



NEERAJ®

B.S.W.E.-4

INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

By: *Prieti Gupta*

*Question Bank cum Chapterwise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Question Papers*



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)
(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Company)

Sales Office:
1507, 1st Floor, Nai Sarak, Delhi - 6
Ph.: 011-23260329, 45704411,
23244362, 23285501
E-mail: info@neerajignoubooks.com
Website: www.neerajignoubooks.com

MRP ₹ 200/-

Published by:

NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS

Sales Office : 1507, 1st Floor, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110 006

E-mail: info@neerajignoubooks.com

Website: www.neerajignoubooks.com

Reprint Edition with Updation of Sample Question Paper Only

Typesetting by: *Competent Computers*

Printed at: *Novelty Printer*

Notes:

1. For the best & up-to-date study & results, please prefer the recommended textbooks/study material only.
2. This book is just a Guide Book/Reference Book published by NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS based on the suggested syllabus by a particular Board/University.
3. The information and data etc. given in this Book are from the best of the data arranged by the Author, but for the complete and up-to-date information and data etc. see the Govt. of India Publications/textbooks recommended by the Board/University.
4. Publisher is not responsible for any omission or error though every care has been taken while preparing, printing, composing and proof reading of the Book. As all the Composing, Printing, Publishing and Proof Reading, etc. are done by Human only and chances of Human Error could not be denied. If any reader is not satisfied, then he is requested not to buy this book.
5. In case of any dispute whatsoever the maximum anybody can claim against NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS is just for the price of the Book.
6. If anyone finds any mistake or error in this Book, he is requested to inform the Publisher, so that the same could be rectified and he would be provided the rectified Book free of cost.
7. The number of questions in NEERAJ study materials are indicative of general scope and design of the question paper.
8. Question Paper and their answers given in this Book provide you just the approximate pattern of the actual paper and is prepared based on the memory only. However, the actual Question Paper might somewhat vary in its contents, distribution of marks and their level of difficulty.
9. Any type of ONLINE Sale/Resale of "NEERAJ IGNOU BOOKS/NEERAJ BOOKS" published by "NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS" on Websites, Web Portals, Online Shopping Sites, like Amazon, Flipkart, Ebay, Snapdeal, etc. is strictly not permitted without prior written permission from NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS. Any such online sale activity by an Individual, Company, Dealer, Bookseller, Book Trader or Distributor will be termed as ILLEGAL SALE of NEERAJ IGNOU BOOKS/NEERAJ BOOKS and will invite legal action against the offenders.
10. Subject to Delhi Jurisdiction only.

© Reserved with the Publishers only.

Spl. Note: This book or part thereof cannot be translated or reproduced in any form (except for review or criticism) without the written permission of the publishers.

Get Books by Post (Pay Cash on Delivery)

If you want to Buy NEERAJ IGNOU BOOKS then please order your complete requirement at our Website www.neerajignoubooks.com. where you can select your Required NEERAJ IGNOU BOOKS after seeing the Details of the Course, Name of the Book, Printed Price & the Cover-pages (Title) of NEERAJ IGNOU BOOKS.

While placing your Order at our Website www.neerajignoubooks.com You may also avail the Various "Special Discount Schemes" being offered by our Company at our Official website www.neerajignoubooks.com.

We also have "Cash on Delivery" facility where there is No Need To Pay In Advance, the Books Shall be Sent to you Through "Cash on Delivery" service (All The Payment including the Price of the Book & the Postal Charges etc.) are to be Paid to the Delivery Person at the time when You take the Delivery of the Books & they shall Pass the Value of the Goods to us. We usually dispatch the books Nearly within 3-4 days after we receive your order and it takes Nearly 4-5 days in the postal service to reach your Destination (In total it take nearly 8-9 days).



NEERAJ PUBLICATIONS

(Publishers of Educational Books)

(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Company)

1507, 1st Floor, NAI SARAK, DELHI - 110006

Ph. 011-23260329, 45704411, 23244362, 23285501

E-mail: info@neerajignoubooks.com Website: www.neerajignoubooks.com

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Question Bank – (Previous Year Solved Question Papers)

<i>Question Paper—June, 2019 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—June, 2018 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—June, 2017 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—June, 2016 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—June, 2015 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—June, 2014 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—December, 2013 (Solved)</i>	1-2
<i>Question Paper—December, 2012 (Solved)</i>	1-2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------	-------------

EDUCATION ON FAMILY

1. Concept of Family Life	1
2. Family Life Education–Concept and Meaning	7
3. Importance of Family Life Education	15
4. Role of Home, School and Religion in Imparting Family Life Education	21
5. Development of Personality and Moral Values in Life	26

LIFE SKILL EDUCATION

6. Basic Concepts in Life Skill Education	35
7. Understanding Man and Woman	38
8. Life Skill Education: Concept and Objectives	43
9. Life Skill Education: Role of Home, School and Media	50

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
<u>PROCESS OF GROWING UP</u>		
10.	Male Reproductive System and Functioning	55
11.	Female Reproductive System and Functioning	60
12.	Early Stages of Human Growth: Biological, Social, Physiological and Development Aspects	65
13.	Later Stages of Human Growth: Biological, Social, Physiological and Development Aspects	69
14.	Youth and Their Concerns	75
<u>SOCIAL INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE</u>		
15.	Marriage and Family: Choosing Life Partner	83
16.	Marriage in India	91
17.	Society, Culture, Religion and Family Values	98
18.	Marital Life and Role Expectations	103
<u>POLICY AND PROGRAMMES FOR FAMILY WELFARE</u>		
19.	Indian Family in Transition	109
20.	Family Planning Policies	114
21.	Family Planning Methods and Spacing Between Life Births	120
22.	Medical Termination of Pregnancy and Issues Associated with it	127
<u>MAJOR PROBLEMS IN MARITAL LIFE</u>		
23.	Psycho-social Effects of Divorce, Separation and Migration	134
24.	Dowry Demands and Dowry Deaths	139
25.	Legal Issues Involved in Marriage	143

**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

QUESTION PAPER

(June – 2019)

(Solved)

INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: (i) Attempt all the five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. Highlight the importance of values in Family Life Education.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 10, 'Importance of Different Types of Values in Family Life Education'.

OR

Discuss the development aspects of adolescence.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 70, 'Developmental Aspects of Adolescence'.

Q. 2. Discuss the main provision of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-22, Page No. 128, 'Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (M.T.P.)' and Page No. 131, Q. No. 5.

OR

Explain the theories of Moral Development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 29, 'Theories of Moral Development'.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Highlight the importance of relationship and bonding in family life.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 3, 'Relationship and Bonding in Family Life'.

(b) Discuss the importance of Sexual Health Education to youth.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 49, 'Importance of Sexual Health Education'.

(c) What are the main criteria in selecting a partner?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 89, Q. No. 5.

(d) Enlist the causes of divorce in Indian Society.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-23, Page No. 134, 'Causes of Divorce'.

Q. 4. Answer the following questions:

(a) What are the implications of responsible parenthood?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-19, Page No. 113, Q. No. 1.

(b) Highlight the problems associated with the process of ageing.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 73, Q. No. 3.

(c) Enlist the strategies to deal with the concerns of youth.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 78, 'Strategies and Suggestions'.

(d) Explain the functions of the family.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 85, 'Functions of the Family'.

(e) Discuss the need for family planning.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-20, Page No. 117, Q. No. 1.

(f) Describe Intra-Uterine Devices (IUDs).

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-21, Page No. 120, 'Intra-Uterine Devices (IUDs)'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Marriage

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 87, Q. No. 1.

(b) Oedipus Complex

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 27, 'Oedipus Conflict'.

(c) Aggression and Violence in Adolescence

Ans. Aggression can be described as an unprovoked attack intended to cause injury, physical or mental. Violence is often seen as the masculine way of reaching to the difficulties and frustrations. The feminine way is supposed to be a more passive response. Most violence and most crimes are committed by men often started in adolescent age. It has been scientifically proved that the parts of the brain called hypothalamus and amygdala are involved

in human aggressive behaviour. The hypothalamus is particularly susceptible to the action of male sex hormones. So, the hypothalamus becomes more easily activated in men than in women. Therefore, one cannot categorically state that the one is the cause of the other. The size and physical strength of men also account for their added aggressiveness. The different types of conditioning or learning experience of men and women also play their role in promoting the natural aggressiveness in men. Sigmund Freud correctly pointed out, that ability to control the aggressive 'instinct' is essential for social life. This applies to both adolescent men and women.

(d) Homosexuality

Ans. Homosexuality is romantic attraction, sexual attraction, or sexual behaviour between members of the same sex or gender. As a sexual orientation, homosexuality is "An enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, or sexual attractions" to people of the same sex. It also refers to a person's sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviours, and membership in a community of others who share those attractions. The term gay is frequently used as a synonym for homosexual; female homosexuality is often referred to as lesbianism. The conflicting views of homosexuality—as a variant but normal human sexual behaviour on one hand, and as psychologically deviant behaviour on the other hand remain present in most societies.

(e) Family Values and Attitudes

Ans. A set of family values provides a moral compass, clearly articulating the attitudes. These family beliefs define what is important and what is good. They help teach kids the difference between right and wrong. They are beliefs and ideas that are specific to your specific family life and there's no definitive, objective right or wrong. Values vary from household to household and society to society—and even from time period to time period throughout

history. The values and attitudes which child and youth care workers display will have a significant impact on their ability to affect positive change within the family and, therefore, their ability to provide for the needs of the child.

(f) Bereavement

Ans. Bereavement is the period of grief and mourning after a death specially felt by spouse of the dead person and by the other closed relatives. It's part of the normal process of reacting to a loss. The family members may experience grief as a mental, physical, social or emotional reaction. Mental reactions can include anger, guilt, anxiety, sadness and despair. Physical reactions can include sleeping problems, changes in appetite, physical problems or illness. How long bereavement lasts can depend on how close the person were to the person who died, If the person's death was expected and other factors. Friends, family and faith may be sources of support at this time. Grief counselling or grief therapy is also helpful to some people.

(g) Need Hierarchy theory of Maslow

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 32, Q. No. 6.

(h) Morality

Ans. The simplest answer is that morality is the human attempt to define what is right and wrong about our actions and thoughts, and what is good and bad about our being who we are. But that's not really all that simple, is it? Philosophers have been attempting to provide answers to this question for thousands of years! Perhaps if we stand upon their shoulders and look at this question we can find some answers that will be meaningful for us.

Morality can be a body of standards or principles derived from a code of conduct from a particular philosophy, religion or culture, or it can derive from a standard that a person believes should be universal. Morality may also be specifically synonymous with "Goodness" or "Rightness".



Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

EDUCATION ON FAMILY

Concept of Family Life



INTRODUCTION

Family is the basic social unit. Family represents people living together by ties of marriage, blood or adaptation, thus representing a single household. According to sociology, the family has the primary function of reproducing society; biologically, socially, or both.

There are various structures of a family based on the relationship shared between the parent and the children. The family is the most important primary group in society. It is the simplest and the most elementary form of society. The family, as an institution is universal. It is the most pervasive and the most permanent of all social institutions. The family, in general, is a small group consisting ordinarily of father, mother, one or more children and sometimes near or distant relatives.

MacIver and Page defines family as, “a group defined by sex relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for procreation and upbringing of children.” According to the famous scholar C.H. Coole, “family is the most essential organization in the development of human being. The family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children, own or adopted, of the co-habiting adults.”

In this chapter, we will learn about different kinds of families. We will also learn about the different objectives of the family. We will also learn the concept of family in the Indian context and will discuss also about the different reasons responsible for the change in the structure of the family. We will discuss the duties of the family towards their kids.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

A family is the basic institute which teaches us behavioural knowledge that how to live in a society. Family is a biological social unit composed of father, mother and children. The family in general is a group based on marriage and marriage contact, including recognition of the rights and duties of parenthood, common residence for husband, wife and children and reciprocal basic economic obligations between husband and wife.

Basic Concepts

Family: George Peter Murdock defined the family as “a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation, and reproduction.” He added that the family “includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children”.

According to Anthony Giddens, a family is defined as ‘a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility for caring for children’ and ‘kin’ are those linked by marriage or blood relationships.

Kinship: Kinship means blood relationships and it can be of two types:

- (i) Through marriage relationship.
- (ii) Through descendent family that connects blood from the side of mother’s or father’s family.

Marriage: According to David Brandt Berg, marriage is union, companionship and friendship. Marriage is accepting another, relaxing together, enjoying each other. In Oxford Dictionary, marriage is defined as the legally or formally recognized union of a man and a woman that can live together and have children. In Indian context, the minimum age of marriage

2 / NEERAJ : INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

is 18 years for female and 21 years for male. According to Anthony Giddens, marriage is socially acknowledged and approves sexual union between two adults individuals.

Interrelationship between Family, Kinship and Marriage: Marriage is an institution that admits men and women to family life so that it connects the wider range of kinspeople such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunties etc. From the perspective of children, the family is a “family of orientation”: the family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. Some kinds of families are nuclear family, joint family and extended family.

A nuclear family is defined as a family group consisting of a father and mother and their children, all exclusively sharing living quarters. In an extended or joint family, parents and their children’s families often live under a single roof. This type of joint family often includes multiple generations in the family. The old age homes are increasing in India due to the tendency of producing less children, that may migrate to far off places in order to grab better opportunities of jobs.

CONCEPT OF FAMILY IN UN DECLARATIONS

The United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 states that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services.” The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is noted as the first international declaration of fundamental human rights, both freedoms and entitlements alike. This declaration was certainly a conquest for humanity: it is based on the dignity of the person, and promotes and defends respect for peoples and for everyone of their members.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. The family and marriage need to be defended and promoted not only by the State but also by the whole of society. The values essential to the family can only be achieved when a man and a woman give themselves to one another totally in marriage, a community of love and life, and are willing to fully accept the gift of new life in procreation and in education. Parents give that new life a home in which the child can grow and develop. All the rights that are necessary by nature for the development of the person in his/her wholeness become real in the family in the most effective way. The family, by its very nature, is a subject of rights, the foundational element of human society, and the most necessary force in the full development of the human person. This is why it remains a social institution which neither can nor should be replaced: it is the ‘sanctuary of life’.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

In 1989, governments worldwide promised all children the same rights by adopting the UN Convention

on the Rights of the Child. The Convention deals with the child-specific needs and rights. It requires that states act in the best interests of the child. The Convention acknowledges that every child has certain basic rights, including the right to life, his or her own name and identity, to be raised by his or her parents within a family or cultural grouping, and to have a relationship with both parents, even if they are separated. According to it, Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly. Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. Governments should protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and should take all measures possible to make sure that children are not abducted, sold or trafficked.

Attempts to re-define family

Certain pressure groups and individuals are in favour to redefine the concept of ‘family’ in order to include same-sex unions with or without children, single parent, live in couples and many more. In many cases, the situation becomes complicated but it is obvious that no political majority or minority can change the rights of the children in the society. Human rights always accept the importance of family and child’s basic rights.

FAMILY LIFE IN INDIAN CONTEXT

In India, the family is the most important institution that has survived through the ages. Family is the basic social unit. Family represents people living together by ties of marriage, blood or adoption. Generally, one family needs the help of other families from the society or from the kinship circle for the upbringing of children.

The joint family system is the traditional family system under which the entire family—grandparents (paternal) and their male children stay under a single roof. Each member of the family shares the household chores, thus the work is divided and the burden of the work is lessened. The eldest one possesses the supreme authority. Except certain groups like Nairs in Kerala and Khasi in Meghalaya, Indian families mostly belonged to the patrilineal pattern. Generally, the marriages are arranged by parents but some educated urban young people find their own partners. With the advent of urbanization and modernization, younger people are not accepting the authority of parents blindly. The modified extended family has replaced the traditional joint family. As women got better educated, they started taking up jobs outside the home. These women were more confident and enterprising. Due to better opportunities of education and in jobs, the youth have become self-sufficient.

Value System

Indian society is collectivistic and promotes social cohesion and interdependence. The traditional Indian

joint family, which follows the same principles of collectivism, is still important. However, the society is changing with one of the most significant alterations being the disintegration of the joint family and the rise of nuclear and extended family system. New models of family life such as single parent family, remarried etc. had caused damage to the rich old moral customs but some changes are necessary to meet the needs of new generations. It is important to train the youth about morality, brotherhood, correct meaning of sex life etc.

Trends Challenging Values

With the fast changing social scenario as a result of industrialization, urbanization, exposure to electronic media and influence of the western life-style, the Indian society is affected by in both positive and negative manner. Positive impacts include women empowerment, approach to better education and skill etc., but some unethical practices like pre-marital or extra marital sex affairs, teenage pregnancies etc. also emerged leading a threat to old value system. Thus, it had become important to educate people about the consequences of such social problems.

Family is Universal

Family is the most universal of all the groups, associations and institutions in the human society. It has existed in every society—ancient, medieval and modern and is found in all parts of the world. Even the animal society is not free from it. In this connection, MacIver has rightly pointed out that, “It is found in all societies, at all stages of social development, and exists far below the human level among a myriad species of animals. Almost every human being is or has been a member of some family.”

RELATIONSHIP AND BONDING IN FAMILY LIFE

The members of a family are united together by means of relationship and bonding such as mutual love and affection. These bound individual, together, wife and husband mother and father, parents and children, emotionally united to each other. The emotions and sentiments of love, affection, sympathy, cooperation, friendship, etc. find their expressions in the family particularly in mating, procreation and parental care.

Motherhood, Fatherhood and Parenthood

Motherhood and fatherhood are constant in family and exists in all societies except in certain conditions of single parent due to widowhood or divorce. Parenthood has a connotation different from motherhood and fatherhood. Everyone use relationships with others in order to develop talents, skills and ideas. Family provides the first environment which helps a person to relate oneself to others with natural love and cooperation. By accepting family life, a person learns its responsibilities with a sense of service mentality.

Culture of Life

The teaching of ‘culture of life’ may appear threat to young people against ‘individual rights’. As aborting

child is a right of women but in this process a weak and defenceless child is brutally murdered by those who are supposed to love and care the child the most. In a same manner, the homosexual people face difficulties although in some societies these marriages are accepting. It is another fact that these marriages are unable to produce young ones. Freedom is a divine gift and to live to its demands fully is our responsibility. New lifestyles have produced increasing number of divorce, same-sex unions, euthanasia. In addition, old age populations which are not getting support of younger generations are increasing. Such negative trends must be attacked by value based system so that man and woman relationship remains stable, calm and happy. Government and various social systems needs to play an important role regarding the preservation of rich heritage and values of the traditional Indian family.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1. Define the ‘family’.

Ans. Family is the basic social unit. Family represents people living together by ties of marriage, blood or adaptation, thus representing a single household. According to sociologists, the family has the primary function of reproducing society; biologically, socially, or both. There are various structures of a family based on the relationship shared between the parent and the children. The different types of family are patrifocal, where the family consists of a father and his child; matrifocal, where the family consists of a mother and her child. Consanguineal family is one which consists of the mother, the child and other people, mainly belonging to the family of the mother. The conjugal family consists of one or more mothers and their children, with other people and one or more spouses.

The characteristics of the family may be considered from the general point of view and specific point of view. From the general point of view the characteristics of the family are as follows:

1. A Mating Relationship: A mating relationship is the pre-condition to establish the family, without it family cannot be formed. The mating relationship or marital relationship may be permanent or temporary, it is immaterial but family cannot be thought of without it.

2. A Form of Marriage: Marriage is the base of family. Marriage may be monogamous or polygamous or polyandrous or in any form. It is the social institution which helps to establish mating relationship and thereby family is formed.

3. A System of Nomenclature and Reckoning Descent: Each family is identified by a distinct nomenclature of its own. The members of the family are known by the nomenclature or by a distinctive name.

4 / NEERAJ : INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

The system of nomenclature involves a mode of reckoning descent. In different societies the descent is traced differently. In matrilineal society it is traced from mother and in patrilineal society it is from father. In some societies it may be traced from both father and mother.

4. An Economic Provision: Every family has an economic provision to satisfy the economic needs of its members. All the members of the family more or less share with each other. Usually, it is the look out of the head of the family who tries to make all possible arrangements to provide economic comfort to his family members.

5. A Common Habitation: Each family has a common home in which all the members can live together. A living or dwelling place is necessary to bear and care of child. Otherwise, child bearing and child rearing cannot be adequately performed.

Besides the general characteristics, a family possesses the following distinctive features which distinguish it from all other groups or association:

(i) Universality: Family is the most universal of all the groups, associations and institutions in the human society. It has existed in every society—ancient, medieval and modern and is found in all parts of the world. Even the animal society is not free from it. In this connection, MacIver has rightly pointed out that, “It is found in all societies, at all stages of social development, and exists far below the human level among a myriad species of animals. Almost every human being is or has been a member of some family.”

6. Emotional Basis: Family is based on emotional ties. All the members of the family are emotionally interwoven with one another. The emotions and sentiments of love, affection, sympathy, cooperation, friendship etc. find their expressions in the family particularly in mating, procreation and parental care.

7. Formative Influence: Each family has distinctive customs, traditions, mores, norms and culture. This family culture has a great influence on its members. All the members of the family are bound to observe the family rules and regulations. Family also teaches the social qualities like obedience, tolerance, sympathy, love, affection, and sacrifice. Above all, the family socializes the child, which helps in the development of human personality. Thus, family exercises most profound influence on its members.

8. Limited Size: Family is a primary group; as such its size is quite limited. Generally, family includes only those persons who are born in it and are closely related by blood relationship and adoption. In this way it includes father, mother and their children, so its size is small. Although there are groups smaller than family, but they are not so because of the biological conditions. Hence, biological conditions demand that the family should be limited in size.

9. Nuclear Position: Family occupies a nuclear position in the social organization. Different parts of the social organization find its origin from the family. It is the centre of all human activities. The social structure is built around it.

10. Responsibilities of the Members: In the family each member has unlimited responsibilities. In other words, they have a deep sense of obligation to the family as a whole. They share the pleasure and pain, burdens and difficulties together and discharge their duties and responsibilities with a united spirit. MacIver has rightly pointed out that, ‘In times of crisis men may work and fight and die for the country, but they toil for their families all their lives.’ In fact, the members of a family have unlimited responsibilities and they make sacrifices for their families throughout their lives.

11. Social Regulations: Every family has its own customs, traditions, rules and regulations. As an important agent of socialization the family teaches the norms and family culture to its members. The members are socialized in such a manner that they never dare to violate the family rules and regulations. That is why it is said that it is easy to establish a family, but it is difficult to break or dissolve it.

12. Permanent and Temporary in Nature: Family is both an institution and an association. As an institution family is permanent. In the family after marriage some members, say son or daughter may leave the family of origin, with this the family never totally dissolves rather it continues to exist in some form or other as an institution. On the other hand, as an association it is temporary. It is because family is the most changeable of all important organizations. The family undergoes variations in its structures and functions from time to time.

Q. 2. What are the major characteristics of the UN Declarations of the Human Rights?

Ans. According to the United Nations, human rights: “Ensure that a human being will be able to fully develop and use human qualities such as intelligence, talent, and conscience and satisfy his or her spiritual and other.”

Human rights are standards that allow all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace. Every person has these rights simply because they are human beings. They are guaranteed to everyone without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. Human rights are essential to the full development of individuals and communities. Human rights give people the freedom to choose how they live, how they express themselves, and what kind of government they want to support, among many other things. Human rights also guarantee people the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs, such as food, housing, and education, so they can take full