

FAMILY

Introduction

- Famulus – Latin – servant
- Group of members connected by marriage or descent
- Group of people organized on basis of natural bond – Love and affection

- Fundamental social unit
- Primary group in society
- Fulfil the functions
 - Procreation
 - Socializing children
 - Transmit culture

Definition

- Biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children

Characteristics

- Living together of male, female and their children
- Form of marriage or other institutional arrangement with mating relationship
- Blood relationship among members
- Common habitation
- Limited members
- Permanent or temporary in nature

- Every member has duties, responsibilities and obligations
- Controls activities of members in society
- Family is guarded by legal regulations and social taboos

Importance

- First institution in history of man
- Primary group
 - Fundamental unit of society
 - Face to face contact
 - Intimate relationship
 - Meets total needs of an individual
- Maintains social organization
- Develops characters of individuals

- Enduring association of parents and children
- Socialization of children and teaching accepted way of behaviour
- Child can express freely
- Acquires sincerity, honesty, sympathy, self esteem
- Child's first school is Home

Functions

- Fulfills biological function – procreation
- Control and regulation of sex relationship
- Provision of food, housing and clothing
- Psychological functions
- Educational functions – first school
- Protective functions
- Recreational functions
- Religious functions

- Maintains status – values of family
- Cultural functions
- Social function
- Essential
 - Procreation, rearing of child, provide home
- Non essential
 - Economic, Educational, Recreational

Types of Family

- Basis of authority
 - Patriarchal family
 - Matriarchal family
- Basis of residence
 - Patrilocal family
 - Matrilocal family

Types of Family

- Basis of ancestry
 - Patrilineal family
 - Matrilineal family
- Basis of marriage
 - Monogamous family
 - Polygamy family
 - Polyandrous family

Types of family

- Based on dominance
 - Nuclear family
 - Husband, wife and children
 - Joint family
 - Couple and their children's family
 - Extended family
 - Husband, wife, children and other dependents like sister, brother
 - Consanguineous family
 - Blood related members marry each other

NUCLEAR FAMILY

- Universal social phenomenon
- Consists Husband, Wife and Immature children
- A unit apart from the rest of society
- All modern urban industrial society

Types of Nuclear family

- Family of orientation
 - Independent in all
- Family of procreation
 - Part of extended family

Important trends

- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Democratic ideals
- Decline of Mores and religious belief and spread of secular belief
- Spirit of Individualism
- Romanticism

- Economic independence of women
- Emancipation of women
- Decline in birth rate
- Divorce
- Parent youth conflict

Problems of Modern family

- Lack of trust
- Unstability
- Change the relationship between man and woman
- Economic imbalance
- Sex laxity
- Sex heterogenicity

- Decline of religious control
- Decline of family control
- Decline morale
- Divorce
- Impact of western lifestyle

Disorganization of Nuclear family

- Lack of security
- Lack of marital bond
- Conflict between parent and children
- Lack of family unity
- Decrease in family control

Changes in Nuclear family

- Consumption unit rather than productive center
- Urbanization limiting numbers in family
- Reduction in economic function – taken by banks and other institutions
- Safety and security – baby sitting, creches
- Education function – by kinder garden schools

- Recreation function – TV, computer, Radio etc
- Older generation is feeling lost
- Inter personal conflicts are increased
- Economic function of women increased
- Emancipation of women
- Self selection of spouse

JOINT FAMILY

- Three or more generations live together
- Collection of more than one primary family, basis of closed ties, common residence and patrilineal descent
- Live under one roof
- Eat from one kitchen
- Hold property common

Characteristics

- Large in size
- Social security, leisure and recreation
- Cooperative organization
- Productive unity
- Mutual right and responsibilities
- Authority head of family
- Self sufficiency

Advantages

- Economic progress
- Protection of members
- Division of labour
- Mean of recreation
- Avoids fragmentation of property
- Stable, durable relationship

Disadvantages

- Hinders development of personality
- Encourages strike
- Low status for women
- Promotes laziness
- Lack of privacy
- Limits social mobility
- Rigidity of customs

Factors for disintegration

- Lack of understanding, cooperation
- Industrialization, urbanization
- Employment
- Extension of communication and transport
- Decline of village trades
- Influence of technology

Impact of sickness on family

- Economic burden
- Disturbance in family routine activities
- Leisure time affected
- Altered family relationship
- Disruptive and disintegrative effects

FAMILY PLANNING

- A way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily upon the basis of knowledge, attitudes and responsible decisions by individuals and couples in order to promote the health and welfare of the family group and thus contribute effectively to the overall social development of a country

Objectives

- To avoid unwanted birth
- To bring about wanted birth
- To regulate interval between pregnancies
- To control time of birth in relation to age of parent
- To determine the number of children in family

Scope

- Proper spacing and limitation of births
- Advice on sterility
- Education for parenthood
- Screening for Obs & Gynec conditions
- Genetic counselling
- Marriage counselling
- Premarital consultation
- Teaching home economics

Health aspects

- Women's health
- Foetal health
- Child health