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. Modernization can simply be referred to as a change from traditional structures to a complex or modern system. A modern society can be said to be an industrial society. Industrialization is linked to modernization and can be referred to as a major factor propelling modernization. “Historically, the rise of modern society has been inextricably linked with the emergence of industrial society” . Modernized societies have some distinguishing characteristics which makes them different from other societies. For example, the use of technology and the application of mechanization, industrialization, urbanization, social mobility etc. are characteristics of modern cities.

According to Havilland (2002), modernization is an all-encompassing global process of cultural and socio-economic changes, whereby the developing societies seek to acquire some of the characteristics common to industrial societies. George (1987:88) defines modernization as paradoxically an old and a relatively new word in the vocabulary of the social sciences. The term modernization is used generally to describe the complex change occurring in the developed and developing areas. Modernization affects the socio-cultural issues of the society; people begin to adopt new trends, traits and technologies as a result of Modernity. Modernization can be referred

to the process of change through which traditional societies attempt to adapt themselves culturally, economically and politically to the requirement of the contemporary world. (Bright, 2000). In the course of modernization, traditional knowledge and techniques give way to the application of scientific knowledge. Family systems refer to the organization and patterns of a group of people who are related to each other. It is a social unit of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption and having a shared commitment to the mutual relationship. The family is the basic unit of socialization.

Generally, societies have assumed that "the family is the natural and fundamental group unit and is entitled to protection by society and the state". (United Nations, 1948). The study of family and its structures and component has always attracted scholars and policy makers due to the fact that family is closely linked with society and everyday aspect of our life. Some sociologists believe that there is a close relationship between family structure and function and related processes of industrialization and modernization (Parsons and Bales, 1955). The rapid increase in modernization brings about rapid economic change and technological development. Not just that, but it also has a way of altering people's values and their patterns of life.

A process of change in the society has also brought about changes in the structure and function of the family. As the society changes, people acquire adaptive skills and form different family types and structures under various socioeconomic situations to fit into the environment. It is argued that the function of the family accompanies the spread of modernity irrespective of cultural and political differences (Parsons and Bales, 1995).

This study seeks to explore the impact of modernity on family structures and settings using Ado-Ekiti as a case study. The study is to draw more attention to the effect of modernization on

family systems and structures in the society using Ado Ekiti as a case study. Due to modernization people migrate to the urban centers leading to the weakening of family ties. In urban cities, the relationship is individualistic in nature, there is no interpersonal relationship. No shared value or culture or norm, most people often throw away their culture leading to lack of cultural content. One of the things i intend to achieve is to bring to the consciousness of people the importance of family and the strengthening of family ties and bond.

1.2 Research Objectives

Modernization has an impact on the environmental and social structures of the society; it has influenced individuals which make up the society. Some of the things I intend to achieve through my research include;

- 1.) Investigate the influence of modernization on family organization and structures, and how these factors influence family dynamics and settings.
- 2.) Explore modernity as the source of child neglect, (child negligence is a social vice which in most case leads to moral decadence), family size and child care patterns.
- 3.) Examine the effect of modernization in support for the elderly.
- 4.) Investigate the effect of modernization on gender roles within the family system and remedies to it.

1.3 Research Questions

- 1.) What influence does Modernization have on the organizational structures of the family?

2.) Is modernization the cause of child neglect and a change in child care pattern?

3.) Has modernity affected care and support for the elderly?

4.) Has modernization influenced or changed gender roles within the family?

1.4 Significance of the study

The importance of this study is to discover the effect of modernization on family systems and how it has weakened the family structures and ties in the society. The family is the basic social structure in the society and once it starts to malfunction it affects other social systems or structures in the society whether directly or indirectly. It will serve as an eye opener to the effect of modernization on not just the society now but also on individuals. The theory of modernization and its impacts on family structure and function began basically in the 1950's and 1960's (Webster 1990, Harrison 1988). This study seeks to provide opportunities to understand both the development and familial trends and also the significant sociopolitical forces that promote change in the structure and function of the family, family formations and support for the elderly people. The result of this study is proposed to help people discover whether to embrace modernization fully, the aspect of modernization to be accepted and the part to be neglected, and how to use modernization to an advantage. The study also is intended to shed more light on how the family system is failing and what can be done to make corrections and strengthen the family social structures. It' s also intended to reflect the impact of modernization on rural and urban centers and the steps to be taken by the government in order to correct the negative impact it has on the rural and urban centers.

1.5 Statement of the problem

The society we all are a part of keeps evolving daily, people keep changing because humans are dynamic in nature. Likewise the society, it comprises of human beings. The family in many societies has been the center of socio-economic life and the primary source of social security and support for the members of the family. The development of the infrastructure of the modern state and increased urbanization and commercialization of the economy has brought changes in the structure and composition of the family. These changes are happening in the context of increased modernization which is separating children from elders and bringing changes in the composition and structure of the family-based support system.

Many societies have changed over time evolving from one stage to another. From traditional to modern structure. People migrate from the rural areas to urban centers in search of greener pastures. Most young men and women are the ones who migrate from the rural areas leaving the elderly behind. This has greatly led to the weakening of family ties and integration. There is lesser interaction between members of the same family and between families. Modernization process in some countries or communities erodes traditional support for families, industrialization on the other hand in other countries drive more women into the labor force, creating new child care challenges for government, non - governmental organizations and private sectors concerned with child support.

Modernization is a shift, a change in cultural norms and values. Modernization is the evidence of massive change and the persistence of distinctive cultural traditions. (Ronald 2000). It has been assumed by many researchers that economic development and a high level of urbanization result in a decrease in family size and many studies report that fertility usually declines more in urban

areas than in rural areas and in developed nations more than in less developed societies. In third world countries, economic development and urbanization are heavily concerned.

In traditional family systems, the structure or type of family that was run was extended family. But now there is more focus on the nuclear family than the extended family. In the traditional structures, the parents are not the only caretaker of the child. In fact the whole community does. But this is not so in the urban centers. The economic structure of the urban centers do not permit for just one source of income, in order for sustainability, double income is required thereby causing both parent to have to work. When both parents have to work, it causes lesser time and attention given to their children. They are unable to provide the adequate attention needed for the child. This in turn leads to under-development of such a child. The child is not properly socialized and acquainted with the culture of the society leading to cultural loss. One of the aims of my research is to sensitize people about this occurrence and proffer solutions to it. Many parents have shifted their gaze away from their family which is most essential and more attention is on work. Family members tends not to bond with each other anymore, people are glued to their phones connecting rather than interacting with one another.

According to Anthony Glidden' s speaking about the bearing of industry and modernization on family system advocate that the structure of family, the forms of interrelationship within family are greatly determined by multiple criteria including class, race, ethnic identity, personal experience and other factors. It is generally found that interpersonal relationship among the members of the families in upper and lower class is absolutely weak. Thus search for freedom or perpetual poverty hence, search of escapism. In both these societies, the rate of divorce is quite high.

Modernization has increased urbanization in present times. The rural family develops towards centrifugal tendencies. (Chaudhry 2004). They are unable to reside together as adult members tend to move away engaging in different occupations, joint family property tends to be disrupted. Family members break away to be independent. This results in the weakening of family ties. Family structure tends to condense from large extended family to small nuclear families resulting in the neglect of the elderly.

This simply goes further to emphasize the impact of modernization on family structure. The rise of modernity does not only bring about rapid change economically and technologically, but also alters people's values and their patterns of life. Change in the society is followed by changes in the structure and function of the family. Different family types and structures are formed as part of an adaptive process by various people under diverse socio-economic situations.

This study aims to examine the processes through which modernity causes or induces change both in the family structure and in the function of support of older relatives and child support.

1.6 Scope and limitation of study

The research is aimed at the discovery of the effect of modernization using Ado Ekiti as a case study to be extended to the larger society, but is also limited to rural areas in Nigeria which might not cover the entire scope. Also I might face some challenges and constrain in communication because of the level of illiteracy inherent in the rural areas which might also affect the method of data collection and interpretation of data.

1.7 Definition of terms

For clarity purpose and a better understanding, definition of some basic concept is essential.

i. **Modernization**; Modernization describes the processes that increase the amount of specialization and differentiation of structure in societies resulting in the move from an undeveloped society to a developed society, one which is technologically driven (Irwin 1975). By this definition the level of modernization is determined by the sophistication of technology in relation to infrastructure, industry and the likes. Modernization as stated earlier can be referred to as a transformation from traditional, rural, agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. Modern society is industrial society.

ii.) **Family**; The family in it's great differences in size, types, persons, durability and purpose of relationship, it is impossible to give an all-encompassing or all-embracing definition of the family. However, it can be defined as a kinship group linked by blood and marriage and may or may not occupy a common household. A household is not the same thing as the family; it refers to all persons occupying the same house. This includes relatives as well as lodgers. The family is the basic unit of all societies; it is a basic social group and the most important universal social institution. (O.O Fazoranti, 2015).

There are two (2) types of family; the nuclear family which consist of a man, his wife and children, and the Extended family which refers to a consanguine family which units at least three generations of nuclear families through parent-child relationship.

iii.) **Society**; Society refers to the basis of human association. Simmel considers a society to be a number of individuals connected by interactions. It is any type of relationship entered into by

man, organized or not, direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious, cooperative or antagonistic.

☛ It includes the whole tissue of human relations and is without boundary or assignable limit. (Fasoranti, 2013).

iv.) **Culture**; Culture is our way of life, it includes our values, beliefs, customs, languages and traditions. Culture is reflected in our history, in our heritage and in how we express ideas and creativity. Through culture we develop a sense of belonging, the ability to relate with each other, personal and cognitive growth. Our culture measures our quality of life. Culture is the social behavior and norms found in human societies. There are cultural universals found in all societies such as art, music, dance, rituals, religion, technology etc. Cultural values evolve continuously as people interact with one another. There is an intermingling of values and material ways of life and thus culture alters itself by both processes - one, when it accommodates change and secondly, when it resist change.

☛ Contact between societies remains the most important factor influencing culture and overtime this contact has only increased.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review is the systematic and critical review of the most important scholarly literature published on a particular topic. Reviewing literature that is relevant to one's research is a critical step in the research process as one cannot conduct a research in an intellectual vacuum but undertaken within the context of an existing knowledge base. This critical review examines the relationship between modernity and changes in family structure and care function for the elderly. To aid comprehension, three major areas of literature will be critically reviewed; the concept of family, the development of modernization, the key feature of modernity and its impact on the family and changing structure and function of the family.

The review of the impact of modernity on family provides theoretical and empirical explanations of family change from which this proposed research approach is built.

2.1 The concept of Family

The concept of family is a very broad and dynamic concept with diverse subjective to it. Many people have tried to define the family from different perspective but it has failed to be applicable to all societies. George Murdock (1949) indicated that the family is a social group which includes at least two adult members who live together, share resources, work as a unit and rear children. Kathleen Gough (1971:760) defined family as "a married couple or other group of adult kinsfolk who cooperate economically and in the upbringing of children, all or most of whom share a common dwelling." However, it has been argued that such norms are too narrow and

vary between people. For example, some argue that the upbringing of children is no longer the main function of the family, thus is not the purpose for building a unit. Others would see the family as providing the most important emotional support in society. In addition, since many new family types have begun to emerge, such as single-parent families and couples without children, the definition of family is rather complex and situational diverse. As Diem (1997) has said, "the definition of family depends on who answers the question". He listed specific concepts of family given by social scientists; the state and ordinary people, and concluded that differences among them can be due to the inclusion of many factors and purposes. Thus norms vary across cultural and historical divisions.

Katherine Allen (2000:7) further stated "our insights about family processes and structures are affected by our membership in particular families, by the lives of those we study, and by what we care about knowing and explaining." That is, our families have a great influence in determining our definition of family. In the case of those who agree with Allen, family definitions are believed to be linked with ideological differences and change as society changes. Thus, it would not be possible to arrive at a definition of family that is universal (Trost, 1990; Allen, 2000). On the other hand, many experts in the field reject giving a specific and established definition of family, and attempt to incorporate great variety when developing our understanding of family by providing evidence based on individual family experiences. For example, David Cheal (1993) used the term "families" to replace "the family" in order to emphasize family diversity in postmodern societies. The definition of "families", he stated, included whatever the individual perceives as family. This view is also supported by other researchers.

In a recent study conducted by Brian Powell and his team (2010) in Indiana University, the evolving definition of family from an American view point can, in general, be traced. Three surveys between 2003 and 2010, involving more than 2,300 Americans, found that with time definitions of family are moving to become more expansive and flexible. Though the traditional view of family, constituted as a married, heterosexual couples with children, is still held by most people (about 98%), other types of relationship, such as same-sex couples with or without children and cohabitating couples, are also being accepted and counted as family by some proportion of those surveyed. The discussion above indicates that the understanding of family can be experienced as a process moving from simple to complex. At the outset, the definition of family focused mainly on economic matters. Next it proceeded to involve with cultural and historical differences and those changes in society linked with people's varying perceptions and purposes.

In recent times the definition of family has become rather fluid and uncertain, not only in the definitions given by scholars but also because of individual family experiences. Instead of proposing any one exact definition of what or who constitute a family, it now seems more important to focus on structural similarities among families in differing cultural and historical contexts and thus allow for theoretical analyses as well as applied research. For example, no matter what kind of relationships or social groups is perceived to be "a family" it has generally been assumed that family is the most natural and fundamental group unit of society (United Nations, 1948). With the rise of modernity rapid changes have been seen in many aspects of social life which have altered the roles and functions of the family (Hareven, 1976; Wrigley, 1972; Haralambos, 2000). However, families continue to provide "the natural framework for the

emotional and material support essential to the growth and well-being of their members” (United Nations, 1996: 9).

2.2 Defining Modernity

The term “modernity” has a long history and is central to sociology. According to Giddens, “modernity” refers to “modes of social life or organization which emerged in Europe from about the seventeenth century onwards and which subsequently became more or less worldwide in their influence” (Giddens, 1990:1). The interpretation and analyses of the modernity and emergence of modern social institutions were diverse. Different explanations of these processes have been produced from divergent views and perspectives from Marx (1818-83), and Durkheim (1858-1917), to Weber (1864-1920), all of whose thoughts are still influential and have laid the foundations for modern social theories. For example, Durkheim proposed that there were two basic types of society, the “traditional” and the “modern”, the latter creating a new pattern of organic solidarity. This contrasted with the former which had been based in mechanical solidarity (Durkheim, 1984). Weber (1971) explored the emergence of industrialism and capitalism in Western Europe and also draws a distinction between traditional and modern society, particularly in terms of their contrasting patterns of ideas, attitudes and values.

Today, as the continual expansion of modernity throughout the world, a variety of terms has been suggested to further illustrate this transition, a few of which refer to the emergence of new type of social system, such as the “information society” or “knowledge society”, but most of which suggest to use more closely related concepts such as “post-industrial society”, “post-

modernism”, “post-capitalism” to explain the more recent general social changes. To some extent these concepts are closely linked and may be appropriate when referring to worldwide development. However, these concepts with their different focus and in their various implications have arisen widely debates about generalization of proposed social life and patterns of social development. More commonly, as there is currently no universally accepted concept of what exactly can be termed modern society and what shall rather not so be termed, these controversies seem more focused on issues of philosophy and epistemology. In too many instances, we appear to give too much attention to the social scientific typologies, but are in fact largely ignorant of the complex characters of the contemporary world. As Giddens argued, “it is not sufficient merely to invent new terms.....instead, we have to look again at the nature of modernity itself which, for certain fairly specific reasons, has been poorly grasped in the social sciences hitherto” (Giddens, 1990; 3). With these understanding, instead of seeking to demonstrate a coherent and general concept of modern or what is called “post-modern” or “post-modernity”, I would argue, it is more appropriate to take a different track to interpret the key features of modernity in a more general term. It is because that modernity, as a new paradigm of daily life, incorporates major socio-economic development process in the modern era and has more distinguishable and profound consequences than in previous forms of society.

2.3 Historical review of modernization

Stronger cooperation between history, sociology and economics would also be helpful in addressing the question whether and if so, how modernization and globalization are related. The question arises because of the widespread perception that modernization as a historical

phenomenon has contributed to the convergence of societies across the globe through the spread of 'modern' ways of living - a process that some believe to be a characteristics, result or motor of globalization. Undoubtedly it would be shortsighted to understand modernization and its Universalist aspirations solely by self-confident nations or status anxious elites. Doing so would disregard the ways in which images and ideas about progress and modernity have undergone changes in the process of transnational transfer and local adaptation. Individuals and collectives have integrated varieties of 'modern' into their lives, but they have done so without necessarily embracing whatever vision of social order might be attached to the modernity bearing products, behaviors or mentalities that they have acquired.

2.4 The nature of modernity

Despite the different views and propositions proposed by sociologists, it is widely accepted that a complex and modern society differ in several key respects from any previous type of social order, and their development has had significant consequences stretching far beyond their origins in Europe (Giddens, Duneier & Appelbaum, 2002). The emergence of modernity is then seen by some theorists as associated with a cluster of structural and institutional developments. Several structural characteristics of a "modern" society are identified such as growing social mobilization, development of communication and mass media, tendency to structural differentiation, and also changes in the agency of education and other social institutions. Concomitantly, modernity has been seen as constructing processes and comprising distinct social, economic, and political features.

In significant respects, the classical theories of modernization that predominated in the 1950s and 1960s, as well as theoretical traditions in sociology, including those stemming from the writings

of Marx, Durkheim, and Weber, have implicitly or explicitly identified the core and the nature of modernity, of modern social structure, and the concomitant development of new structural, institutional, and cultural features. For example, while Marx tended to see the rise of capitalism as the major transformative force shaping the modern world, Durkheim, on the other side, criticized this interpretation and traced the modern institutions primarily to the impact of industrialism. The emergent social order of modernity, in Marx's view, is capitalistic in both its economic system and its other institutions (Webster, 1990; Giddens, 1990; Calhoun, 2002). The mobile character of modernity is then explained by the outcome of the capitalist economic systems which stimulate considerable growth and increase productivity, and have an incentive to reinvest in technological innovation and capital equipment. However, for Durkheim, capitalistic competition is not the central elements of the emerging industrial order (Giddens, 1990; Calhoun, 2002). Durkheim further argued that the rapidly changing character of modern life and social institutions derived from the complex division of labor, in which people are allocated not in a capitalist, but in an industrial social order according to merit and rewarded accordingly.

Weber spoke of capitalism too, but in rather different terms. He tended to see modern society as being structured around capitalist institutions. In his usage of "capitalism", he means that it is associated with the processes of rationalization, secularization, and disenchantment, and the end of traditional forms of authority and ways of understandings about the world (Habermas, 1985). In Weber's view, "rational capitalism" does not just comprise the economic mechanisms, for example the commodification of wage labor as specified by Marx, but also represents a new way of thinking (Macdonis, 2012). It is to be noted that classical theorists, Marx, Durkheim and Weber for example, have tended to look to a single principal forces that drive societies to develop or overriding dynamic of transformation in interpreting the nature of modernity. In fact,

as Giddens argued “we should not regard these as mutually exclusive characterizations. Modernity, I propose, is multidimensional on the level of institutions, and each of the elements specified by these various traditions plays some part” (Giddens, 1990: 12). In this view, any simplistic version of modernity that focuses solely on one or two aspects of change is problematic and has potential shortcomings. Therefore it is imperative that we consider the nature of modernity which covers a series of broad social, economic, and political consequences of development.

2.5 Modernity and Its Impacts on Family

As mentioned above, a definition of the term “modernity” presents many difficulties as a social scientific concept because of the various disciplinary understandings that cover economic, political, and philosophical sphere. Much recent discussion however relates to a somewhat narrower definition focusing on changes in specific areas. Today there are many new trends in family form but it cannot be said that these are all due to modernity. Yet modernity is definitely one of the important reasons (Cheal, 1991; Giddens, 1992; Morgan, 1996, 1999; Stacey, 1996). In order to understand the impacts of modernity on the family it needs to be made clear what the family in modern society is being compared to.

2.5.1 The changing structures within the family

It has been argued that pre-modern society has been described as a stage in which family and kinship relationships in general are the basic organizing principles of social life. Anthony (Giddens, 1997) distinguished three main types of pre-modern society,

Hunting and gathering societies; pastoral and agrarian societies, and non-industrial civilizations.

For example, among the people of non-literate societies, such as hunter-gatherers, the position of leader descends from a common ancestor of the group. Quite often such groups are very large and include more than two generations. Older members of the group have more status and influence than younger ones. Another form of pre-modern family, sometimes known as the classic extended family, is often found in some traditional peasant societies. Arensberg and Kimball's well known study of Irish farmers, entitled "Family and Community in Ireland" describes the traditional Irish farming family as a patriarchal extended family. Such families emphasized the absolutely authority of men because property was passed down through the male line. On the farm, the father-son relationship was also that of owner-employee (Arensberg & Kimball, 1968). At one time most farming families followed the traditional structure and relationships. The family operated a home farm, mainly to supply family households with fresh produce rather than to augment cash income by selling on the market (Mathias, 1969). In the farming family, the home-unit is also the work-unit. This kind of self-sufficient economy requires knowledge and experience of weather conditions and optimum temperatures. Because elderly people were always the owners of the land and had a great deal of experience, they made all important decisions. The head of the family and "director of the firm" was a man. From the literature, it can be seen that in pre-modern families, family is a somewhat larger notion than that of the present day nuclear family (Young, 1975). For this reason many social scientists refer to this kind of family as "extended". Typically, the extended family consists of parents, their children, and the parental parents, the people who pass on the farm to the next generation. Such a family also incorporates any unmarried brothers and sisters.

Most researchers believe there are many advantages for extended families when they maintain large kinship groupings since these offer many forms of support to individual group members when specific circumstances arise. In the absence of a welfare state individuals are largely dependent on family and kin. The functions of the family are very important in daily life. For example, parents living with their unmarried children benefit both of them. Children provide support for elderly members of the family who allow them go out to earn a living. The extended family can furnish social services that are usually lacking in a society which does not have specialized agencies or organizations. An individual can get help from his or her family members, no matter if he or she is aged, ill, or disabled. The burden an individual brings to the family is less than that borne by a nuclear or conjugal family. High rates of death and sickness encourage a wide network of kin to help each other as a family. Kinsfolk and neighbors can give individuals continuous economic and moral support throughout their lives. A high death rate leads to a large number of orphans, many of whom then receive help from their relatives. A large family becomes one of the most important suppliers of care and help for family members. Although the extended family grows and then declines over the years with the effects of social change and development it offered many supports to individuals under different types of circumstances.

With the emergence of modernity however the dominant extended family of pre-modern society has been replaced by the nuclear family. A nuclear family consists of parents and their biological or adoptive descendants. Nuclear family is the typical family form in modern industrial society (Parsons, 1965, Parsons & Bale, 1955). In his theory of social evolution, Parson brought forward the idea that the evolution of society involves a process of structural differentiation, and in this process family and kinship groups no longer perform a wide range of functions. Instead specialist institutions such as business firms, schools, hospitals, police forces and churches take

over many formerly family functions. In addition, Parson has used the word "isolated" to describe the nuclear family as being structurally isolated from other parts of the social structure such as the economic system. William J. Goode (1963) in his book "World Revolution and Family Patterns" said that industrialization tend to undermine the extended family and larger kinship groups. Although he argued that "the individual can maintain an extended kin network if he wishes to do so", the nuclear family is the predominant family pattern in the modern world (Goode, 1963; Anderson, 1971, 1977).

2.5.2 The changing functions of the family

Although the structures of family vary, over time, within a social system, or across cultures, for some sixty years the family has been claimed to be universal and to have at least six core functions: reproduction, protection, socialization, regulation of sexual behavior, affection and companionship, and provision of social status (Ogburn & Tibbits, 1934). It is also clear that when family structure changes (almost invariably to a smaller size) to fit the demands made by urbanization, industrialization and other factors, its functions also change. When Functionalists, such as Parsons (1965), argued that the predominant nuclear family structure relates to the industrialization process, they also explained loss of functions formerly performed by the family. In the theory of "structural differentiation", as performance of work moved outside the home, institutions such as schools, hospitals, welfare organizations, and businesses became specialized social institutions providing services and the family gradually changed over time from a production unit to a unit of consumption. However this does not imply that the importance of the family has declined. Rather, relieved of the productive function, the family has become even

more specialized in two other main functions: caring for and socializing the personalities of **young people** and stabilizing the personalities of adults (Parsons, 1965). The same view is **supported** by other sociologists who claim that a large range of functions once performed by the **family** have largely disappeared in modern industrial societies (Young & Willmott, 1973, Popenoe, 1993). Yet all maintain that the family still remains a vital institution for supporting family members. Other scholars argue that institutions outside the family do not weaken its functions but rather improve these in detail and add importance (Fletcher, 1966; Delphy & Leonard, 1992). For example, Fletcher (1966) pointed out that families have three essential functions: providing a stable environment for sexual needs and activity, producing and carefully raising children, and providing a stable home environment. Even though he admits that the family has lost its function as a unit of production, the function of consumption still remains.

From a feminist perspective Delphy and Leonard (1992), while accepting that industrialization created new units of production, proclaimed that the family performs some productive functions at a much higher standard. Much of the work in the family is unrecognized because it is unpaid and usually done by women. The above studies focus mainly on discussions rising from the functionalist view that in modern industrial societies the family has lost several of its functions. Even though challenged by other scholars, both from radical feminist and Neo-Marxist perspectives, the structuralist argument remains powerful and influential. Studies in the 1980s and 1990s however have taken a different approach in which "decline of the family" has become the focus of increasingly heated debates. Supporters believe that there has been a striking decline in family structure and function, thus bringing about negative consequences which result in divorce, single parenting, and specifically affect the psychological, social and economic well-being of relatively dependent family members such as children and the elderly. For instance,

Preston (1984) has suggested that families have relinquished more and more responsibility for the support of elderly people in the same way in which they divested from care for children in the 1960s. Similarly, Popenoe (1993) has indicated that at least two important functions of the family cannot be performed better elsewhere: childrearing and the provision to its members of affection and companionship.

Additionally they suggested that a purely structural approach provides only a partial explanation, and more important is the increased prevalence of a world view based upon individual self-interest rather than on collective goals. The pursuit of selfish goals, they claim, is widely accepted as a unique and recognized right for individuals. As a result families have relinquished more and more responsibility for supporting family members (Preston, 1984, Popenoe, 1993).

Yet in the last few decades the development of modernity through advancement in technology has also contributed to increased life expectancy and a decline in mortality worldwide. It is not surprising that rapid and profound changes in families have given rise to anxieties, especially as regards caring for the elderly. As Stacey (1996) has argued, contemporary Western family arrangements are "diverse, fluid, and unresolved". This has created room for thinking about possibilities for and the availability of functions which families will perform in the future in order to cope with a rapidly changing world. As needs arise, discussion about the family function of caring for elderly members will become imperative and interesting.

2.6 Modernity and Its Implications on society

Instead of discussing what the concept of modernity is or what makes a pre-modern/modern society, Anthony Giddens look at how modernity proceeds in societies and shift their focus onto

the major socio-economic and political development processes brought about by the development of modernity. In his book, "The Consequences of Modernity", he argue that there are four main institutional dimensions of modernity (1990):

1. Industrialism;

An industrial revolution transforms societies from economies based largely on agriculture to economies based primarily on manufacturing. Technological innovation creates major changes in the methods of production and thus affects the social relationships which surround the organization of production. Application of new technology boosts productivity and thus increases income. The accumulation of capital allows investment in innovation towards even more new technology, in turn enabling the industrialization process to continue to evolve. With an increase in specialized division of labor, more people require specialization for their employment. Instead of working as the requirements of agriculture demand a large majority of the employed population finds jobs in new factories. It affects not only the workplace but brings about changes in transportation, communication, as well as people's domestic life.

2. Capitalism;

In general, capitalist societies are recognized as one distinct subtype of modern societies. Although the precise definition of capitalism is debated there is, however, little controversy about whether capitalism involves wage labor and the creation of goods or services for the purpose of making a profit. It also incorporates the concept that the traditional feudal mode of production is replaced by a system that emphasizes the market, in which prices and wages are

elements. It is an economic system which followed the demise of feudalism. Developing first in Europe it spread gradually throughout the world in the late 19th and 20th centuries and finally has become the world's most dominant form of economic model. Capitalist system has a number of specific institutional features. For instance, the competitive and expansionist nature of capitalist enterprises tends to promote technological innovation; economic relationships have considered of most importance in the society; the control of polity or other institutions is far less than complete because of the economy which greatly determined by capital accumulation. On the whole, capitalism provided the main means of industrialization and a new class structure began to emerge: a class of entrepreneurs and a class of wage laborers.

3. Surveillance;

It refers to the monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information of subject population in the political sphere. Surveillance is usually associated with observation of individuals or groups by government as a basis of administrative power for the purpose of maintaining social control, in particular control of information and social supervision. In Giddens's view, it depends essentially upon the structuring of information, and represent the way in which new systems of administrative power is built on (Giddens, 1998). Surveillance is very useful to modern nation-states where it increases governments' ability to monitor the activities of their subjects (usually their citizens), and make corresponding actions or take all necessary steps. Although it is important as a basis of public administration, it sometimes creates negative effects.

4. Military power;

As was argued by Giddens, control of the means of violence is the fourth institutional dimension to be distinguished with the rise of modernity. Military power was always a central feature of pre-modern civilization, but there are major changes in the nature of military in the modern period. By successful monopoly of the means of violence within its territories, nation-states could secure stable military support. It is in turn leading to industrialization of war. With the development of mass warfare which is a different form of military power from previous types of system, the nature of war is associated with development of science and technology and a machine-based civilization. For Giddens, military power is also seen as being separable from the other three dimensions of modernity.

The four institutional dimensions of modernity mentioned above represent the major transformations of modern societies. This research employs Giddens' explanation as the blueprint for analysis because it has several important theoretical and analytical implications.

First of all, the four major transformations incorporate some of the important processes in modernity and reflect corresponding major social, economic, and political changes. In particular, industrialism and capitalism were seen as providing the most general and pervasive force of development for most countries in the world and often regarded as playing major roles in the way societies develop (Eisenstadt, 1974; Webster, 1990; Harrison, 1988).

Although the work of sociologists such as Laslett (1972, 1977) and Wrigley (1972) has demolished stereotypes of preindustrial family patterns, their findings have revealed that convergence in these central developments in modernizing societies, such as those of urban and industrial development, political organization, show relevance for some characteristics of the family in modern times. Secondly, some theorists like Talcott Parsons (1951, 1965) assumed that

modernity is inevitably linked to some general or abstract institutional and structural characteristics, for example secularization, bureaucracy, individualism and structural differentiation. Although these are perceived as important concepts for characterizing the modern or modernizing world, some of them—the defining core of the concept—are rather thin or vague and hardly could be used as a yardstick to measure the stage or level of development of societies today. Instead, Giddens's model emphasizes evolutionary perspectives and especially the concept of "levels" which allows for comparison between different societies with distinctive features. For example, according to Giddens, the four institutional dimensions represent the most basic characteristics of modern institutions and have global relevance.

The path towards modern is thus considered as a complex, dynamic and continuous process influenced by the development of the four major "changes". In this view, the level of modernity in a society could be reflected in major developments in relevant social, economic, and political systems. This combination of developments in the model displays methodological and analytical advances which could give rise to a more refined and differentiated approach to comparative macro-societal analysis.

2.7 Historical review of the Nigerian family structure

Nigeria is in West Africa, along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Guinea, and just north of the equator. It is bordered on the west by Benin, on the north by Niger and Chad, and on the east by Cameroon. Nigeria covers an area of 356,669 square miles (923,768 square kilometers), or about twice the size of California. Though there is archaeological evidence that societies have been

living in Nigeria for more than twenty-five hundred years, the borders of modern Nigeria were not created until the British consolidated their colonial power over the area in 1914.

Nigeria has three main environmental regions: savanna, tropical forests, and coastal wetlands. These environmental regions greatly affect the cultures of the people who live there. The dry, open grasslands of the savanna make cereal farming and herding a way of life for the Hausa and the Fulani. The wet tropical forests to the south are good for farming fruits and vegetables—main income producers for the Yoruba, Igbo, and others in this area. The small ethnic groups living along the coast, such as the Ijaw and the Kalabari, are forced to keep their villages small due to lack of dry land. Living among creeks, lagoons, and salt marshes makes fishing and the salt trade part of everyday life in the area. The Niger and Benue Rivers come together in the center of the country, creating a "Y" that splits Nigeria into three separate sections. In general, this "Y" marks the boundaries of the three major ethnic groups, with the Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the southwest, and the Igbo in the southeast.

Politically, Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states. Nigeria has the largest population of any African country. In July 2000, Nigeria's population was estimated at more than 123 million people. With the influx of oil revenue and foreigners, Nigerian cities have grown to resemble many Western urban centers. Lagos, for example, is a massive, overcrowded city filled with traffic jams, movie theaters, department stores, restaurants, and supermarkets. Because most Nigerian cities grew out of much older towns, very little urban planning was used as the cities expanded. Streets are laid out in a confusing and often mazelike fashion, adding to the chaos for pedestrians and traffic. The influx of people into urban areas has put a strain on many services. Power cuts and disruptions of telephone service are not uncommon.

The majority of Nigerian families are very large by Western standards. Many Nigerian men take more than one wife. In some ethnic groups, the greater the number of children, the greater a man's standing in the eyes of his peers. Family units of ten or more are not uncommon. In a polygamous family, each wife is responsible for feeding and caring for her own children, though the wives often help each other when needed. The wives also will take turns feeding their husband so that the cost of his food is spread equally between or among the wives. Husbands are the authority figures in the household, and many are not used to their ideas or wishes being challenged.

In most Nigerian cultures, the father has his crops to tend to, while his wives will have their own jobs, whether they be tending the family garden, processing palm oil, or selling vegetables in the local market. Children may attend school. When they return home, the older boys will help their father with his work, while the girls and younger boys will go to their mothers.

For many Nigerian ethnic groups, such as the Hausa and the Igbo, inheritance is basically a male affair. Though women have a legal right to inheritance in Nigeria, they often receive nothing. This is a reflection of the forced economic independence many women live under. While their husbands are alive, wives are often responsible for providing for themselves and their children. Little changes economically after the death of the husband. Property and wealth are usually passed on to sons, if they are old enough, or to other male relatives, such as brothers or uncles.

Newborns in Nigerian societies are regarded with pride. They represent a community's and a family's future and often are the main reason for many marriages. Throughout Nigeria, the bond between mother and child is very strong. During the first few years of a child's life, the mother is never far away. Nigerian women place great importance on breast-feeding and the bond that it

creates between mother and child. Children are often not weaned off their mother's milk until they are toddlers. Children who are too young to walk or get around on their own are carried on their mother's backs, secured by a broad cloth that is tied around the baby and fastened at the mother's breasts. Women will often carry their children on their backs while they perform their daily chores or work in the fields.

In Nigerian societies family is very important and vital to the society. They believe in having many children as this is seen as advantageous to the economic status of the family. Families in Nigerian societies are known to be very strong and connected. Marriage is mostly polygamous as the men marry many wives. The wives on the other hand strive to take care of their husbands and children. Male figures are loosely known as uncle, and the older female relatives as aunty. Neighbors often take care of other family's children as their own. In the American family on the other hand, family is also very important, but there is no judgment on how many children one should have. Beating wives or any member of the family is illegal and unacceptable. The marriage is monogamous in nature consisting of the nuclear family. Both parents contribute to the upkeep of the house and take care of the children equally. There is no official naming ceremony of a new child, and there are also specific names for different relatives. The Father's brother is called uncle and the father's cousin is called second cousin.

Looking at the Nigerian family today, things have changed. Many homes and families are transcending to the modern type of family.

Evolution of household

The organization of the pre-industrial family is now believed to be similar to modern types of family. Many sociologists used to believe that the nuclear family was the product of industrialization, but evidence highlighted by historian Peter Laslett suggests that the causality is reversed and that industrialization was so effective in North-western Europe specifically because the pre-existence of the nuclear family fostered its development.

Family types of pre-industrial Europe belonged into two basic groups, the "simple household system" (the nuclear family), and the "joint family system" (the extended family). A simple household system featured a relatively late age of marriage for both men and women and the establishment of a separate household after the marriage or neolocality. A joint family household system was characterized by earlier marriage for women, co-residence with the husband's family or patrilocality, and co-residing of multiple generations. Many households consisted of unrelated servants and apprentices residing for periods of years, and at that time, belonging to the family. Due to shorter life expectancy and high mortality rates in the pre-industrialized world, much of the structure of a family depended on the average age of the marriage of women. Late marriages, as occurred in the simple household system, left little time for three-generation families to form. Conversely, in the joint family household system, early marriages allowed for multi-generational families to form.

The pre-industrial family had many functions including food production, landholding, regulation of inheritance, reproduction, socialization and education of its members. External roles allowed for participation in religion and politics. Social status was also strictly connected to one's family. Additionally, in the absence of government institutions, the family was the only resource to cope

with sickness and aging. Because of the industrial revolution and new work and living conditions, families changed, transferring to public institutions responsibility for food production and the education and welfare of its aging and sick members. Post-industrial families became more private, nuclear, domestic and based on the emotional bonding between husband and wife, and between parents and children. Peter Laslett and Alan MacFarlane believe the nuclear family became common in England beginning in the thirteenth century.

2.8 Theoretical Review

Modernization Theory

Modernization theory is used to explain the process of modernization within societies. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Modernization theory originated from the ideas of German sociologist Max Weber (1864–1920), which provided the basis for the modernization paradigm developed by Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons (1902–1979). The theory looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that with assistance, "traditional" countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have been. Modernization theory was a dominant paradigm in the social sciences in the 1950s and 1960s, then went into a deep eclipse. It made a comeback after 1991 but remains a controversial model. Modernization theory both attempts to identify the social variables that contribute to social progress and development of societies and seeks to explain the process of social evolution.

Modernization theory stresses not only the process of change but also the responses to that change. It also looks at internal dynamics while referring to social and cultural structures and the adaptation of new technologies. Modernization theory maintains that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices. Proponents of modernization theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful and that their citizens are freer to enjoy a higher standard of living. Developments such as new data technology and the need to update traditional methods in transport, communication and production, it is argued, make modernization necessary or at least preferable to the status quo. That view makes critique of modern difficult since it implies that such developments control the limits of human interaction, not vice versa. It also implies that human agency controls the speed and severity of modernization. Supposedly, instead of being dominated by tradition, societies undergoing the process of modernization typically arrive at forms of governance dictated by abstract principles. Traditional religious beliefs and cultural traits, according to the theory, usually become less important as modernization takes hold. Historians link modernization to the processes of urbanization and industrialization and the spread of education. As Kendall (2007) notes, "Urbanization accompanied modernization and the rapid process of industrialization. "In sociological critical theory, modernization is linked to an overarching 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.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This research is designed to measure the effect of urbanization and modernization on family structures. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of modernity on changes in the family at both macro and micro level. To fit the purpose and nature of research, quantitative source of data will be used. This chapter is designed to give detailed account of the procedures involved in carrying out the research, data sources and collection methods, research design, research sample and systematic analysis for drawing conclusion.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation so as to attain answers to research questions. This study employs a survey research design. This design was used because it helps in determining the incidence, causes, justification, evaluation and interpretation of sociological variables. This study adopted a quantitative research design, data was sourced from respondents with the use of quantitative research instrument using questionnaire in collecting the needed primary data. The number of respondents that is the sample size is based on the population study. The data collected was used to provide answers to the observable questions and also analyzed for the purpose of drawing a conclusion.

3.2 Study Area

Ado Ekiti is a city in southwest Nigeria, the state capital and headquarters of the Ekiti state. The population in 2006 was 308,621. The people of Ado Ekiti are mainly of the Ekiti sub-ethnic groups of the Yoruba. Ado Ekiti city has a state owned University - the University of Ado-Ekiti now Ekiti state University. The city is the trade Centre for a farming region. Ado-Ekiti was a three sector traditional grouping with its unique arrangement of its component traditional entities in the Ewi's traditional cabinet. Ado-Ekiti is one of the towns of the north-eastern territory of Yoruba land and has passed through a succession of military, political and cultural changes from time of Ewi Awamaro (circa 1310 A:D) who migrated there to form what became Ado-Ekiti. The dominant religions are Christianity and Islam. The population as at 2012 is 424,340.

3.3 Study Population

The population of the study describes the overall people or respondents where the sample for the research work can be drawn. A population is made up of all conceivable elements, subjects or observations relating to a particular phenomenon which is of interest to the researcher. The study population consists of married men and women from age 25years and above. This is so in order to capture the necessary participants needed to carry out the research. The age range is also essential because these age brackets were able to provide the adequate information needed for the research.

3.4 Sample Size

A sample is a subset of the total population. In statistical testing sample size are used when population sizes are too large to test all members or possible observations. For the sample size, a total number of 200 respondents were used for the quantitative method of data collection in the research. Questionnaires were distributed in Ado-Ekiti for even distribution and to cover the entire population of Ado Ekiti. Respondents were chosen at random in Ado-Ekiti.

3.5 Sample Procedures

For the qualitative collection of data, cluster sampling technique will be adopted; cluster sample is a kind of sampling which involves dividing the population into groups or areas. This is a random sample in which each unit is a collection or elements. The adoption of cluster sample is because of the distribution of Ado Ekiti into six (6) local governments. The sample size of 200 questionnaires, which make for the distribution in each local government. This method is adopted so as to get the representation of correspondents in all zones in Ado Ekiti.

In each of the zone, questionnaires were distributed based on availability and willing compliance by the respondents, which gave proper representation of all correspondents in Ado Ekiti.

3.6 Instrument for Data Collection and Method of Data Collection

The instrument used for data collection for the quantitative method is the questionnaire. A questionnaire is a written list of questions that are answered by a number of people so that

information can be collected from the answers. The questionnaire is a device used for collecting specific information from the correspondents to aid in deriving solutions to research problem. It consists of questions related to purpose of the study and research questions or hypothesis to be tested.

Data was collected from the sampled population, in order to fulfill ethical consideration; the respondents gave their consent before taking part in the study. To collect the needed data for this study, the researcher employed a research assistants who is a resident in Ado Ekiti that is good in the Ekiti dialect and fluent in Yoruba language for better understanding of both the researcher and the respondents. Some motivational means also was employed such as buying of items for the respondents if need be.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

In compliance with the ethical standards on research work involving human subjects, this study upheld the principles aimed at protecting the dignity and privacy of every individual who in the course of research work was requested to provide valuable information about the subject of study.

This study upheld the following principles:

Confidentiality- All responses given by the respondents were treated confidentially.

Non-maleficence- There is no risk of harm involved, the research did not cause any harm to those involved.

Voluntariness- It is based on the voluntary participation of the respondents; no one was coerced to be a participant of the study.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data is analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The collected data will be coded for easy transcription and analyzed using percentages and tables to summarize and organize data and to describe the characteristics of the sample population for easy understanding which helped to draw conclusion pertaining to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction:

This chapter focuses on the presentation and data analysis of research work on effect of industrialization on family systems and structures using simple frequency and percentage table for clarity and easy understanding. For this study, two hundred copies of questionnaire were administered. The analysis was done in line with the research questions raised for the research work.

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section deals with the percentage distribution of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents as shown in the table below.

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	88	44.0	44.0	44.0
	female	112	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Age		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25 - 34	83	41.5	41.5	41.5
	35 - 44	81	40.5	40.5	82.0
	45 - 54	36	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Religion		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christianity	168	84.0	84.0	84.0

	Islam	28	14.0	14.0	98.0
	traditional	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Ethnicity		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yoruba	150	75.0	75.0	75.0
	Igbo	30	15.0	15.0	90.0
	Hausa	6	3.0	3.0	93.0
	Others	14	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Marital Status		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	24	12.0	12.0	12.0
	married	168	84.0	84.0	96.0
	divorced	8	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Respondent Occupation		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	self employed	55	27.5	27.5	27.5
	public worker	64	32.0	32.0	59.5
	Trader	27	13.5	13.5	73.0
	business man/woman	41	20.5	20.5	93.5
	Artisan	6	3.0	3.0	96.5
	unemployed	7	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	
Education		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	primary	9	4.5	4.5	4.5

secondary	39	19.5	19.5	24.0
graduate	114	57.0	57.0	81.0
post graduate	38	19.0	19.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

This table illustrates the gender, age, religion, ethnicity, marital status, occupation and level of education distribution of the sample respondents. Female respondents have a higher percentage than the male counterpart. Female respondents have a percentage of 55.0% while male respondents have 45%. Majority of respondents were within the age bracket of 25-34. According to the table, ages 25-34 had had the highest percentage having a percentage of 41.5% followed by ages 35-44 with a percentage of 40.5% while ages 45-54 had a percentage of 18.0%.

The religious affiliation of respondents shows that majority of the selected respondents practice Christianity. Those who practice Christianity have a percentage of 84.0%, while those who are Muslims are 14.0% and other religion including those practicing traditional religion are 2.0%. According to the table above, over half of the sample population belong to the Yoruba ethnic group given that this is a western part of Nigeria. Those that belong to the Yoruba ethnic group have a percentage of 75.0%, while those of the Igbo tribe have 15.0%, the Hausas have 3.0% and those who belong to other tribes not mentioned above have a percentage of 7.0%.

From the table, it is shown that majority of the respondents are married. married respondents have a percentage of 84.0%, while those that are divorced are about 4.0% and those separated have a percentage of 12.0%. This shows that evaluation will be done properly in the investigation of the effect of industrialization on family systems.

The occupation of sampled population according to table reveals that majority of the respondents are public workers with a percentage of (32.0%) followed by those who are self-employed

(27.5%). Businessman/woman have 20.5%, Traders have 13.5%, Artisans (3.0%) while those who are self-employed have a percentage of 3.5%. The percentage distribution of educational status of respondents indicates that majority of respondents are educated and well learned. More than half of the sampled population have attained a university degree 57.0%. And those with a higher degree have 19% while those with Secondary school education have 19.5% and Primary education with a 4.5%. Education can be assumed as one of the key factors or influence in changes of lifestyle and socio-cultural changes which affects family structures and patterns. this further helps in our evaluation and analysis.

4.2 Findings and Analysis of Results by Research Questions

Question One: Do you have an idea or understand what the concept of modernization means?

do you have an idea or understand the concept of modernization mean					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	150	75.0	75.0	75.0
	No	50	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

The percentage of respondents who disclosed that they understand what the concept of modernization is far greater than those who disclosed that they don't know about it. About 75.0% of respondents confirmed their knowledge about Modernization and what it entails as opposed to those who indicate negative with a percentage of 25.0%

Does your level of education affect your decision making in terms of family size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	116	58.0	58.0	58.0
	No	84	42.0	42.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

This table disclosed that about 116 (58.0%) respondents agreed that their educational attainment has an influence in determining the size of family they want to have or intend to have. While about 84 (42.0%) respondents state that their level of education has nothing to do in determining the size of family they want to have.

what is your family size					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	self, spouse and 1-2 children	76	38.0	38.0	38.0
	self, spouse and 3-4 children	86	43.0	43.0	81.0
	self, spouse and 5 children and above	26	13.0	13.0	94.0
	no children	12	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

This table presents the percentage distribution of respondents family size. Respondents who have about 3-4 children took the lead having 43.0%, respondents who have about 1-2 children were about 76 which makes (38.0%), those who have 5 children and above were about 13.0% while those who have no children at all make up 6.0%. This indicates that majority of the sampled respondents keep a small and moderate family size ranging from 1-4 children. Therefore, about 81.0% of respondents keep a small and moderate family.

distance between you and your spouse					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	152	76.0	76.0	76.0
	next door	9	4.5	4.5	80.5
	within walking distance	7	3.5	3.5	84.0
	within driving distance	15	7.5	7.5	91.5
	another country	17	8.5	8.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

This table illustrates the distance between couples. 152 respondents indicate that they live in the same house with their spouse which makes about 76.0%, 4.5% indicate that their spouses live next door to them, 3.5% indicate that their spouses live within walking distance and 7.5% live within driving distance while 8.5% live in another country or state. This illustrates that despite modernization most couples still live together except in situations that facilitate separations.

distance between you and your mother					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	31	15.5	15.5	15.5
	next door	27	13.5	13.5	29.0

	within waking distance	21	10.5	10.5	39.5
	within driving distance	58	29.0	29.0	68.5
	another country	63	31.5	31.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

From this table, it was observed that only 15.5% of respondents live with their mother in the same house while 13.5% live next door to their mother, 10.5% live within walking distance to their mother, 29.0% live within driving distance to their mother and 31.5% live in another state or country to their mother. this indicates that the farthest distance between mother and adult child had the highest percentage.

distance between you and your father					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same door	22	11.0	11.0	11.0
	next door	15	7.5	7.5	18.5
	within walking distance	35	17.5	17.5	36.0
	within driving distance	59	29.5	29.5	65.5
	another country	69	34.5	34.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

This table indicates that 11.0% live in the same house with their father while 7.5% live next door to their father and 17.5% live within walking distance to their father, those who live within driving distance have a percentage of 29.5% and 34.5% represents those who live in another country or state to their father.

distance between you and your brother					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	17	8.5	8.5	8.5
	next door	11	5.5	5.5	14.0
	within walking distance	29	14.5	14.5	28.5
	within driving distance	62	31.0	31.0	59.5
	another country	81	40.5	40.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

Also we can say that those who live in another country or state from their brother have a higher percentage of 40.5% and those who live within driving distance have 31.5% while those who live within walking distance have 14.5%, 5.5% live next door to their brother and 8.55 live in the same house with their brother. The farthest distance has the highest percentage.

distance between you and your sister					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	16	8.0	8.0	8.0
	next door	15	7.5	7.5	15.5
	within walking distance	23	11.5	11.5	27.0
	within driving distance	71	35.5	35.5	62.5
	another country	75	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Here also the farthest distance has the highest percentage taking the lead with 37.5%, and those within driving distance 35.5%.

distance between you and your grandparent					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	next door	13	6.5	6.5	9.0
	within walking distance	28	14.0	14.0	23.0
	within driving distance	44	22.0	22.0	45.0
	another country	110	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

This table presents distance between respondents and grandparents. only 2.5% live in the same house with their grandparents, 6.5% live next door to their grandparents, 14.0% live within walking distance to their grandparents while 22.0% live within driving distance to their grandparents and a larger percentage of 55.0% live in another state or country from their grandparents. This indicates a weaker connection between children and their grandparents leading to weakening of family ties.

distance between you and your in-law					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	same house	6	3.0	3.0	3.0
	next door	9	4.5	4.5	7.5
	within walking distance	25	12.5	12.5	20.0
	within driving distance	45	22.5	22.5	42.5
	another country	115	57.5	57.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

From this table, majority of the respondents live very far away from their inlaws. About 57.5% of respondents live in another country from their inlaws, 22.5% live within driving distance, 12.5% live within walking distance while 4.5% live next door and 3.0% live in the same house with their in laws.

who do you think is responsible for taking care of the home and children					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Wife	79	39.5	39.5	39.5
	Husband	25	12.5	12.5	52.0
	both parties	94	47.0	47.0	99.0
	house keeper/nanny	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

This table indicates that a larger proportion of respondents feels that both parties should be responsible for child care and taking care of the home. 47.0% thinks that both parties should be responsible, 39.5% thinks that the wife should be responsible for taking care of the home and children while 12.5% think that the husband should be responsible for that.

who take care of the home and is responsible for child upbringing					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Wife	70	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Husband	29	14.5	14.5	49.5
	both parties	96	48.0	48.0	97.5
	house keeper	5	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Fields Work,2018

This table illustrates that majority of the respondents engage both parties in taking care of the home and children. Both parties have a percentage of 48.0%, while those in which the wife is responsible for child care and upbringing is 35.0% and those in which the husband is responsible is 14.5%.

who does the cooking in the home					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Wife	135	67.5	67.5	67.5
	Husband	18	9.0	9.0	76.5
	both parties	43	21.5	21.5	98.0
	house keeper	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

who is the provider and bread winner of the home					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Wife	21	10.5	10.5	10.5
	Husband	108	54.0	54.0	64.5
	both parties	67	33.5	33.5	98.0
	Relatives	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In accordance with this table, 10.5% of the respondents believe that the woman is the bread winner of the home, while 54% indicated that the man is the bread winner. 33.5% indicated that both parties are responsible for the upkeep of the home. This indicates that there is an increased change in culture as there is a rise in the percentage of people who believe it is the sole responsibility of both the man and the woman to take care of the home.

who is responsible for your child's care					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yourself/spouse	148	74.0	74.0	74.0
	sister/brother4	18	9.0	9.0	83.0
	parent/grandparents	29	14.5	14.5	97.5
	other relative	4	2.0	2.0	99.5
	daycare or pre-school	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

From this table, it indicates that majority of respondents believe that it is the sole responsibility of the parents to take care of their children welfare. About 74% indicated that they and their spouse are in charge of their children's welfare.

to what extent do you know how your child/children are doing socuially					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all	13	6.5	6.5	6.5
	a little bit	39	19.5	19.5	26.0
	Somehow	51	25.5	25.5	51.5
	a large extent	97	48.5	48.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

According to this table, not up to half of the respondents believe they know their children to a large extent (48.5%). About 6.5% indicated that they do not know how their children are doing socially, 19.5% signified that they know a little bit, while 25.5% indicated somehow. This signifies that not all parents put in effort to know how their children are doing socially.

how often do you and your children talk when you get back from work					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	12	6.0	6.0	6.0
	once in a while	34	17.0	17.0	23.0
	Sometimes	48	24.0	24.0	47.0
	Frequently	63	31.5	31.5	78.5
	every times	43	21.5	21.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

From this table, the highest percentage indicated that they talk to their children frequently having a percentage of 31.5% , while the lowest indicating that they never talk to their children with a

percentage of 6%. This illustrates the kind of relationship that occur between parents and their children as the percentage of those who talk to their children every time is relatively low, 21.5%.

how often do you help your children learn new things or engages in activities which are educational					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	13	6.5	6.5	6.5
	once in a while	38	19.0	19.0	25.5
	Sometimes	31	15.5	15.5	41.0
	Frequently	59	29.5	29.5	70.5
	every time	59	29.5	29.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In this table, many of the respondents help their children learn new things and engage in activities which are educational frequently and every time with a percentage 29.5% and 29.5% respectively.

do you have a house keeper who is responsible for child care					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	60	30.0	30.0	30.0
	No	140	70.0	70.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

From this table, it is evident that majority of the respondents do not have a house keeper who takes care of their children. About 70% of respondents said no to having a house keeper while 30% indicated yes.

do you have elderly parent or older relatives who are still alive					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	154	77.0	77.0	77.0
	No	46	23.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

how often are you in contact with them					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	15	7.5	7.5	7.5
	once in a while	72	36.0	36.2	43.7
	Sometimes	46	23.0	23.1	66.8
	Frequently	44	22.0	22.1	88.9
	every times	22	11.0	11.1	100.0
	Total	199	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.5		
Total		200	100.0		

Source: Authors Field Work, 2018

In this table, many respondents are hardly in contacts with their elderly ones, those who are in contact with their elderly parents once in a while takes the lead with a frequency of 36.0% and those who are in contact sometimes with a percentage of 23.0%. This indicates a low interaction with elderly parents as those who are in contact with their elderly parents every time have 11.0%.

what kind of help do you provide for your parents or elderly relatives					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Housing	25	12.5	12.5	12.5
	Financial	114	57.0	57.0	69.5
	daily care	53	26.5	26.5	96.0
	Transportation	5	2.5	2.5	98.5
	others specify	3	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

what kind of help do you think an elderly person needs					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Housing	26	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Financial	61	30.5	30.5	43.5
	daily care	89	44.5	44.5	88.0
	Transportation	8	4.0	4.0	92.0
	Shopping	15	7.5	7.5	99.5
	other specify	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

when you become an elderly person, whom would you expect help from the most when you need it					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Children	143	71.5	71.5	71.5
	Relatives	47	23.5	23.5	95.0
	Friends	5	2.5	2.5	97.5

	Government	4	2.0	2.0	99.5
	house keeper	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

the oldest son should provide elderly care to his parent or grandparent					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agreed	68	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Agreed	104	52.0	52.0	86.0
	Disagreed	17	8.5	8.5	94.5
	strongly is agreed	11	5.5	5.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

the oldest daughter should provide elderly care to her parent or grandparent					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agreed	69	34.5	34.5	34.5
	Agreed	105	52.5	52.5	87.0
	Disagreed	19	9.5	9.5	96.5
	strongly disagreed	7	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

the government should provide homes and services for elderly					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agreed	75	37.5	37.5	37.5
	Agreed	98	49.0	49.0	86.5
	Disagreed	23	11.5	11.5	98.0
	strongly disagreed	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

it does not matter which son or daughter provides elderly care					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agreed	107	53.5	53.5	53.5
	Agreed	61	30.5	30.5	84.0
	Disagreed	21	10.5	10.5	94.5
	strongly disagreed	11	5.5	5.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

the government should provide homes for only the elderly who have no children or relative

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agreed	66	33.0	33.0	33.0
	Agreed	64	32.0	32.0	65.0
	Disagreed	36	18.0	18.0	83.0
	strongly disagreed	33	16.5	16.5	99.5
	5.00	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

VAR00001			
		Frequency	Percent
Missing	System	200	100.0

RESULT

Table 1.1: Distribution showing the awareness of understanding the concept of modernization

do you have an idea or understand the concept of modernization mean

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	150	75.0
No	50	25.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.2 above revealed that 150(75%) of the respondents fully aware the concept of modernization and its understanding in influencing organisational structure of the family while 50(25%) of the respondents are in the dark.

Table 1.3: Distribution showing the influence of modernization on family dynamics and settings

does level of education affect your decision making in term of the size of family

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	116	58.0
No	84	42.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.3 above revealed that 116(58%) of the respondents understand education as a concept of modernization thereby influences their decision making in term of family dynamics and settings while 42% of the respondents disagreed with it.

Table 1.4: Distribution revealing modernity as the source of child neglect and child care patterns

do you have a house keeper who is responsible for child care

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	60	30.0
No	140	70.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.4 above revealed that the larger percentage of the respondents (70%) does not have a house keeper who is responsible for child care while 30% of the respondents have a house keeper to take care of their child. This result revealed that despite modernization, larger percentage of the respondent's still feel child care is their sole responsibility which can be done by both parties not a house keeper.

Table 1.5: Distribution revealing the respondents feelings of support for the elderly

what kind of help do you think an elderly person needs

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Housing	26	13.0
Financial	61	30.5
daily care	89	44.5
Transportation	8	4.0
Shopping	15	7.5
other specify	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.5 above revealed that 13% of the respondents feel that housing is one of the major support for the elderly, 30.5% of the respondents feel financial help is what the elderly needs, 44.5% of the respondents believed that daily care is what the elderly needs, 4% of the respondents believed that transportation is a key need of the elderly while 8% of the respondents believe that shopping and other specialty is what an elderly needs.

Table 1.6: Distribution table revealing the effect of modernization on gender roles within the family system

who do you think is responsible for taking care of the home and children

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Wife	79	39.5

Husband	25	12.5
both parties	94	47.0
house keeper/nanny	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.6 revealed the gender roles within the family system. It was observed from the table that 79(39.5%) of the respondents believed that wife should be responsible in taking care of home and children, 25(12.5%) of the respondents think that husband should be the one to take care of the home and children. Also, the larger percentage of the respondents which include 94(47%) think that both parties should be responsible in taking care of the home and children while 1% of the responsible think house keeper/nanny should be responsible for taking care of the home and children

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations of research based on the findings of this study.

5.1 Summary

The study examines the effect of Modernization on family systems and structures. The main aim and objective of the research is to investigate the influence of modernization on family organization and structures, to explore modernity as the source of child neglect, family size and child care patterns. To examine the influence of modernization in support for the elderly, and also to investigate the effect of modernization on gender roles within the family system and remedies to it.

This project work was designed and classified in five (5) chapters. Chapter One was focused on the effect of modernization on family systems and structures stating the research objectives and questions, a background to the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, scope and limitation of study and definition of terms. Chapter Two dealt with the literature review, theoretical and empirical framework. Chapter Three focused on the methodology, sampling techniques, method of data collection and most importantly how the results were analyzed. The fourth chapter dealt with the analysis and interpretation of data gathered from the field work. Finally, the fifth chapter presented the summary of the study, discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendation.

5.2 Discussion of findings

From the analysis, findings have shown that majority (41.5%) of the respondents were between ages 25 - 34. Respondents within age 35-44 and 45-54 years old were 40.5% and 18.0% respectively. The higher percentage of respondents were married which is having a total of 84.0%, while those divorced were 4.0% and the widowed and separated amounts to 12.0%.

The result shows the educational status of the selected respondents, more than half of them had university education, those with postgraduate degree had (19.0%), while those with secondary education was (19.5%) and those with primary education were (4.5%). More than three quarters of the sampled respondents are Christians, while those who are Muslims were (14.0%) and other religion was (2.0%). It is observed that in the occupation of the sampled respondents, majorities were public workers with 45.5%, and self-employed were 40.4%.

The result has indicated that 75.0% of respondents in Ado Ekiti have heard of modernization, and the influence it plays in determining family size and patterns. Based on the study, it can be noted that there is a pattern of family structure, most families operate a nuclear type of family and keep their family size small having about 2-4 children mostly due to economic and social reasons. It was also discovered that despite modernization parents still find adequate time to take care of their children and see it as their responsibility.

Based on findings from the research also, (47.0 %) of the respondents held that it is the duty of both parties to take care of the home and children and sometimes do the cooking unlike the old times which can be classified as the traditional times. This indicates an influence of modernization on roles within the family, an adoption of foreign culture.

It was also discovered that about 55% of the respondents are not in close proximity with their grandparents and older relatives, 22% of the respondents live within driving distance from their grandparents, while just about 2.5% live in the same house with their grandparents. This has caused a weakened relationship between children and their elderly relatives, there's also a loss of cultural values and beliefs. Many of the respondents believe that the needs of elderly are versatile in contrast to the financial needs that most of them provide to their elderly relatives. Over half of the sample population stays far from their relatives and elderly ones causing a break or bridge in familial ties.

It was also discovered that not up to half of the respondents know how their children are doing socially; the percentage is about 48.5%. 25.5% know how they are doing to an extent, while about 6.5% indicated that they do not know how they are doing at all socially as many parents do not have enough time to interact with their children when they get back from work.

5.3 Conclusion

The research focused mainly on the married people in Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria in terms of the effect of modernization on family systems and structures. Basically the study looked at the changes in family structures and the factors that can influence or facilitate the changes in family structures. Based on findings, it was clear that modernization has an impact on family dynamics.

From the research it was observed that modernization has an effect on family systems in terms of family settings and structures. Looking at the world and its downsizing economy, with rampant loss of jobs and businesses, people keep having reasons to move further away from their families and loved ones and keep a relatively small family. This is the major reason why people migrate

and move farther away from their relatives for better opportunities and also keep a small nuclear family.

5.4 Recommendation

At the end of this research, it is important to note that family is the most basic thing, and family ties are really important. Care for the elderly is very essential, the elderly are also very important in our society. All that they need is not just financial care as opposed to many respondents perception.

Based on the result of the findings, the following recommendations were made:

- 1.) Modernization has an impact on the society and plays a major role in influencing family and its structure and size; therefore it is advisable to have children one can cater for.
- 2.) Modernization is a useful tool in development but should not be a cause to weaken family ties and change culture but rather bring families together by extending development and modernization to rural areas. It will in turn boost the economy of rural areas which would be of benefit.
- 3.) Elderly care should not be seen as the sole responsibility of the children or the government alone in situations of those who don't have children.
- 4.) The government should work on a form of housing system that will bring family members closer to each other. There should be a form of policy that will bring families closer.

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FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI

A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Good day dear respondents,

My name is Odulaja Folakemi Oluwatosin, a final year student from the department of sociology from the above named institution. I'm conducting a research on the effect of modernization on family structures and settings in which information's will be required from you. This questionnaire is for academic purpose and the information collected will be treated with utmost confidentiality and anonymity. The data collected will go a long way in my research objectives and will be used to draw conclusions on the research topic. I'll employ you to give sincere answers to questions asked.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.) Gender

- a. Male () b. Female ()

2.) Age

- a. 25 - 34 () b. 35 - 44 () c. 45 - 54 ()

3.) Religion

- a. Christianity () b. Islam () c. Traditional () d. Others _____

4.) Ethnicity

- a. Yoruba () b. Igbo () c. Hausa () d. Others _____

5.) Marital status

- a.) Single () b. Married () c. Divorced ()

6.) Occupation

- a. Self-employed () b. Public worker () c. Trader () d. Business man/ woman ()
e. Artisan () f. Unemployed ()

7. Level of education

- a. Primary ()

- b. Secondary ()
- c. Graduate ()
- d. Post graduate ()

SECTION B:

1.) Do you have an idea or understand what the concept of modernization means?

- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
- c. I don't know ()

2.) Does your level of education and exposure affect your decision making in terms of the size of family you have or want to have?

- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
- c. I don't know ()

3.) If Yes/No, why?

4.) What is your family size;

- A. Self, spouse and 1-2 children ()
- b. Self, spouse and 3-4 children. ()
- c. Self, spouse and 5 children and above ()
- d. No children ()

5.) Please tick that which is most applicable;

How would you describe the distance between you and your relatives?

State/	Same House	Next Door	Within Waking Distance	Within Driving Distance	Another Country
a. Spouse	()	()	()	()	()

- b. Mother () () () () ()
- c. Father. () () () ()
- d. Brother () () () () ()
- e. Sister () () () () ()
- f. Grandparents () () () () ()
- g. In - Laws () () () () ()

6.) In your own opinion, who do you think is responsible for taking care of the home and children?

- a. Wife () b. Husband () c. Both parties () d. House keeper/Nanny ()

7.) Who takes care of your own home and is responsible for child upbringing?

- a. Wife () b. Husband () c. Both parties () d. House keeper ()

8.) Who does the cooking in the house?

- a. Wife () b. Husband () c. Both parties () d. House keeper ()

9.? Who is the provider and bread winner of the home?

- a. Wife () b. Husband () c. both parties contribute () d. Relatives ()

SECTION C: CHILD CARE

10.) Who is responsible for your child's care?

- a. Yourself / Spouse () b. Sister / Brother () c. Parents / Grandparents () d. Other relatives () e. Neighbor () f. Daycare or Pre-school () g. Others ()

11.) To what extent do you know how your child or children is/are doing socially?

- a. Not at all () b. A little bit () c. Somehow () d. A large extent ()

12.) How often do you and your child or children talk when you get back from work or when they are faced with a challenge?

- a. Never () b. Once in a while () c. Sometimes () d. Frequently () e. Every time ()

13.) How often do you help your child learn new things or engage in activities which are educational?

- a. Never () b. Once in a while () c. Sometimes () d. Frequently () e. Every time ()

14.) Do you have a house keeper who is responsible for child care?

- a. Yes () b. No ()

15.) If yes, what can you say are the negative and positive effect of having a house keeper? (Please tick as many as appropriate).

- a.) Exposure to foreign language, food, clothing etc. []
b.) Exposure to different religion. []
c.) A change in attitude. []

d.) Others (please specify) _____

SECTION D: CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

16.) Do you have elderly parents or older relatives who are still alive? .

a. Yes () No. () (if no, kindly move to question 19)

17.) How often are you in contact with them?

a. Never () b. Once in a while () c. Sometimes () d. Frequently () e. Every time ()

18.) What kind of help do you provide for your parents or elderly relatives? (Ticks as many as appropriate)

a. Housing ()

b. Financial ()

c. Daily care ()

d. Transportation ()

e. Others (specify) _____

19.) What kind of help do you think an elderly person needs?

a. Housing ()

b. Financial ()

c. Daily care ()

d. Transportation ()

e. Feeding ()

f. Shopping ()

e. Others (specify) _____

20.) When you become an elderly person, whom would you expect help from the most when you need it?
 (write 1 as most preferred and 6 as least preferred)

a. Children () b. Relatives () c. Friends () d. Neighbor () e. Government () f. House
 Keepers ()

Please tick with appropriate answer, SA - Strongly Agree, A - Agree, D - Disagree, SD - Strongly
 Disagree.

	SA	A	D	SD
THE OLDEST SON SHOULD PROVIDE ELDERLY CARE TO HIS PARENTS OR GRANDPARENTS				
THE OLDEST DAUGHTER SHOULD PROVIDE ELDERLY CARE TO HER PARENTS OR GRANDPARENTS				
THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE HOMES AND SERVICES FOR ELDERLY				
IT DOES NOT MATTER WHICH SON OR DAUGHTER PROVIDES ELDERLY CARE				
THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDES HOMES FOR ONLY THE ELDERLY WHO HAVE NO CHILDREN OR RELATIVES				