

FAMILY MODULE - 1

Dr.Saroj Arya

Former Associate Professor & HOD

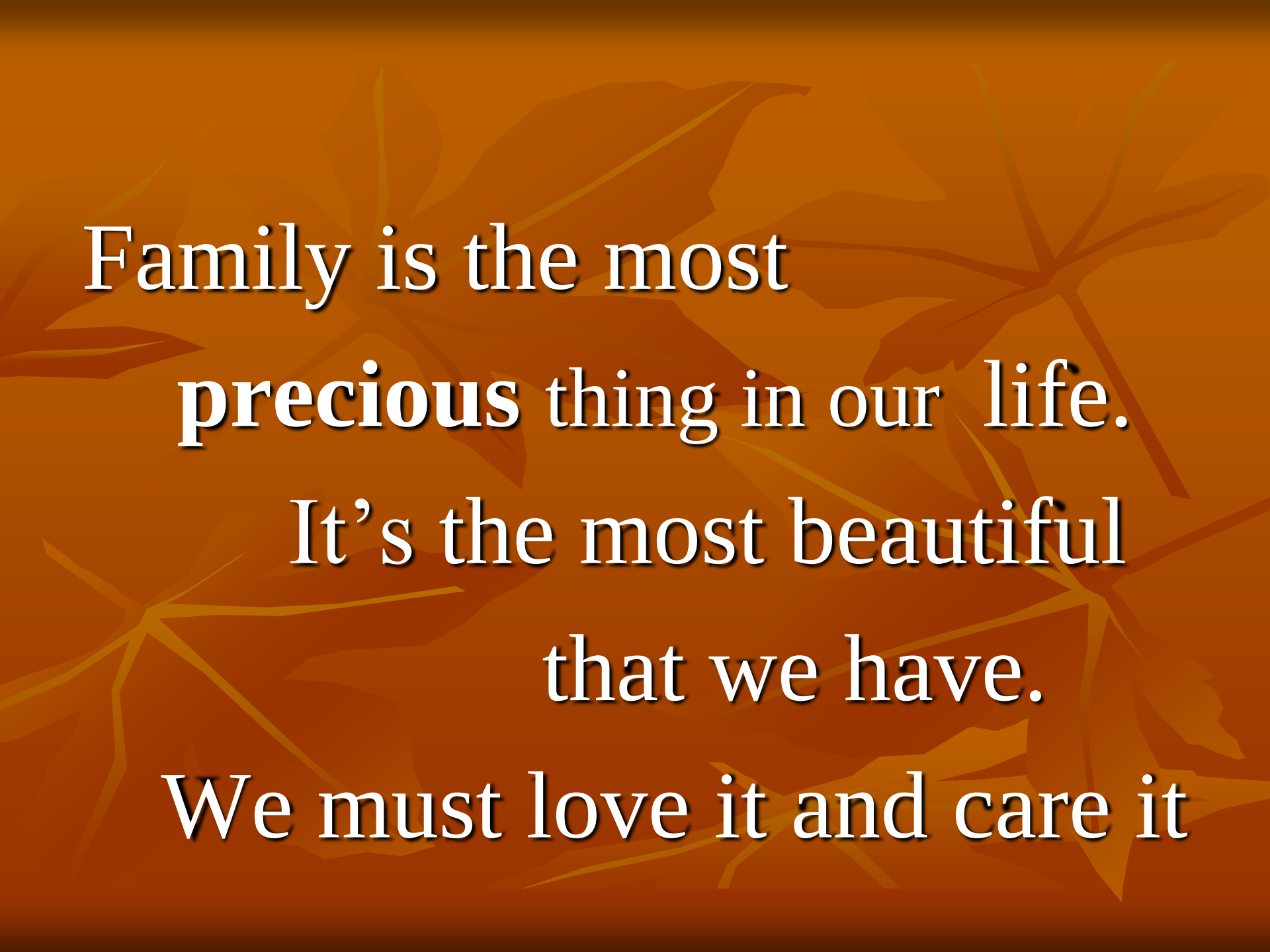
Dept. of Rehabilitation Psychology

**National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons
with Intellectual Disabilities**

Professor Emeritus in Clinical Psychology

Institute of Mental Health

**Sweekar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences,
Secunderabad**

The background of the slide is a warm, orange-brown color with faint, stylized outlines of autumn leaves scattered across it. The text is centered and reads:

Family is the most
precious thing in our life.

It's the most beautiful
that we have.

We must love it and care it



**Families are the compass
that guide us,
They are the inspiration
to reach great heights,
and our comfort when we occasionally falter.
(Brad Henry)**

FAMILY

- Family is the basic institution in the society.
- The individuals and family go hand in hand.
- Individuals are ‘all - in - one’,

Family is ‘one - in - all’

The family is an ever changing, flowing dynamic entity.

In today's scenario, family pattern and structure are rapidly changing all over the world.

What is a Family ?

- Family is a group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption who share primary responsibility for reproduction and caring of members of society.
- Family is the universal institution present in all cultures.
- Family plays a conspicuous role in development and wellbeing of its members, society and nations as a whole.

Definition of Family

- The term 'Family' had been defined by Murdock as a "Social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction".
- “ A family is a group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit”.

Modern Definition of Family

- "A family might be of two or more parents of any gender, married or not. The children may have been born to one of the parents, both parents, or adopted."

Modern Families are :

- Families are multi-generational
- Parental diversity is the new norm
- Biology does not matter to family
- Families are more colorful

Indian Family System

- A developing nation, caught between the impact of recent science and technological advancement, on the one hand, and a diversified culture bond by tradition on the other, Indian family's transition is challenging.
- In contemporary Indian society, the family institution continues to play a central role in the fabric of Indian society.
- The family has indeed contributed to the stability to Indian society and culture.

Family according to Indian Constitution

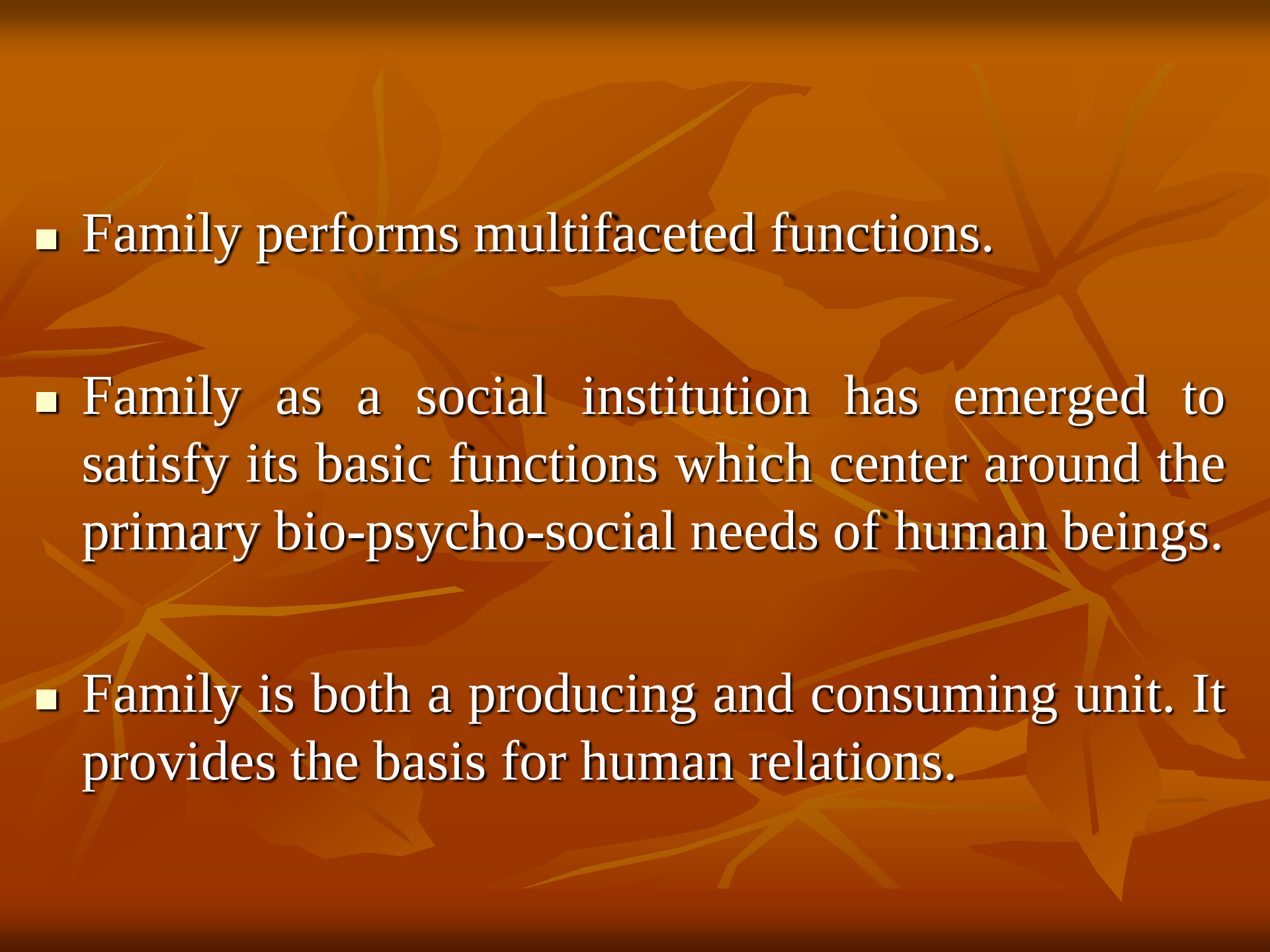
- India has distinct personal laws for families belonging to different religions and cultures.
- Each community has its own personal laws of family practices such as marriage and divorce, adoption, maintenance, guardianship and custody of children, and inheritance and succession.

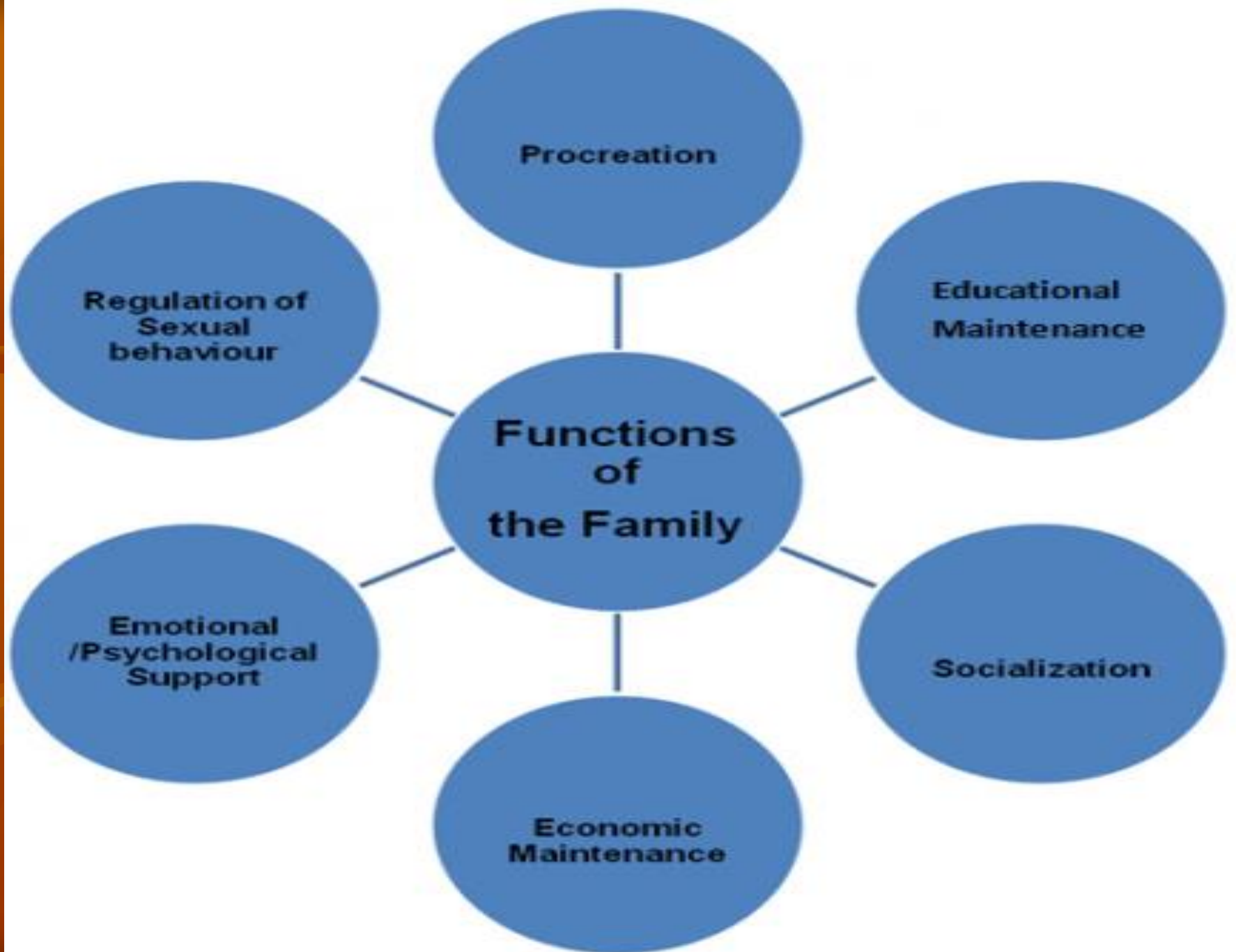


UNITY IN DIVERSITY



FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY

- 
- Family performs multifaceted functions.
 - Family as a social institution has emerged to satisfy its basic functions which center around the primary bio-psycho-social needs of human beings.
 - Family is both a producing and consuming unit. It provides the basis for human relations.



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



Socialization

- ✓ The process by which children learn to become human and adopt certain behavior.
- ✓ Children learn from what they see and experience in their developing years.



Patterns of Interactions

- ✓ Studies also show that children that have been deprived of close family relationships which lead to emotional problems as adults.
- ✓ This forms a cycle as these adults may have trouble meeting the emotional needs of their future families



Emotional Support

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



Economic Function

- ✓ Families are the means whereby children are supplied with the necessities – food, shelter and clothing.
- ✓ In the past, children were needed to work on farms and help provide for the family at an early age.



Reproductive Function

- ✓ In order for a society to continue to exist it must replace those people that die.
- ✓ The family is responsible for raising children to become contributing members of society.



Recreational Function

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



Religious Function

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



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.



Health Related Function

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



A functional family is one in which family members:

- ☐ fulfill their agreed upon roles and responsibilities;
- ☐ treat each other with respect and affection; and
- ☐ meet each other's needs.



Family Dysfunction

- ✓ When families fail to provide any of the necessary element of these functions, over time or repeatedly, they are considered to be *dysfunctional*.



Family Roles

- **Inherited** –some roles are inherited-like **daughter** because you are a girl, **sibling** because you are 2nd born
- **Assigned** –parents can assign a role like **babysitter** to the oldest child
- **Chosen**-some roles are chosen-like **family cook**

Essential Roles for Effective Family Functioning

- **Provision of Resources**
- **Nurturance and Support**
- **Life Skills Development**
- **Sexual Gratification of Marital Partners**
- **Management of the Family System**

Family Diversity

- **Family diversity** refers to a broad range of characteristics or dimensions on which families vary.
- There are a multitude of different family types that function effectively.
- Family structure has changed dramatically over the last 50 years.
- Several variations in family have been created.

Unity in Diversity

- India is a land full of diversity. There are people having different religions, cultures, language, class, ethnic background all living in the country.
- Though diverse in various ways, *unity in diversity* is the hallmark of our country which binds us together.
- Diversity can also be seen in the family system of our country.

Various Forms of Family Diversity

- Cultural Diversity – Difference in lifestyles between families of different ethnic origins.
- Socio Economic Diversity - In India families vary according to social class, like upper, middle & lower class.
- Ethnic Diversity – Traditionally people were divided into two groups namely Aryans and Dravidians.

Types of Family

Nuclear Family

- The nuclear family consists of a married couple and their unmarried children living together
- Nuclear families have steadily decreased over the last 30 years.

JOINT FAMILY



SHARING LAUGHTER AND TEARS TOGETHER

Extended Family

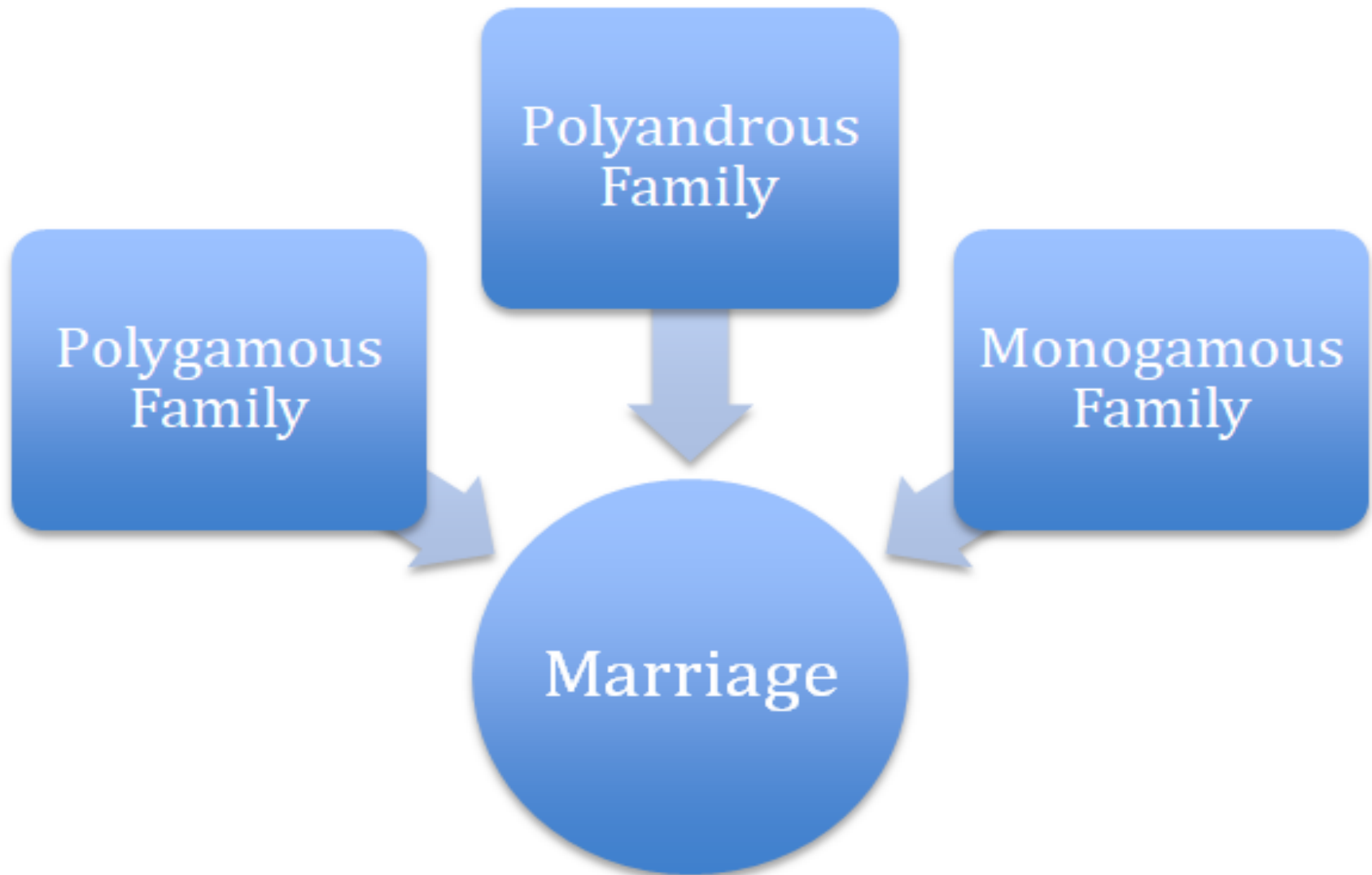


- An *extended family* is a family in which relatives such as grandparents, aunts, or uncles live in the same home as parents and their children.
- Extended families provide greater emotional and financial support.

Childless Family



Family Types on the basis of Marriage



On the Basis of Ancestry or Descent

Matrilineal
Family

Patrilineal
Family

Descent

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graph TD; A[Matrilineal Family] --> C((Descent)); B[Patrilineal Family] --> C;
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The diagram illustrates the concept of descent based on ancestry. It features a central blue circle labeled 'Descent'. Two blue rounded rectangular boxes are positioned above the circle: 'Matrilineal Family' on the left and 'Patrilineal Family' on the right. Arrows point from each box towards the central circle, indicating that both types of family structures are based on descent.

On the **basis of the Nature of Authority**

Matriarchal
Family

Patriarchal
Family

Authority

```
graph TD; A[Matriarchal Family] --> C((Authority)); B[Patriarchal Family] --> C;
```

The diagram illustrates the relationship between family structures and authority. It features a central blue circle labeled 'Authority'. Two blue rounded rectangular boxes are positioned on either side of the circle. The box on the left is labeled 'Matriarchal Family' and the box on the right is labeled 'Patriarchal Family'. Both boxes have arrows pointing towards the central circle, indicating that both family structures are based on or lead to authority.

Emerging Trends

New family structures have emerged such as :

- **Cohabitation** - the number of couples living together or cohabitating
- **Single Parent Families** –The single parent family consists of one parent raising one or more children on his own.
- **Reconstituted Families** - Families in which children from former relationships are brought to a new family.

- **Homosexual Families** - The numbers of homosexual families where parents are either gay or lesbian is rising.
- **Grand Parents Family** – Children are raised by the grand parents as parents are not present due to parents death, addiction, abandonment or being unfit parents.



GRAND PARENT FAMILY

Location

India

Taj Mahal



twinkl

Marital Relations in Family

- Marital relations play a very important role in family functioning.
- Positive marital relations leads to functioning of the family as whole to be healthy.
- Marital disharmony disrupts the life of each member of the family particularly having devastating effect on the lives of children thereby the whole family becomes an unhappy family.

The 'Package' of Marital Roles

- Childbearing and rearing
- Care for the elderly
- The watchful gaze of the 'in-laws'
- Responsibility for educational success of children
- Heavy household task load
- Possible co-residence with parents-in-law

Gender Roles in Marriage & Family

- Throughout the 21st century, gender roles have come a long way in all spectrums.
- Focusing on marriage and families, men and women have changed their roles, duties and expectations.
- Throughout history, women have combined predominant responsibility for the household with other important economic contributions.

The 'Gender Revolutions'

Educational revolution - Women's increased access to better, longer education

Work revolution - Questioning the sole breadwinner household model and the gender division of labour that accompanied it.



Contraceptive revolution - Improvements in safety of contraception

Work and Families

Work structure and work roles have direct effect on family life.

Families perform household and income-producing work.

The quality of family life and job performance are related.

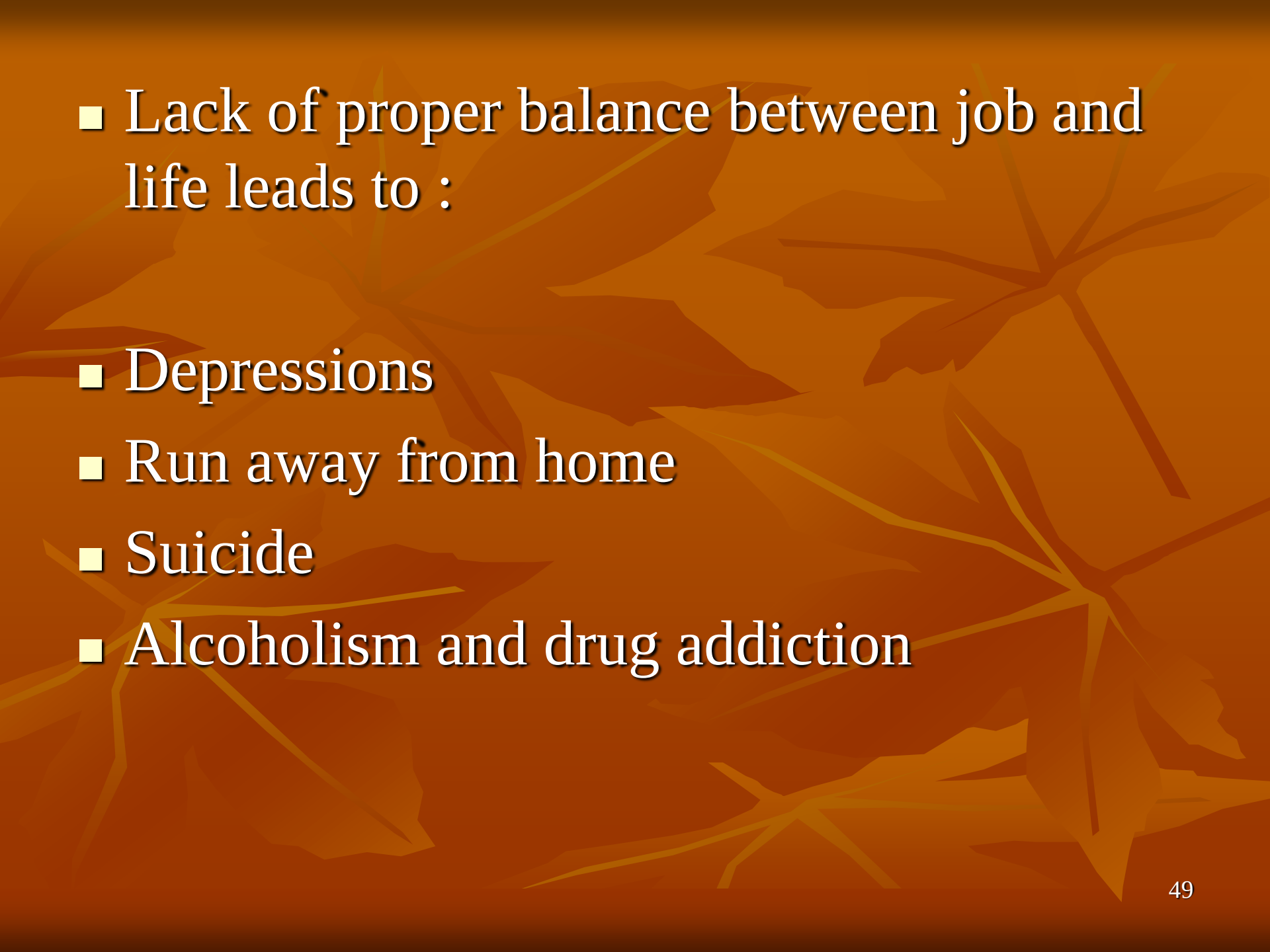
Value of Work

Work is a valuable part of life:

- Work brings purpose and order to each day
- Work provides something worthwhile to do
- Work provides income & other rewards
- Work can provide a sense of satisfaction.

Work Life Balance (WLB)



- 
- The background of the slide features a pattern of stylized autumn leaves in various shades of orange and brown, creating a textured, organic feel.
- Lack of proper balance between job and life leads to :
 - Depressions
 - Run away from home
 - Suicide
 - Alcoholism and drug addiction

Home, where the heart is.

Work place, next to home

If we can not cope between these
two important components of
life.....

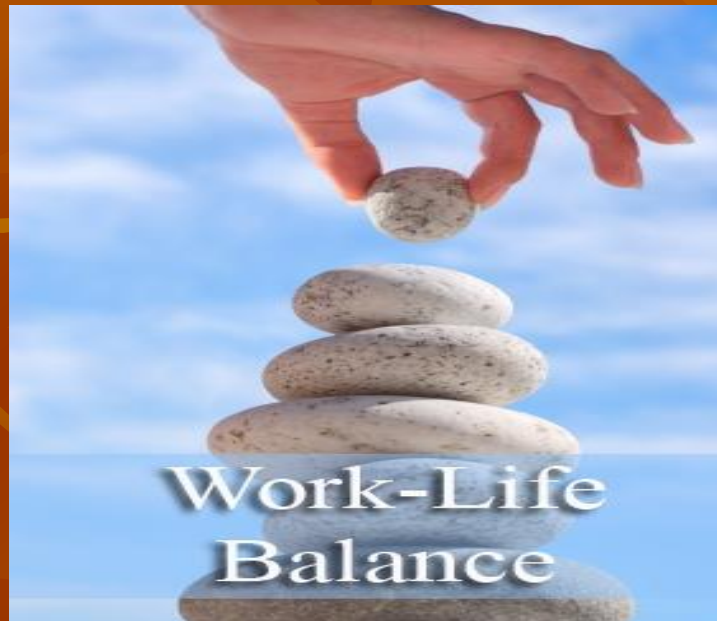
Both could be big stressors

Home would be “Hell“

Workplace would be a "war place"

**Don't try to balance work and life.
Integrate the two.**

Though there are no silver bullet solutions,



Management Skills

Managing Emotions

Managing Conflicts

Managing Time

Managing Self

Know your weakness and strength



Plan and Prepare. Update yourself with knowledge & skill

Parenting

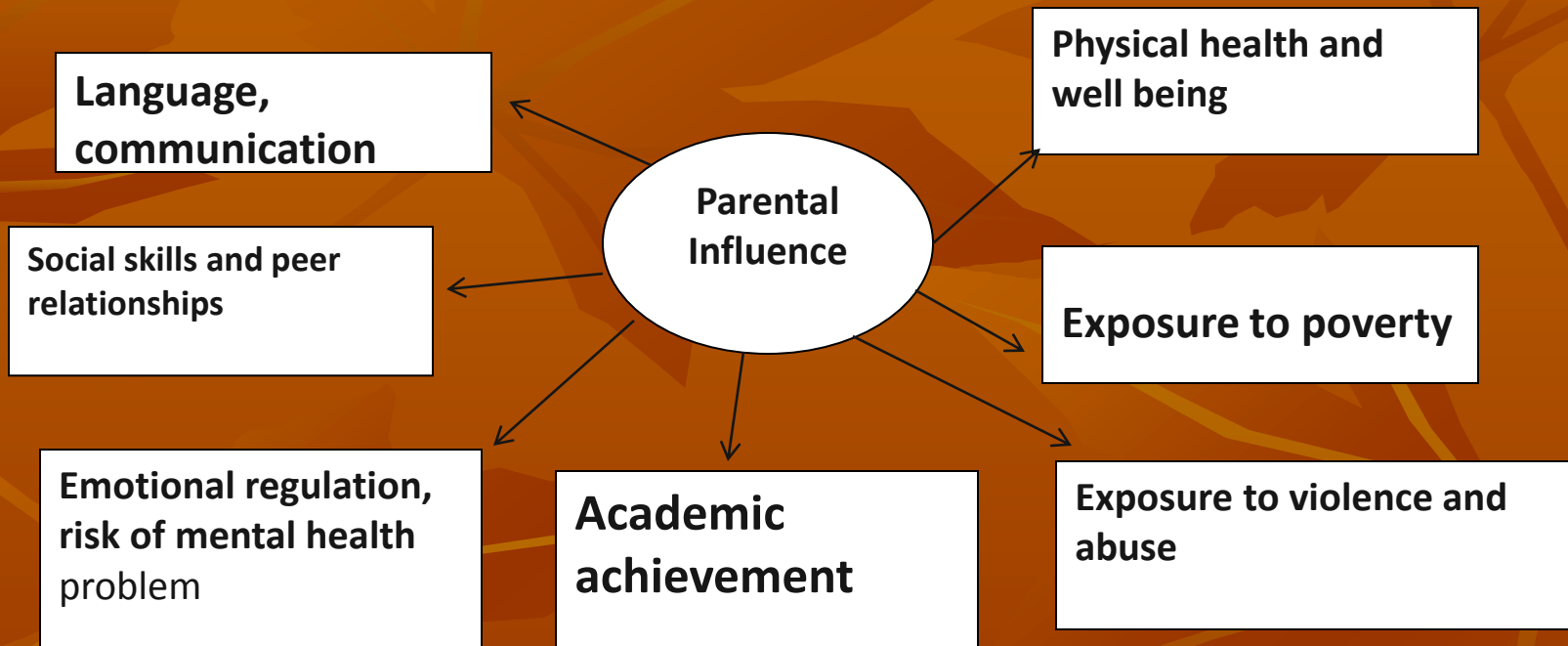
- Raising a happy, healthy child is one of the most challenging jobs a parent can have and also one of the most rewarding.
- Parenting is a crucial process of promoting and supporting physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.
- Parents are the 'world' for the child. Parents shape children by interacting with them directly. Parent-child interaction focuses on the dyadic relationship between one parent and one child.
- Father and mother play equally important role in the development of the child.
- Parents assert a direct and powerful influence on their children through the process of socialization.
- Parenting is a lifelong commitment.

Modern Parenting

- Modern Parents give too much importance to their own aspirations, dreams, ambitions, career, and also strongly believe in a complex process of parenting.
- Parenting in the modern times has become complex and challenging



Parenting



Parent child relations and Parent child communication has a pervasive impact on child's development

Parenting Styles

Authoritative

Authoritarian

Demanding

Warm & Accepting

Cold & Unaccepting

Permissive

Neglectful

Undemanding

Over dominated child is like a heated oven.

Over protected child is like a refrigerator.

Neglected child becomes delinquent & sociopathic

Positive Parenting

Preparing Our Children To Thrive :

- Seeing a child as “at potential”, rather than as “at risk”
- Preparing the child to walk the path
- Connecting before teaching and directing
- Promote learning from mistakes
- Focus more on what is right and why it is right
- Be a good Role Model
- Show your Love is unconditional



Divorce



Six Stages of Divorce

- Emotional
- Legal
- Economic
- Parental
- Social
- Psychological

Impact of Divorce on Children

- They feel abandoned.
- They feel powerless and helpless.
- They have a greater need for nurturing.
- They feel angry.
- They feel guilty; they feel the divorce is their fault.
- They think they have to “take care” of their parents.
- They worry that they will be “kicked out”
- They grieve.
- They experience conflicts of loyalty.
- They “act out” in some way.

Single Parenting

- This is a HUGE task!
- Can cause strain and tension for both parent and child
- Money is often an on-going problem
- Especially true if single parent is a woman
- Poverty rates for female single-parents is high
- Single parents need to make good use of their support systems. Exchange help and services.







Divorce &
Remarriage

Remarriage

- Remarriage can have both positive and negative effects
- Most divorced people marry again.
- Men remarry sooner than women do.
- The younger the person, the greater the chance that they will re-marry
- Most experts recommend waiting at least four years before re-marrying to heal the hurts from divorce
- 2nd marriages are most successful when partners have figured out what went wrong the first time
- Having a good working relationship with former spouse is helpful in second marriage

**You help your children most when you
work cooperatively with the other
parent to raise your children**



**By focusing on your children,
you are focusing on your family
and your future**

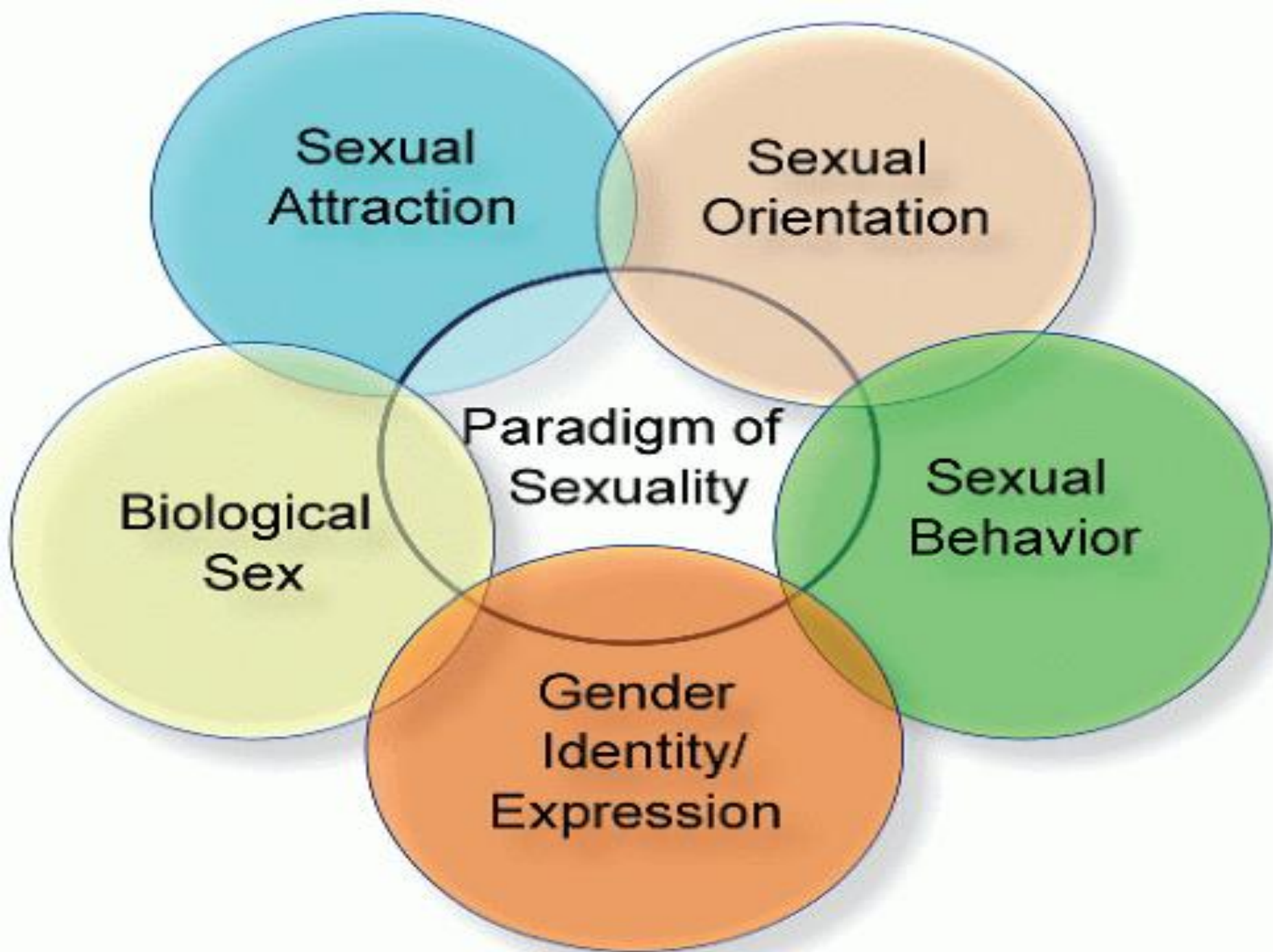


Human Sexuality

Human Sexuality

- Human Sexuality is the way in which we experience and express ourselves as sexual beings.
- Human Sexuality is the total of our physical, emotional and spiritual responses, thoughts, feelings and behaviour.
- Sexuality is an integral part of our personalities.

- Sexuality involves basic needs for human affection, touch and intimacy expressed through one's feelings, thoughts and behaviour.
- Sexuality is an omnipresent human characteristic.
- Sex and love can become turning points in life.
- Sexual attraction holds inexplicable mysticism and it can be delicious and irresistible.



Sexual Orientation

- **Sexual Orientation**
- One's erotic, romantic, and affectional attraction to the same sex, to the opposite sex, or to both
 - Formed by complicated network of factors:
 - Social, cultural, biological, economic, political

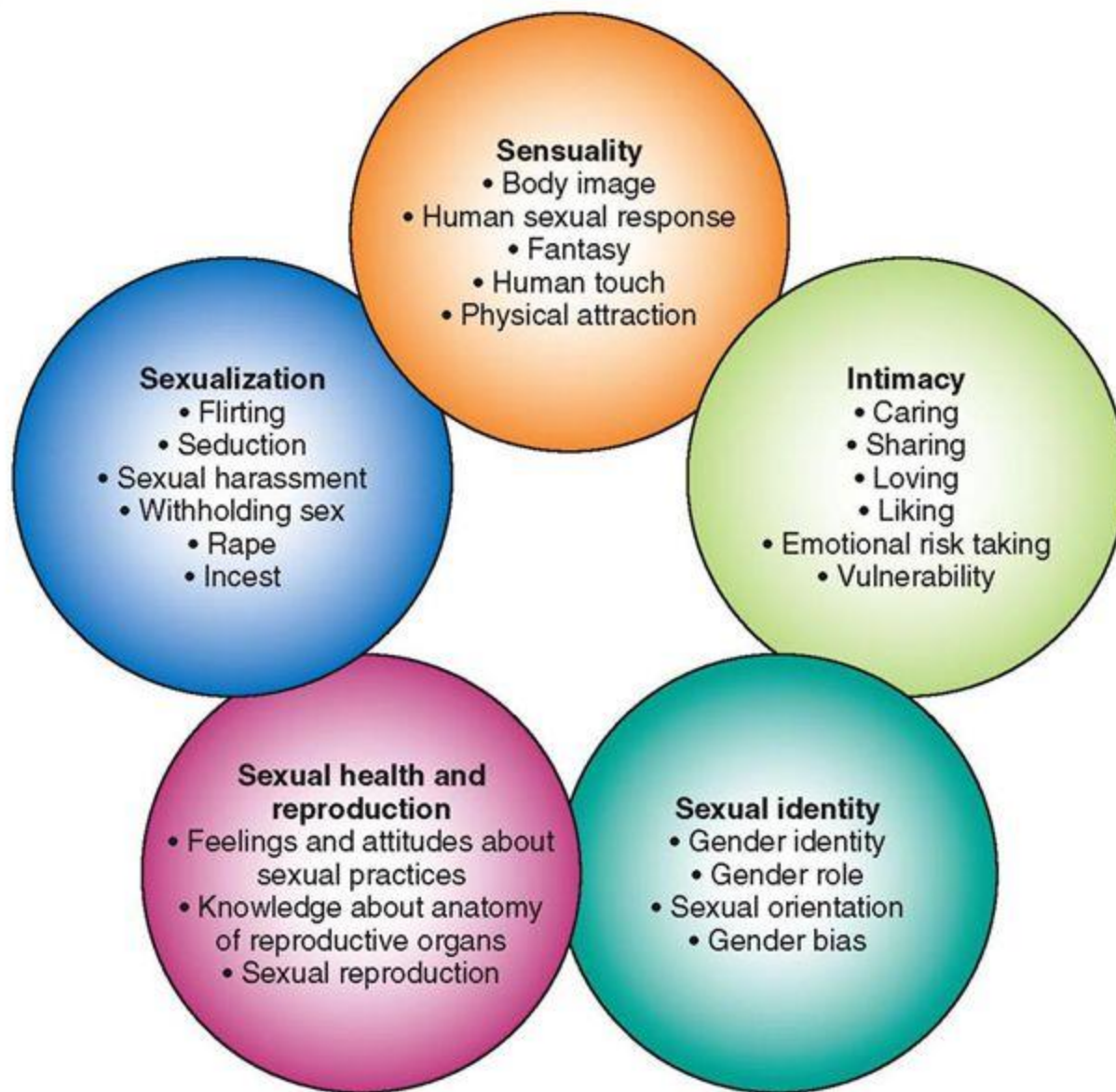
Sexual Identity

- **Sexual identity**
 - An inner sense of oneself as a sexual being, including one's identification in terms of gender and sexual orientation
- **Bisexual**
- **Asexual**
- **Homosexual**
- **Heterosexual**

Normal Sexual Behavior

- Sexual response is a true psychophysiological experience
- There is....
 - Arousal
 - Experience of tension
 - Orgasm
- Four phase response cycle in relation to stimulation
 - Phase 1: Desire
 - Phase 2: Excitement
 - Phase 3: Orgasm
 - Phase 4: Resolution

Circles of Sexuality



Perspectives of Human Sexuality

- Biological
- Psychological
- Socio-cultural factors

Biological Perspective

- Gender
- Genetics
- Reproduction
- Fertility control
- Sexual arousal and response
- Physiological cycles and changes
- Physical appearance
- The biology of human sexuality like gender, heredity, neurological & hormones responses influence sexual behaviour

Psychological Perspective

- Emotions
- Experiences
- Self-concept
- Motivation
- Expressiveness
- Learned attitudes and behaviors
- Body image

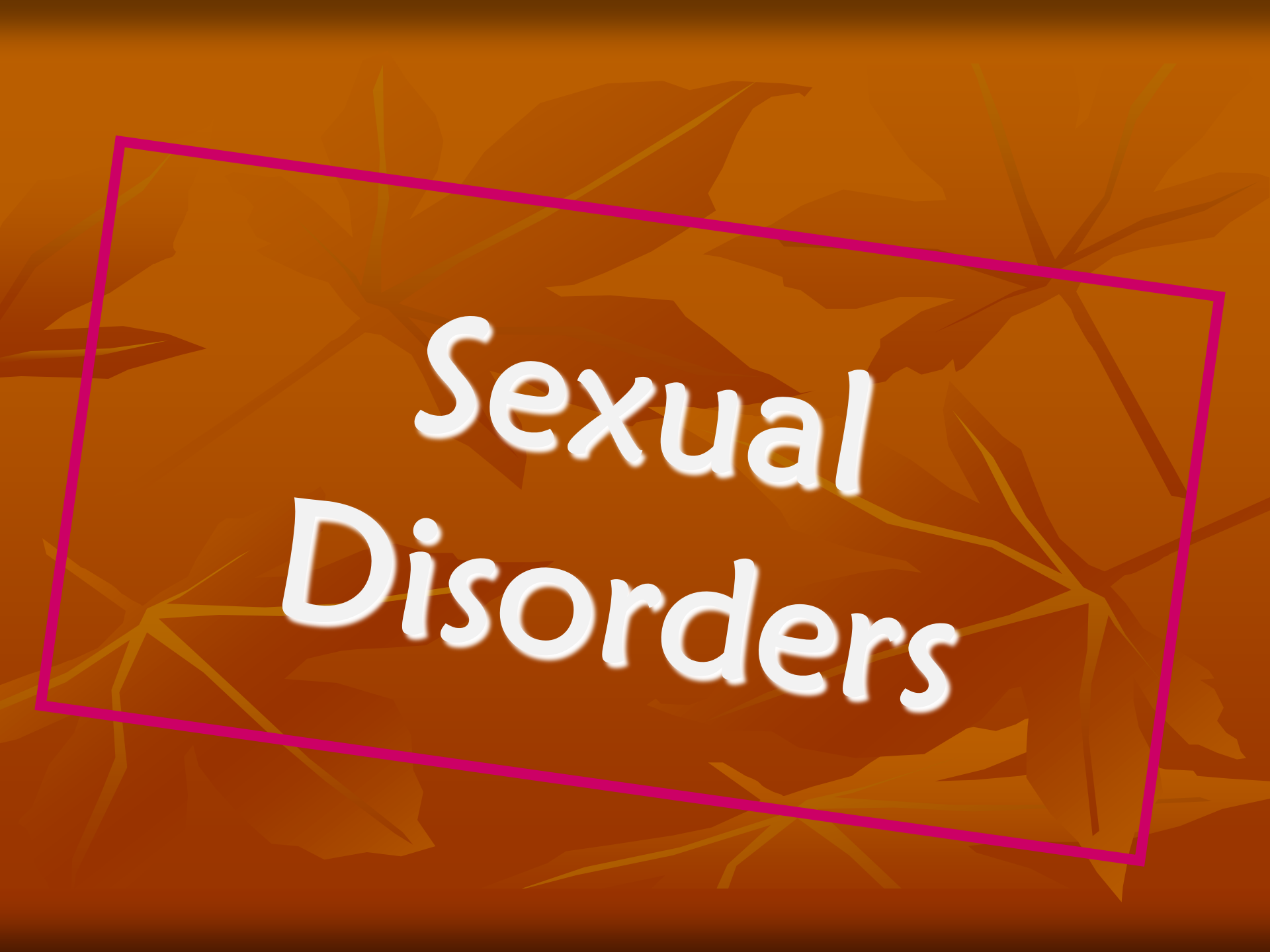
Socio-cultural Perspective

Human sexuality is a part of social life as governed by rules of sexual behavior in given culture.

- Religious influences
- Multicultural influences
- Socioeconomic influences (income, education)
- Ethical influences
- Media influences
- Political influences

Human Sexual Activities

- Heterosexuality : Heterosexuality involves two individuals of different sexes.
- Homosexuality : Same – sex sexuality involves two individuals of the same sex.
- Auto Erotic Sexuality : Autoeroticism is the practise of becoming sexually stimulated through internal stimuli.

The background of the slide features a pattern of stylized, overlapping leaves in various shades of orange and brown. A bright pink, tilted rectangular border frames the central text area.

Sexual Disorders

Sexual Disorders

- Sexual disorders or dysfunction can prevent or reduce normal sexual satisfaction.
- Many factors can cause sometimes it is temporary & passing phases or may be permanent which needs to be treated.

ATYPICAL BEHAVIOR

- sexual behaviors which are unusual or abnormal
- sexual arousal involving a preference for nongenital sexual outlets
- patterns of sexual behavior or arousal that appear problematic in the eyes of the individual or society are called *paraphilias*

PARAPHILIAS

- involve sexual arousal in response to unusual stimuli, such as children, nonconsenting persons, nonhuman objects, or pain & humiliation
- are diagnosed when sexual fantasies, urges or behaviors cause significant distress or interfere with a person's ability to function in everyday tasks

PARAPHILIAS

include:

- Fetishism
- Partialism
- Transvestism
- Exhibitionism
- Voyeurism
- Frotteurism
- Sadism
- Masochism
- Zoophilia
- Necrophilia
- Nymphomania
- Satyriasis

FETISHISM

- when sexual arousal is caused by an inanimate object

- ✓ rubber
- ✓ leather
- ✓ silk
- ✓ high-heeled shoes
- ✓ panties
- ✓ ???

PARTIALISM

- related to fetishism; exaggerated sexual arousal to a particular body part

- ✓ feet
- ✓ buttocks
- ✓ breasts
- ✓ ???

TRANSVESTISM

- when a person repeatedly cross-dresses for sexual arousal or is bothered by recurring urges to cross-dress
 - ✓ most keep it a secret
 - ✓ ranges from one garment to many
 - ✓ almost always male
 - ✓ most are married

EXHIBITIONISM

- persistent, powerful urges & sexual fantasies involving exposing one's genitals to unsuspecting strangers for sexual arousal of oneself
- ✓ “flashing”
- ✓ almost always male
- ✓ usually begins between ages 13-16
- ✓ most are not a physical threat

VOYEURISM

- strong, repetitive urges to watch unsuspecting strangers who are naked, undressing or having sex
- ✓ almost always male
- ✓ may masturbate during or after
- ✓ usually begins before age 15
- ✓ not usually violent
- ✓ many lack social & sexual skills

FROTTEURISM

- recurring, powerful urges to rub against or touch a nonconsenting person
- ✓ “mashing”
- ✓ almost always male
- ✓ buses, subways, elevators, concerts...
- ✓ many women do not realize it has occurred

OTHER DISORDERS...

SADISM

- the desire or need to inflict pain or humiliation on others for sexual arousal

MASOCHISM

- the desire or need for pain or humiliation to be inflicted on oneself for sexual arousal

TOGETHER, IT IS TERMED S&M

ZOOPHILIA

- repeated sexual urges & fantasies involving sexual contact with animals
- men → farm animals
- women → household pets

NECROPHILIA

- the desire for sexual activity with corpses

NYMPHOMANIA

- an excessive sex drive or sexual appetite in women that is insatiable

SATYRIASIS

- an excessive sex drive or sexual appetite in men that is insatiable

International Family Day

15 May



Thank You