FAMILY

Prepared By : Ms. Leena Ghag.
Nursing Tutor



CONTENT

- Introduction
- Define
- Characteristics Of family
- Types of family
- Family cycle
- Basic needs of family
- Functions of family
- Importance of interdependence of family member
- Family problems

INTRODUCTION

- Family is a small social group.
- It is one of the most important primary group.
- Family is considered as an association of husband and wife with or without children.
- The family members are having relationship with one another.
- Family exists in every society and it is found in all parts of human society.

DEFINITION

" Family is a biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children".

- **Elliot and Mernill**

"Family is a system of relationships existing between parents and children".

- **Clare**

CHARACTERISTICS

1. Mating relationship



- Family is formed when the mating relationship between man and woman.
- This relationship can be for a shorter period or a life long period.
- When differences occurred in opinions it can result in break up which leads to disintegration of family.

2. Satisfy economic needs.

- The head of the family takes the responsibility to meet all requirements of family.
- Nowadays men and women both are taking responsibility to bear the burden of family.



3. Common place for leaving

- All members of family lives in a home which is a common place.
- Some of tasks such as child bearing and child rearing cannot be performed without having a common dwelling.



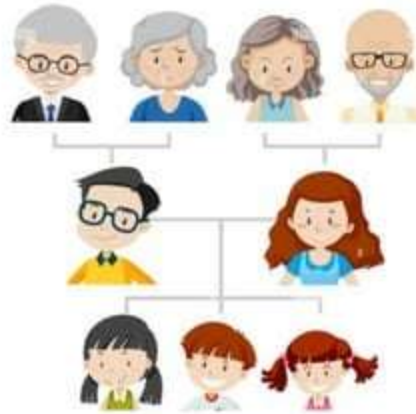
4. Form of marriage

- Marriage is the ritual which is performed in order to establish family.
- Society does not permit to establish the mating relationship without marriage.



5. Known by name

- There is a system of reckoning descent which may be through either male or female line and every family is known by a name.



6. Rearing and caring of child

- The family members i.e. father, mother, grand mother rear and care for children.
- They take all the stress and tension for caring the children



7. Protection

- Family provide protective services to it's member by which they feel secure in home.



8. Satisfaction of sexual needs

- The satisfaction of sex instinct makes for normal personality.
- Satisfaction of sex instinct brings the desire for life long partnership among men and women.



9. Affection

- The family satisfy the needs of affection of it's members.
- Mans fatigue is relieved off when he return back to his home after the hard coil of he day.
- Family performs various functions which helps in moulding behavior of an individual by education.
- Other various functions of family.

➢Reproduction

➢ Regulation of sexual behavior.

FUNCTIONS OF FAMILY

- Regulating on mating relationship
- Rearing and caring of child
- Protection
- Satisfaction of sexual needs
- Affection

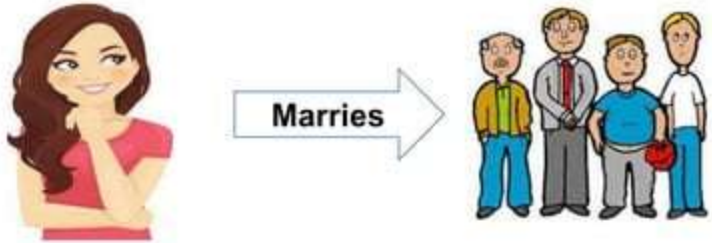
- Care and education of children's
- Socialization of young ones
- Co-operation and decision of work
- Economic function
- Protection to family members
- Health maintenance
- Provision of a home
- School of civic virtues

TYPES OF FAMILY

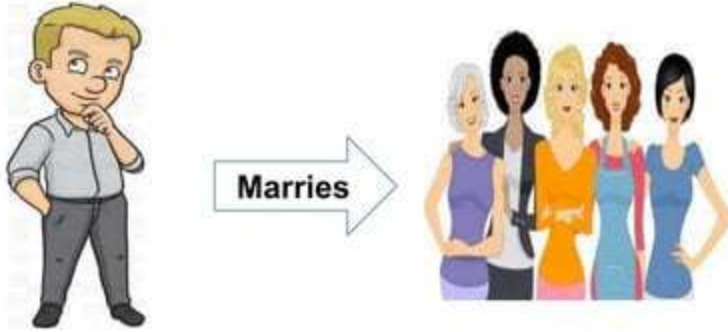
1. On the basis of marriage

- Polyandrous family
- Polygamous family
- Monogamous family

- **Polyandrous family :** This is a type of marriage where one woman married many men and lives with all of them or with each other or them alternately.



- **Polygamous family :** The family formed where one man marries many women at one time. E.g., in ancient times, kings marry many women at a one time.



- **Monogamous family :** This type of family is prevailing all over world. In this one man marry one women.



2. On the basis of nature of residence

- **Family of matrilocal residence :** In this type of family, husband goes to live in house of his wife.

- **Family of patrilocal residence :** This system of family seen in many parts of India. In such type of family wife goes and lives in the house of her husband.

3. On the basis of ancestry or descent

- **Matrilineal family**

➢Ancestry continues through mother.

➢Mother is believed to be the ancestors of family.

➢Rights of each member depend on the relation to mother.

- **Patrilineal family**

➢this type of family is prevailing in most part of India.

➢Ancestry continues through the father.

4. On the basis of Nature of relations among family members

- **Conjugal family :** It consists of adult members among their exist sexual relationships.

- **Consanguineous family :** It consists of members among whom there exists blood relationship brother and sister, father and son etc.

4. Based on Authority

- **Patriarchal :** Male dominant, female subordinate.
- **Matriarchal :** Female dominant, male subordinate.

D/B Joint Family and Nuclear Family

	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
Description	A type of extended family composed of parents, their children, and the children's spouses and offspring in one household.	A social unit composed of two parents and one or more children.
Qualities	Joint Family is mostly helpful in developing good qualities of the individual.	In a nuclear family, it is not necessary that parents can't develop good qualities in their children, but yes, it is true that this becomes difficult at times.
Emotion	The primary emotion is a general affectionate bond between two generations and within the members of the generations.	Nuclear family is mainly based upon the emotion of parental love and sibling connection and hence the structural functionalism (mechanism of relationships) is fairly straightforward.
Freedom	Joint families have less freedom.	Nuclear families have more freedom.
Financial needs	Joint family has less financial needs.	Nuclear family has more financial needs.
Youngsters prefer	Youngsters who prefer social life with better support system prefer joint families.	Youngsters prefer freedom and less restriction choose nuclear family.
Quarrels	Joint families have more quarrels.	Nuclear families have fewer quarrels.

BASIC NEEDS OF A FAMILY

Family can be explained in a complex of human desires and conscious needs which finds fulfillment in the family. As soon as man felt these needs, the family emerge to satisfy them.

- **Need for reproduction :** parents feel the need and desire to transmit the name and property to their children and also seek support and assistance in old age. This inspires them to have offspring's for the self preservation of mankind.

- **Sexual satisfaction**

- **Economic needs :** it leads man and woman to combine into a family. Woman fulfills functions within household and man undertake outside functions.

- **Emotional needs :** Family established to fulfill the needs of sharing life's joys & sorrow to get love and affection, tenderness and devotion.

- **Other needs**

- Physical needs
- Social needs
- Intellectual needs
- Spiritual needs
- Creative needs

FAMILY PROBLEMS

1. Unequal status of woman in Indian society

- In India woman does not enjoy equal status or rights with men in social, political, religious & economic fields.
- Right after the birth women is dependent on one or other.
- She cant live independently according to her own likes and dislikes.
- She from cradle to the grave has to bear degradation and insult.

- In ancient India women enjoyed a high place & religious ceremony in the family were considered complete only on participation of her, she was called as the goddess of the family.

- In ancient India were satipratha, purdah system are major family and marriage problem.

- The society thinks that women has hardly any opportunities, freedom or chances of development & self expression.

2. Dowry system

- It is a major problem in India.
- It causes social crimes such as theft, domestic violence to arrange dowry.
- It is considered as a commercial aspect of marriage.



3. Other problems

- Infidelity
- Changing gender role
- Mental stress
- Divorce due to westernization
- Social crimes
- Legal disputes related to property

ACTIONS

• Reform movement

Social reformers started the movements to put end of some inhuman practices.

These reformers are :

- ❖ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ❖ Nataranjan
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi

- **Some acts were started to remove most of the disabilities by reformers such as :**

➢ Hindu Marriage Act , 1955

➢ Dowry Prohibition Act, 1985

➢ Hindu Succession Act, 1956

➢ Commission of Sati Act, 1987

• Other activities

- ❖ All India Women Conferences help to improve conditions of women.
- ❖ Department of women and child development in India executed programs for women.
- ❖ Voluntary agencies helps to improve the status of women in family & society.


THANK
YOU