

1. Concept of Social Institutions

- An institution is a group of people came together therefore,
- A social institution is a group of people who have come together for a common purpose.
- Social institution is an interrelated system of social roles and social norms which an individual is supposed to follow in the society because majority of individuals follow these social norms.
- Social institutions impose some rules which an individual is supposed to follow in order to live a peaceful life.

- The Institutions are structures of society that fulfill the needs of the society. Fulfilling the needs of the society is a primary function of the social institutions.
- Not only are they essential to the society's needs, they also help to build the society itself. This is the secondary function of a social institution.
- Social institution exists in every part of the world
- **Types of social institutions:**
 - ✓ Family and Kinship
 - ✓ Marriage
 - ✓ Educational Institutions
 - ✓ Religious Institutions
 - ✓ Political Institutions

1. Family & Kinship

- Family is a group of people related to each other by blood relation.
- Family is the first ever social institution which is experienced by a child.
- Word Family is derived from Latin Word **Famulus** which means a group of people and a servant.
- In ancient period, family consisted of family members and servants as well. Family is the most important social institution in the society.

- **Types of Family:**

- **On basis of Structure of Family:**

1. Nuclear Family: Husband Wife and Children.
2. Joint Family
3. Child Less Family
4. Single Parent Family:

- **On basis of Authority:**

1. Patriarchal Family
2. Matriarchal Family

- **On Basis of Residence:**

1. Patrilocal Family (Wife goes to live in Husband's house)
2. Matrilocal Family (Husband goes to live in Wife's House)

- **Secondary functions of Family:**

1. Providing Health
2. Education
3. Nurturing the children
4. Teaching them about their roles in their society.
5. Teaching children right & wrong, discipline, etc

- **Concept of Kinship:**

- Kinship is a social relationship formed because of family and/or marriage.
- Kinship is a very strong social bond established either by birth or by marriage.

- If a person is born into a family and he/she is married with member of another family he/she becomes kin to that family as well.
- **Consanguous Kinship:**
- Family at birth is known as family of orientation or consanguous kinship.
- If a person is born into a particular family he is said be a consanguous kin to that family.
- **Affinal Kinship:**
- Family of marriage is known as family of procreation or affinal kinship.
- If a person is married to member of another family he is said to be affinal kin to that family.

Primary & secondary functions

Family

Primary Functions

- ▶ It is the building block of any society. The family fulfills two basic functions. These are reproduction and socialization. Society reproduces or recreates itself through the family. **NEUCLEAR FAMILY AND JOINT FAMILY**

Secondary Functions

- ▶ Parents play the roles of nurturing, caring for, teaching and training children; children are expected to play the roles of good and teachable trainees.

Characteristics of Family:

- **Universality:**
- **Emotional basis:**
- **Limited size:**
- **Formative influence:**
- **Nuclear position in the social structure:**
- **Responsibility of the members:**
- **Social regulation:**





- F father
- A and
- M mother
- I implying the presence of children where
- L love must prevail between me and
- Y you



Classification of Family Structure

▪ **Based on Authority**

- **Patriarchial-** authority is vested on the oldest male in the family, often the father.
- **Matriarchial-** authority is vested in the mother or mother's kin.
- **Matricentric-** prolonged absence of the father gives the mother a dominant position in the family, although the father may also share with the mother in decision making.



Classification of Family Structure

- **Based on Internal Organization and Membership**
 - **Nuclear Family.** Also known as **primary or elementary family.**
 - **Extended Family.** Extensions maybe through the parent-child relationship or husband-wife relationship, as in polygamous marriage.



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STAGES	TASKS
1. Beginning Family	*Establishing a mutually satisfying marriage *Planning to have or not to have children
2. Child-bearing family	*Having and adjusting to infant *Supporting the needs of all three members *Renegotiating marital relationships

STAGES	TASKS
3. Family with a pre-school children	*adjusting to cost of family life *adapting to the needs of pre-school children *Coping with parental loss of energy and privacy



Stages of Family

STAGES	TASKS
5. Family with teenagers and young adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Maintaining open communication among members*Supporting ethical and moral values within the family*Balancing freedom with responsibility of teenagers*Releasing young adults with appropriate rituals and assistance
6. Post-parental family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Strengthening marital relationships*Maintaining supportive home base*Preparing for retirement

STAGES	TASKS
7. Aging Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Maintaining ties with younger and older generations*Adjusting for retirement*Adjusting to loss of spouse*Closing family house

Definition

Robert.H.Lowie:-

“ Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates”



Definition



Encyclopedia
Britannica:-

“Marriage is a physical, legal and moral union between man and woman in complete community life for the establishment of a family.”

Characteristics of marriage

- (1) Marriage is a universal social institution. It is found in almost all societies and at all stages of development.
- (2) Marriage is a permanent bond between husband and wife. It is designed to fulfill the social, psychological, biological and religious aims.

(3) Marriage is a specific relationship between two individuals of opposite sex and based on mutual rights and obligations. Relationship is enduring.

- **(4) Marriage requires social approval. The**

(5) Marriage establishes family. Family helps in providing facilities for the procreation and upbringing of children.

(6) Marriage creates mutual obligations

(8) Marriage regulates sex relationship according to prescribed customs and laws.

(9) Marriage has certain symbols like ring,

Functions of marriage

- 1. Regulation of sex life**
- 2. Marriage leads establishment of family**
- 3. Provides economic cooperation**
- 4. Marriage contributes to emotional and intellectual interstimulation of the partners**
- 5. Marriage aims at social solidarity**



Types of Marriage

1. **Monogamy-** Marriage between one man and one woman.
2. **Polygamy or plural marriages-** refers to the marriage of more than one mate at a given time. It has three forms.



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Three forms of Polygamy Marriage

- **Polygyny-** one husband and two more wives.
- **Polyandry-** one wife and two or more husbands.
- **Group Marriage-** marriage of several man to several women.

FORMS OF MARRIAGE

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- marriage between one man and one woman.

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- has three forms:

a) **Polygyny-** one husband and two or more wives

b) **Polyandry-** one wife and two or more husbands

c) **Group marriage-** two or more husbands and two or more wives.

