

# SOCIAL INSTITUTION ABOUT FAMILY

## **MODULE 1**

# FAMILY

- FAMILY is the basic social institution and the primary group in society. According to Murdok, family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. According to Burges and Locke, family is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption, constituting a single household, interacting and communicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister, and creating and maintaining a common culture.
- According to Murray and Zentner (1997) is a social system and primary reference group made up of two or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage or adoption or who are living together by arrangement over a period of time.

# CHARACTERISTICS

- The family as a social group is universal and is significant element in man's social life.
- It is the first social group to which the individual is exposed
- Family contact and relationships are repetitive and continuous.
- The family is very close and intimate group. It is setting of the most intense emotional experiences during the life time of the individual.
- Family affects the individual social values, disposition and outlook in life.
- The family has the unique position of serving as a link between the individual and the larger society.

# SOME FUNCTIONS

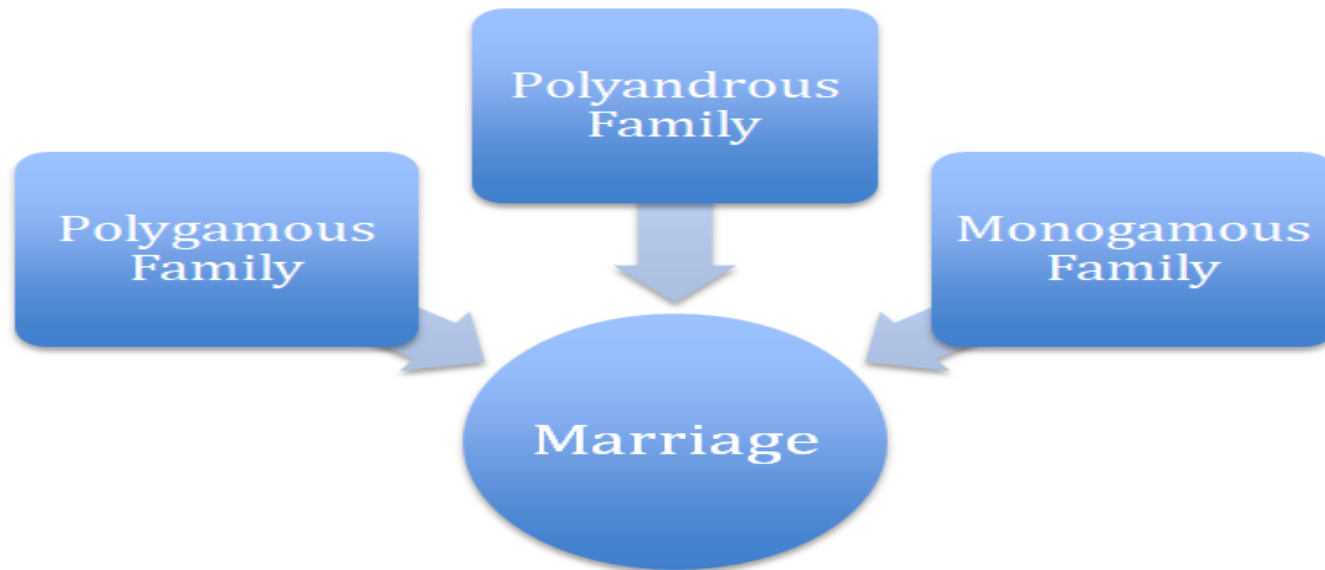
- Functions of Family Regulates sexual behavior and reproduction
- Biological maintenance function Socialization function
- Provide legitimate children with a status Social control function
- Economic function ,Educational, recreational, religious and political functions etc.

# TYPES

- The family is the most important primary group in a society. It is the simplest and the most elementary form of society. The family as an institution is universal. It is the most permanent and the most pervasive of all social institutions. In case of the west family is defined as an economic and social unit. In case of India, China and Japan family is a cultural religious unit.
- Sociologists have spoken of different forms or types of family. Different sociologists have different ways to type the family.

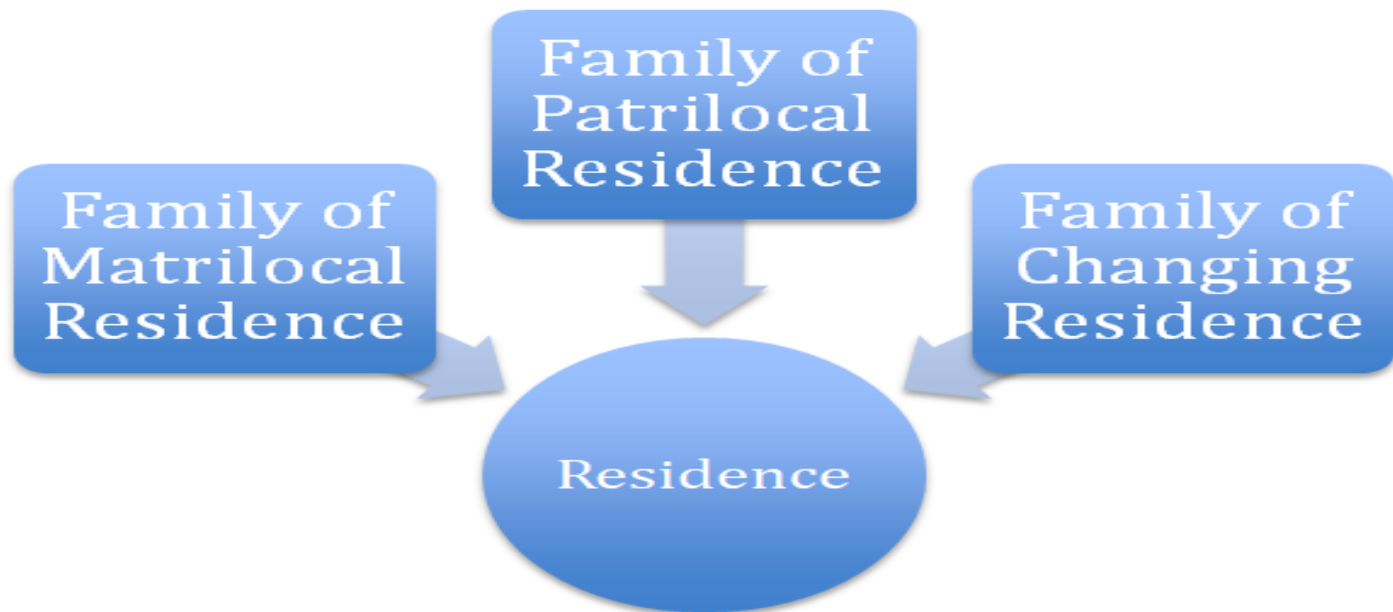
# TYPES?

- **Types of Family in Sociology**
- **On the basis of marriage** family has been classified into three major types:



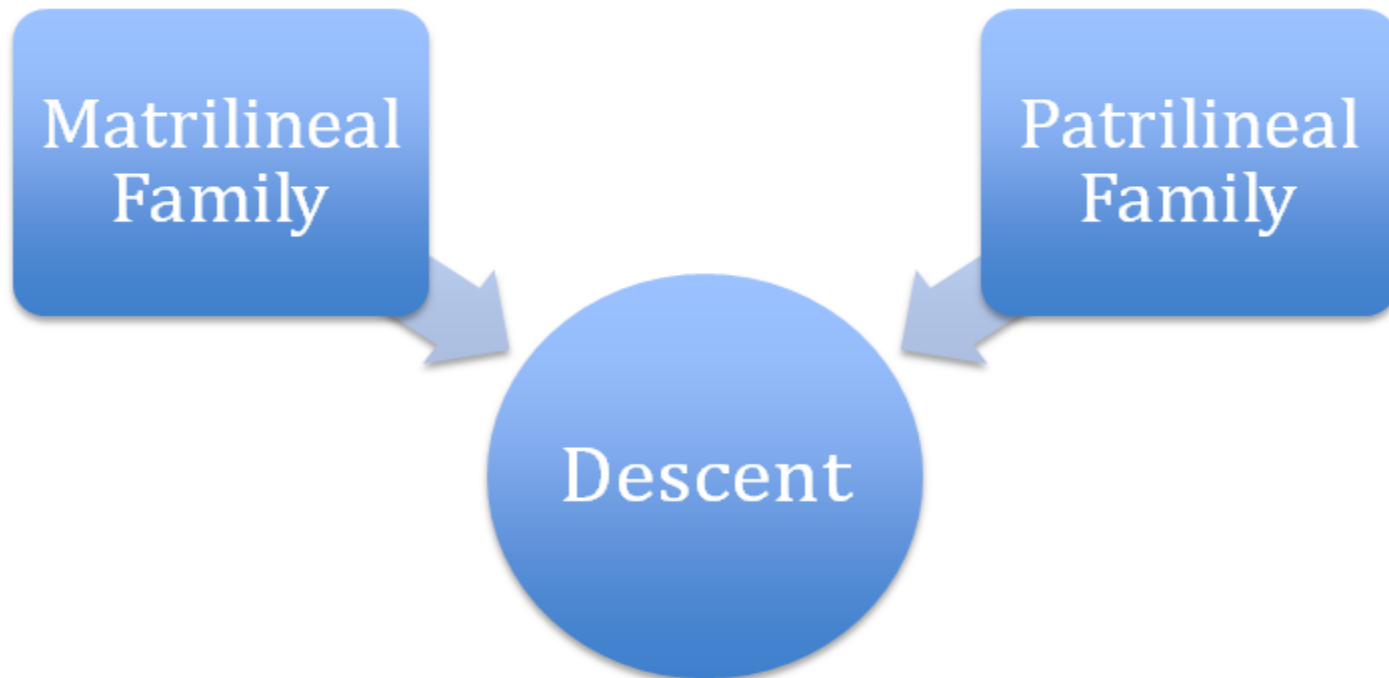
# OTHER TYPES?

- On the **basis of nature of the residence** family can be classified into three main types:



# TYPES?

- On the **basis of ancestry or descent** family can be classified into two main types:





# WHAT IS NUCLEAR FAMILY?

- The individual nuclear family is a universal social phenomenon. It can be defined as a small group composed of husband and wife and children that constitute a unit apart from the rest of the community. The nuclear family is a characteristic of all the modern industrial societies in which a high degree of structural and functional specialization exists. The nuclear family comprises a cohabiting man and woman who maintain a socially approved sexual relationship and have at least one child. The traditional nuclear family is a nuclear family in which the wife works in the home without pay while the husband works outside the home for money. This makes him the primary provider and ultimate authority according to Popenoe.

# WHAT IS NUCLEAR FAMILY?

- According to Lowie it does not matter whether marital relations are permanent or temporary; whether there is polygyny or polyandry the one fact stands out beyond all others that everywhere the husband, wife and immature children constitute a unit apart from the remainder of the community. T.B.Bottomore states that the universality of the nuclear family can be accounted for by the important functions that it has been performing. The nuclear family has been performing the sexual, the economic, the reproductive and the educational functions. The indispensability of these and few other functions has contributed to its universality. A major factor in maintaining the nuclear family is economic cooperation based upon the division of labor between the sexes. The structure of the nuclear family is not same everywhere.