

FAMILY

Name of teacher :

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Family



The family is the most important in our life. It's the most beautiful that we have. We must love it and care it.

INTRODUCTION

The word family has been derived from the Roman word “Famulus” which means servant. Includes parents, childrens etc.

Family is the basic social institution and the primary group of society.

- ▶ The family is the primary group where the child is initially socialized and initiated in the ways of life of his group.
- ▶ The family provides the child’s social, psychological, and emotional needs – warmth, intimacy, affection, love, care and security.

Definition

According to ANDERSON & PARKER

“Family is a socially recognized unit of people related to each other by Kinship, Marital and Legal ties.

The American Bureau of the census

As” A group of two or more persons related by blood ,marriage or adoption and residing together ;all such a members are considered as members of one family.

Acc. To Maclver and Page-

Family makes definite provision for sex relations and child rearing.

Characteristics of family

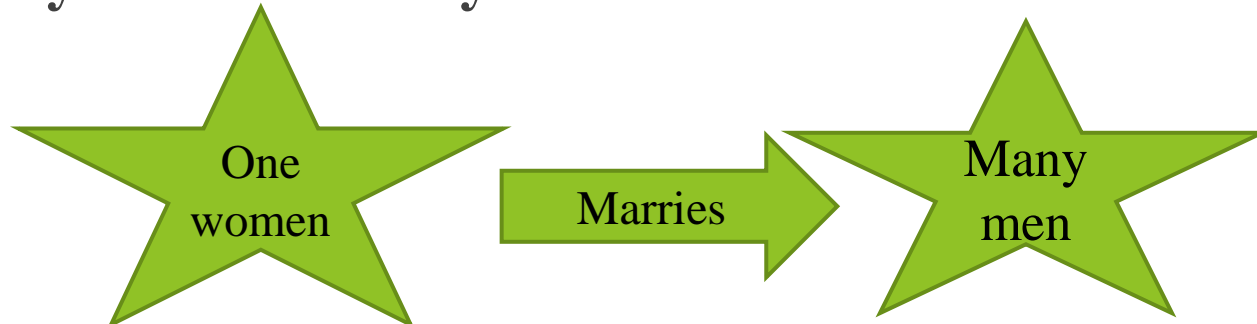
- ▶ Mating relationship between man and women.
- ▶ Satisfy economic needs
- ▶ A common place for living
- ▶ A form of marriage
- ▶ Known by name
- ▶ Rearing and caring of child
- ▶ Protection
- ▶ Satisfaction of sexual needs, psychological, and emotional needs – warmth, intimacy, affection, love, care and security.

TYPES OF FAMILY

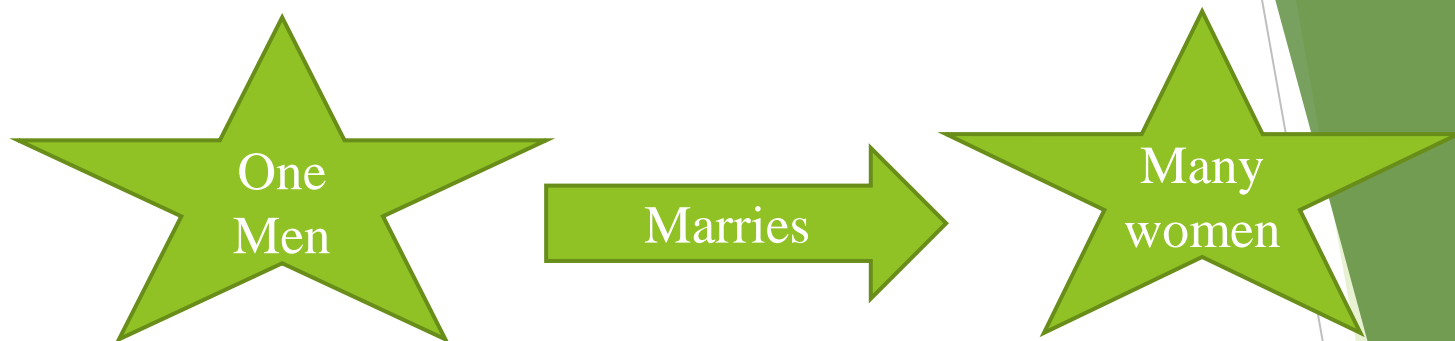
A) On the basis of marriage

family has been classified in to three major types.

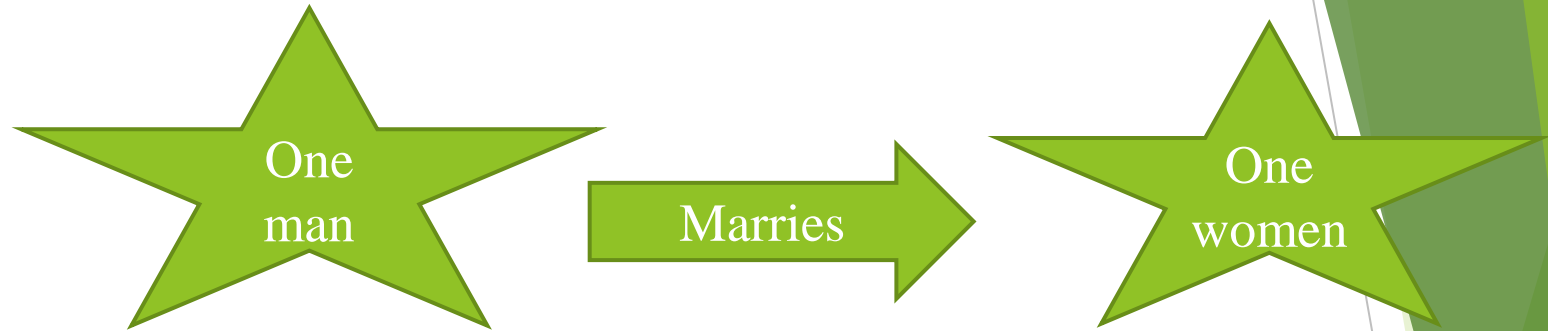
1) Polyandrous family



2) Polygynous family



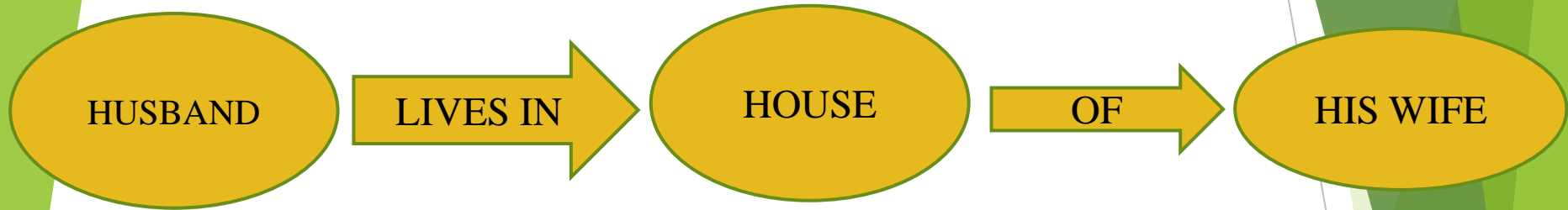
3) Monogamous family



B) On The Basis of nature of residence .

Family can be classified in to two main forms.

1) Family of matrilocal residence-



2) Family of patrilocal residence



C) On the basis of ancestor or descent

1) Matrilineal family

Descent restricts group membership to only those related through mothers and their mothers.



2) PATRILINEAL FAMILY

Descent limits group membership to those who share relationships through father.



D) On the basis of size and structure family is of three types

- 1) Nuclear Family
- 2) Joint Family
- 3) Extended Family

1) Nuclear Family

This usually consists of two generations of family, parents and their own or adopted children residing in the same household.



Characteristics of a nuclear family

- ▶ Consists of a married couple and their biological (or adopted) child living under one roof.
- ▶ Free from control of the eldest member (as in a joint family)
- ▶ Modern in outlook
- ▶ All responsibilities shared equally between the man and the woman
- ▶ Economically and socially independent
- ▶ Usually, after the children get married, they leave their parents' home and move into a separate dwelling to establish another nuclear family.

Advantages of a nuclear family

- More freedom and privacy
- Shared responsibilities and interdependence
- Better bonding between husband and wife
- Confident women
- Comfort zone
- No parenting conflicts

Disadvantages of a nuclear family

- Problems with work–life balance
- Feelings of loneliness and isolation
- Difficulty resolving conflicts

Importance of nuclear family

- ▶ It is often argued that a nuclear family has a vital role to play in the development of the personality of individuals.
- ▶ In this type of family system, the children have an opportunity to be closer to their parents and discuss their problems with their parents in a free manner.

Reasons for the increase in the number of nuclear families

- ▶ Desire for improved lifestyle
- ▶ Desire for freedom
- ▶ Desire to raise responsible children
- ▶ Desire to lower the levels of stress

2) Joint Family

- ▶ In India, a joint family is usually a large undivided family where members of more than one generation live together under one roof (grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children).



Characteristics of a joint family

- ▶ The family is usually headed by the eldest member of the family.
- ▶ The responsibility of making decisions rests with the head of the family, although family members can give suggestions.
- ▶ The family members share a single kitchen
- ▶ All the members are expected to contribute financially towards running the family.
- ▶ All the members have to share the household chores.
- ▶ They should cooperate with and support each other, After marriage, the children also live in the same house along with other family members.

Advantages of a joint family

- ▶ Togetherness
- ▶ Shared support system
- ▶ Division of labour
- ▶ Financial security

Disadvantages of a joint family

- ▶ Lack of together time/privacy
- ▶ Decreased freedom to express
- ▶ Disagreement on finances
- ▶ Conflicts over parenting style
- ▶ Discontent and distress

Importance of a joint family

- ▶ Teaches cooperation and optimum use of resources
- ▶ Helps members understand and bond with each other
- ▶ Teaches the concept “one for all and all for one”
- ▶ Elders feel wanted and supported

3) Extended Family

An extended family can also be called a complex family, joint family, or multi-generational family. In most cultures, the "core" of the family is the nuclear family, the parents and their children, while additional relatives are considered "extended."

This type of family unit has multiple relatives or close friends other than just the parents and their children living in the same household or keeping close ties and taking on responsibilities for that household.



Characteristics of a extended family

- ▶ The key characteristic of the extended family is that there are multiple adults in the family that are not parents of the children, though they may also have parent-like roles and share in the responsibilities for providing for the whole family, either by contributing financially or in other ways.

Other reasons for extended families-

- ▶ **Economics**
- ▶ **Health:**
- ▶ **Divorce:**
- ▶ **Assignment**
 - Deference between nuclear and join family.
 - Disadvantages of modern family .
 - Basic needs of the family.

FUNCTION OF THE FAMILY

1) Stable Satisfaction of Sexual Needs

Satisfaction of sex instinct brings the desire for life long partnership of husband and wife. Satisfaction of this sex needs in a desirable way helps in the normal development of personality

2) Provision of Home

It is only in a home that children are born and brought up. Family and a home have no substitute.

3) Socialization

The process by which children learn to become human and adopt certain behaviour. Socialization Since children spend most of their early years only interacting with their family members, the family unit has the greatest impact on development.

4) Rules of Behaviour

These types of cases show that human interaction is required for children to acquire human behaviour. The family teaches appropriate behaviour, what to expect, and how to interact in everyday life.

5) Patterns of Interactions

Studies also show that children that have been deprived of close family relationships which lead to emotional problems as adults.

6) Emotional Support –

Students from parents that have a loving relationship, and are supportive, have a more positive self image and were also more confident.

7) Economic Function

Economic Function Families are the means whereby children are supplied with the necessities – food, shelter and clothing.

8) Educational Function –

Primary educational institution family used to teach letters, knowledge, skill and trade secret to all it's members.

9) Religious Function

Family is the centre of all religious activities Living in a spiritual atmosphere spirituality develops among the children.

10) Health Related Function

Family as a primary social group performs several health related functions for its members. It look after the health and vigour of its members.

11) Recreational Function

Family-performs several recreational functions for its members by entertaining them in various ways. In ancient period family was the only centre of recreation.

12) Cultural Function

It preserves different cultural traits. Man learns and acquires culture from family and transmits it to succeeding generations. That is why family is considered as centre of culture.

Family problems

- ▶ Disintegration of family
- ▶ Parental absenteeism
- ▶ Economic difficulties
- ▶ Absence of family goals and deteriorating values
- ▶ Rising incidence of early sexual involvement and teenage pregnancies
- ▶ Strong negative influence of media on the family

Family cycle

- ▶ A lifecycle is a series of stages families go through as the structure of the family changes.
- ▶ However, not every family follows the life cycle in order or description because each family is unique.

1) BEGINNING- Marriage, adjust as a couple

Separation from parents

Learn to work together and make decisions together

2) EXPANDING- 1 or more children, adjust to being a parent Less time for couple.

3) PARENTING/DEVELOPING

- focus on rearing from infant , teenage years
- Reorganize family around school-age children
- Parents recognize individual needs of each child

4) LAUNCHING-

- help children move out
- Children leave home for college, careers, & marriage
- Parents start to relate to son/daughter as adults

5) EMPTY NEST

- Children are all gone from home
- Become grandparents
- Prepare for retirement

6) RETIREMENT-

- Enjoy leisure time, adjust to aging
- Focus on friendships, new interests, and hobbies

Importance of interdependence of family members

- ▶ Interdependence means simply two or more people working together on a common activity or toward a common goal.
- ▶ Examples of interdependent behaviour among family members include.
eg. Helping one another prepare family meals.
- ▶ As parents, it was their job to take care of their children, and as their children grew up, it became the children's job to care for their parents.
- ▶ It was expected of the younger generations to take care of the older generation in their old age.
- ▶ Even if for some reason the children moved out, whether it be for marriage, education, job, moving to home, the children were expected to provide money for their parents.

**THANK
YOU**

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The text 'THANK YOU' is centered in a bold, dark grey font against the white background.

MARRIAGE

Name of teacher :

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage is one of the universal social institution. It is established by the human society to control and regulate the sex life of human. It is closely connected with the institution of family.

DEFINITION :

August ,1998,

Marriage as a special contract of permanent union between a man and a woman entered into in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and the family life.”

Malinowski –

“Marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children”.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIAGE

- ▶ Marriage is a universal social institution.
- ▶ Marriage is a permanent bond between husband and wife.
- ▶ It is designed to fulfil the social, psychological, biological and religious aims.
- ▶ Marriage is a specific relationship between two individuals of opposite sex and based on mutual rights and obligations.
- ▶ Marriage requires social approval.
- ▶ The relationship between men and women must have social approval. Without which marriage is not valid.
- ▶ Marriage establishes family.
- ▶ Family helps in providing facilities for the procreation and upbringing of children.

- ▶ Marriage is always associated with some civil and religious ceremony.
- ▶ This social and religious ceremony provides validity to marriage.
- ▶ Though modern marriage performed in courts still it requires certain religious or customary practices.
- ▶ Marriage regulates sex relationship according to prescribed customs and laws.
- ▶ Marriage has certain symbols like ring, vermilion, special cloths, special sign before the house etc

TYPES OF MARRIAGE

▶ **Monogamy-**

Marriage of one man with one woman.

▶ **Polygamy or plural marriages-**

refers to the marriage of more than one mate at a given time. It has three forms.

Three forms of Polygamy Marriage

▶ **Polygyny-** one husband and more than two wives.

▶ **Polyandry-** one wife and two or more husbands.

▶ **Group Marriage-** marriage of several man to several women.

Monogamy-

Marriage of one man one man with one woman.



Polygamy or plural marriages-

Refers to the marriage of more than one mate at a given time.



Polygyny- one husband and more than two wives.



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Changes & legislation on family and marriage in India – Marriage acts.

- ❖ The prevention of Sati Act 1829.
- ❖ The Hindu widow Remarriage Act 1856.
- ❖ The Civil (or special) Marriage Act 1872.
- ❖ The Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
- ❖ The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
- ❖ The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929.
- ❖ The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956.
- ❖ Medical Terminal of Pregnancy Act 1971.
- ❖ Family Court Act 1984.

Functions of Marriage

- ▶ Regulation sex life and sex relations of the individual.
- ▶ Establishes family formation.
- ▶ Marriage insists the couple to establish family by procreation.
- ▶ Provides economic co-operation.
- ▶ Marriage develops intense love and affection towards each other.
- ▶ Its help intellectual co-operation among them.
- ▶ Minimizes the social distance between groups.

Marriage and Family Problems in India

- ▶ Present lower status of women:
- ▶ The Indian family system says that Indian women do not enjoy equal rights with men in the social, political, religious and economic fields.
- ▶ Before marriage a woman depends on her father, after marriage on her husband, and in old age on her sons.
- ▶ She never has an independent living according to her own dislikes.
- ▶ Dowry system:
- ▶ Its considered regarding marriage problems in India is the commercial aspects of the marriage.
- ▶ The father of girls commits suicide because he has not been able to manage for the dowry demanded by the parents of the boy .
- ▶ Sometimes the girl herself commits suicide on that account.

**THANK
YOU.**