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The Family



Points to Know :

- ▣ Family Tree
- ▣ Types of Families
- ▣ Factors Affecting Family Structure
- ▣ Persons in the Family
- ▣ Changing Size of the Family



Getting Started

Given below are the four pictures of various family situations. Observe them and describe them in your own words :







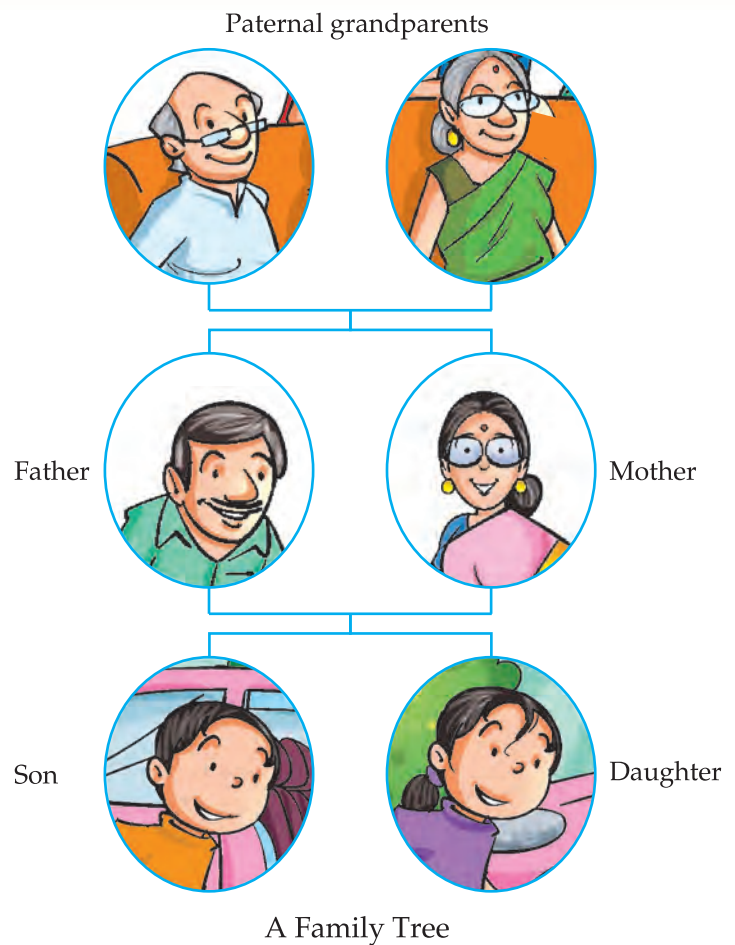




All of us live in a family. All the persons living with us under the same roof comprise our family. All the family members love and care for each other. We all share our joys and sorrows. Our family fulfills all our needs. The elders instil values in us which help us to become good citizens.

Family Tree

Given alongside is a **family tree**. It is a diagrammatical representation of family members and their relationships on a sheet of paper. The grandparents are always shown in the topmost boxes. Parents are shown in the boxes below them. The children are shown in the lowermost boxes.



Activity

Make a family tree of your extended family. Also, paste pictures—your's in the lowermost box, your parents' in the intermediate boxes and your grandparents' in the uppermost boxes.

Persons in the Family

All our family members live with us in the same house. Family members are addressed differently : uncles are called *tauji*, *chachaji*, *mamaji* and *mausaji* while aunts are called as *taiji*, *chachiji*, *mamiji* and *mausiji*.

As all the family members are related to each other, they are called **relatives**. But many of our relatives do not live with us as they have left family home for better education and employment opportunities.

Family members may live in the same city, different cities and even in different countries.



Things to Know

- ◆ Which common features do you share with your family members?
- ◆ How are you different from them?
- ◆ Write names of your family members in your mother tongue.



Types of Families

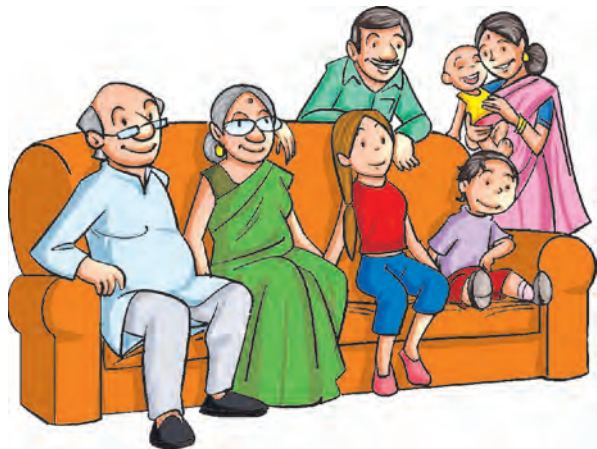
A family may be of the following types :

This is Shreya's **small** or **nuclear family**. It is made up of father, mother and their one or two children.



A nuclear family

This is Aaliya's **middle-sized family**. It is made of grandparents, parents and one or two children.



A middle-sized family

This is Virat's **joint family**. It is made up of grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and all cousins living together.



A joint family

This is Shikha's **single-parent family**. In it, the child or children live either with the mother or the father. The other parent may have separated for some reason. While the mother or the father goes out to work, the child stays at the creche after school.



A single parent family

Changing Size of the Family

Earlier, joint families were the norm in India. In such a family, many generations lived together under the same roof. It was a **patriarchal** family where all the male members



were blood relatives. The female members were mothers, wives or unmarried daughters. The eldest male member was the head of the family and took all important decisions on its behalf. While he controlled the family finances, his wife controlled the kitchen.

With the passage of time, many family members moved out in search of greener pastures. This led to break-up joint family and nuclear family became the new norm. Today, only a few families are joint family.

Factors Affecting Family Structure

Various social, economic and natural factors affect the structure of the family. Some such factors are :

Better education and job opportunities : Family members may move to different city/country for better education and job opportunities.

Accommodation : The present house may not be large enough and lack space to accommodate a growing family.

Broken Relationships : Many a times, people fail to adjust with other family members. As a result, they shift elsewhere.

Lifestyle Changes : At times, family members shift their houses in pursuit of lifestyle changes.

Natural Calamities : People are also forced to shift their homes due to natural and man-made calamities. Some such calamities are earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, droughts, tsunami, etc. Human factors are wars, demolition of unauthorised colonies, clearing away of slums, etc.



Things to Know

- ◆ In many societies, descent and inheritance are traced through the female line. This system is called **matrilineal system**. In India, this system is prevalent among Khasi tribals of Meghalaya and Nairs of Kerala.



The shifting of people from one place to another due to social, economic and natural factors is called **migration**. Migration may be voluntary or compulsory.

Voluntary (Unforced)	Compulsory (Forced)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Better employment Better accomodation Broken relationships Lifestyle changes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Calamities/Disasters Wars/Social strife Other factors like demolition of colonies, etc.

Effects of Shifting Residence

Shivam is a 3 year old child who lived with his parents, Raman and Shreya, in a joint family in Amritsar. The family also had grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Shivam had a fine time living in the family. Then Raman got a new job in Bengaluru and he shifted there with Shreya and Shivam.

At Bengaluru, Raman and Shreya got busy in their professional lives. As they had no elders to take care of Shivam, he had to live at a creche throughout the day. But as they did not like this arrangement, they hired a babysitter to look after the child at home.

But they could hardly spend any quality time with the child. As Shivam did not have his grandparents to teach him and tell him stories, he felt more and more lonely. He also missed the company of his cousins with whom he played.

This way, we come to know that shifting residences affects relationships, roles, value system and aspirations in a family.



Shifting has both positive and negative effects :

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better job Better lifestyle/space Better facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More working hours Disturbed value system and relationships Increased expectations from family members



Words to know

Relatives	:	Family members related to each other.
Nuclear	:	Small family having parents and their one or two children.
Migration	:	Shifting from one place to another.
Calamity	:	Natural disaster.



Revision

- ❖ All of us live in a family.
- ❖ Different types of families are nuclear, middle-sized, joint and single parent family.
- ❖ In earlier times, joint family was the norm in India.
- ❖ Social, economic and natural factors affect the structure of a family.
- ❖ Shifting from one place to another is called migration. It may be voluntary or compulsory.
- ❖ Natural factors which compel people to shift are calamities like earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, tsunami, etc.
- ❖ Shifting of residence affects relationships, roles, value systems and aspirations in a family.



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- A small family is also called :
(a) single parent family (b) joint family (c) nuclear family
- The members of our family are called :
(a) siblings (b) relatives (c) friends
- Our family fulfills all of our :
(a) needs (b) demands (c) Both of these
- Uncles are also called as :
(a) tauji (b) mamaji (c) Both of these
- The head of the patriarchal family is :
(a) eldest male member (b) eldest female member (c) None of these

B. Fill in the blanks :

- All the family members _____ and _____ for each other.
- The _____ are always shown in uppermost boxes.
- Family members are called _____.



4. Earlier, _____ was the norm in India.
5. Migration may be _____ or _____.

C. State whether True or False :

1. Family members do not care for each other. _____
2. Elders in the family instill moral values in us. _____
3. Earlier, nuclear family was the norm in India. _____
4. In some families, members fail to adjust with each other. _____
5. Migration is shifting from one place to another. _____

D. Short Answer Questions :

1. What do our family members help us?
2. What do you understand by family tree?
3. Who are relatives?
4. What is a single-parent family?
5. What is migration?

E. Long Answer Questions :

1. Describe different types of families.
2. Which family was the norm in India in earlier times? How was it advantageous?
3. Describe different types of migration.
4. What are different effects of shifting?
5. Name different factors which affect the structure of the family.

 **Activities**

- A. Make a scrapbook of photographs of your family members. Next to each photograph, write their birthdays, their likes and dislikes and something special about them.
- B. Talk to your grandparents. Ask them where they lived when they were young. Where did their parents live? Are they aware of the problems faced by people during the time of partition of India in 1947? Discuss them.
- C. Do a survey of the people in your neighbourhood. Ask them their place of birth. Have they always lived here or did they migrate? If they are migrants, when did they migrate and why? Work in groups and make a project report.
- D. The most traumatic event of the 20th century occurred in the world when India was divided into two countries. India and Pakistan, in 1947. Millions of people were displaced and lakhs were killed. It is an example of man-made human disaster. People had to leave their original homes and reside in another country. People of Punjab and Bengal were affected the most.

