

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

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Groups in Society

- Society is a group of individuals
 - ▣ Drawn together by common bond of nearness
 - ▣ Act together for achievement of certain common goals
- Groups comprise social organization
- Family – Basic unit of all societies
- Religion & Caste System
- Temporary – Crowd, Mob, Herd
- Permanent – Band, Village, Town & Cities, State
- Government & Political Organization
 - ▣ Democracy, Autocracy, Monarchy, Socialistic, Oligarchy

Temporary Social Groups

- The Crowd
 - ▣ People come together temporarily for a short period motivated by common interest
 - ▣ When the interest is over crowd disperses
 - ▣ No internal organization
 - ▣ No leadership
 - ▣ Eg. People gathered to witness a cricket match
- The Mob
 - ▣ Crowd with a leader
 - ▣ Leader forces members into action
 - ▣ May have symbol or slogan
 - ▣ More emotional than crowd
 - ▣ When the purpose is achieved the mob disperses
 - ▣ No internal organization
- Herd
 - ▣ Crowd with a leader
 - ▣ Members have to listen orders of leader without question
 - ▣ Eg. Tourist group under a guide

Family

- Primary Unit in all Societies
- A group of biologically related individuals living together and eating from common kitchen
- Differs from household
- Biological, Cultural , Epidemiological Unit
- Family of Origin
 - ▣ Family into which one is born
- Family of Procreation
 - ▣ Family which one sets up after marriage

Family Cycle

Phase	Description	Beginning of Phase	End of Phase
I	Formation	Marriage	Birth of 1 st Child
II	Extension	Birth of 1 st Child	Birth of last Child
III	Complete Extension	Birth of last Child	1 st Child leaves home
IV	Contraction	1 st Child leaves home	Last Child leaves home
V	Completed Contraction	Last Child leaves home	1 st Spouse dies
VI	Dissolution	1 st Spouse dies	Death of Survivor

Family & Stress

- Each family experiences own dynamics of phases
- Transitional Crisis
 - ▣ Eg. Birth of first child, Death of spouse
- Non-transitional Crisis
 - ▣ Eg. Acts of war, Uprooting, Mental disorders
- Stress and Health Hazards increase when environmental changes occur at critical developmental period
 - ▣ Eg. adolescence, first pregnancy, menopause and retirement
- Ability to cope with stress depends on
 - ▣ Perception of Threat
 - ▣ Motivation and readiness to respond creatively
 - ▣ Available emotional and social support
 - ▣ Cultural provisions
- No other institution is so exposed to crisis yet so potentially capable of resolving crisis

Stress in childhood & adolescence

- Conditions
 - ▣ Delinquency
 - ▣ Psychiatric conditions / Mental disorders
 - ▣ Insecurity and Incompetence
 - ▣ Drug abuse / Alcoholism
 - ▣ Inappropriate sex behavior and sequelae
- Causes
 - ▣ Damage by marital discord
 - ▣ Prenatal rejection
 - ▣ Institutional rearing
- Poverty and Low Socio Economic Status
- Variation in Developed and Developing Nations

Stress in Parenthood & Aging

- Parental skills do not necessarily come naturally
- Parental behavior
 - ▣ based on childhood experiences
 - ▣ but not inevitable and is modifiable
- Parent Child Communication may affect
 - ▣ One parent dies
 - ▣ Death of infant in family
 - ▣ Single parent family headed by woman
- Patterns of social adaptation of aged
- Role of family in the lives of older person

Types of Family : Nuclear Family.....1

- Universal in all human societies
- It consists of married couple and their children while they are regarded as dependents
- They tend to occupy same dwelling space
- Husband usually plays a dominant role in household
- Absence of grand parents and other near relatives place a greater burden in child rearing
- The husband wife relationship is more intimate
- New Families
 - ▣ Nuclear family under 10 year of duration

Types of Family : Nuclear Family.....2

□ Advantages

- ▣ Economic independence
- ▣ Personal development due to responsibilities
- ▣ Higher status of females
- ▣ Low fertility

□ Disadvantages

- ▣ Reduction in religious & moral controls
- ▣ Problems is socialization of children
- ▣ Higher rates of marital problems

Types of Family : Joint Family.....1

- It consists of a number of married couples and their children who live together in the same household
 - ▣ All the men are related by blood and women are their wives, unmarried girls and widows of the family kinsmen
- All property is held in common
 - ▣ Common purse to collect all income and to meet all the expenditure
- All the authority is vested in senior male member
 - ▣ Wife of the male head shares his power over women
- Familial relations enjoy primacy over marital relations
 - ▣ Arranged marriage is advocated to ward off any threat

Types of Family : Joint Family.....2

- ❑ Union is Strength
- ❑ Sharing of responsibilities practically in all matters
- ❑ Greater economic and social security
- ❑ Also known as extended family
- ❑ Common in India, Africa, the Far East & Middle East
- ❑ More common in Agricultural than in Urban Areas
- ❑ India is loosing joint family system
 - ▣ Price of education, urbanization and industrialization

Types of Family : Joint Family.....3

□ Advantages

- ▣ Division of labour
- ▣ Preservation of social values and controls

□ Disadvantages

- ▣ Inhibition of Personal Growth
- ▣ Conflicts
- ▣ High fertility

Types of Family : Three generation

- ❑ Not to be confused with joint family
- ❑ Tends to be a household with representatives of three generations related to each other by direct descent
- ❑ Young couples continue to live with their parents and have their own children
- ❑ Fairly common in western countries

Functions of Family1

- Residence
 - ▣ Clean and decent home to members
- Division of Labour
 - ▣ Roles and functions of members
- Sexual Gratification
 - ▣ Basic human need socially accepted
- Reproduction
 - ▣ Most Important function
- Child Rearing
 - ▣ Roles of mother and father

Functions of Family2

- ❑ Socialization
 - ▣ Training about social customs, norms , values and sanction
- ❑ Bridging Generation gap
 - ▣ Two or more generations co-exist in family
- ❑ Facing Stress
 - ▣ Buffers the stress of individual
- ❑ Economic Functions
 - ▣ Inheritance, Ownership and handing over of property
- ❑ Social Care
 - ▣ Giving status in society
 - ▣ Protecting members from insult, defamation etc.
 - ▣ Regulating marital activities
 - ▣ Regulating sex relations

Family & Child Rearing

- Important function differs
- Differs among societies
 - ▣ Capital resources
 - ▣ Level of knowledge
 - ▣ State of technology
 - ▣ System of values
- Pattern is passed from one generation to other
 - ▣ Feeding
 - ▣ Nutrition
 - ▣ Hygiene
 - ▣ Sleep
- East vs. West

Family & Socialization

- Process whereby individuals develop qualities essential for functioning effectively in the society in which they live
- Latent function
- Role of Schools and Religious places
- Techniques
 - ▣ Persuasion
 - ▣ Punishment
 - ▣ Rewards for good behavior
 - ▣ Freedom for initiatives

Family & Personality

- Early experiences with Father, Mother and Siblings are determinants in personality development
- Latent Function
- Early stages family act as a Placenta
- Later family act as a Shock absorber
- Meeting emotional needs
- Stabilization of Personality

Family & Care of Adults

- Care of sick and injured
 - ▣ Family does more nursing than hospital
 - ▣ Harshness in some illness by society
- Care of women in Pregnancy & Child birth
 - ▣ Important bearing on indicators
 - ▣ Financial help, Nutritional supplement, Maternity leave, Decreased responsibilities
- Care of aged and handicapped
 - ▣ Joint family provides more support

Family & Susceptibility to disease

- Members share pool of genes and common environment
- Genetic
 - ▣ Eg. Hemophilia, Colour blindness, Diabetes, Schizophrenia
- Common Environment
 - ▣ Eg. Tuberculosis, Common Cold, Scabies, Measles Diarrhea, Enteric fever
- Consanguineous Marriage
 - ▣ Congenital malformations

Broken Family

□ Where

- ▣ Parents have separated OR
- ▣ Death has occurred of one of the parent OR
- ▣ Death of both the parents

□ Mental Deprivation

- ▣ Most dangerous pathogenic factor of child development
- ▣ Psychopathic behavior
- ▣ Immature personality
- ▣ Retardation of growth, speech & intellect

Problem Families

- ❑ Those families which lag behind the rest of the community
- ❑ Standards of life far below expected minimum
- ❑ Parents unable to meet needs of children
- ❑ Retardation of growth, speech & intellect
- ❑ Personality problems, Character defects, Marital disharmony, Backwardness, Poverty
- ❑ Children reared in such environment are victims of prostitution, crime and vagrancy

Cultural Factors in Health & Disease

- ❑ Concepts of aetiology and cure
- ❑ Environmental sanitation
- ❑ Food habits
- ❑ Customs & Maternal and Child Health
- ❑ Personal Hygiene
- ❑ Sex and Marriage

Concepts of Aetiology & Cure

- Supernatural Causes
 - ▣ Wrath of God
 - ▣ Breach of Taboo
 - ▣ Past Sins
 - ▣ Evil Eye
 - ▣ Spirit & Ghost intrusions
- Physical Causes
 - ▣ Effects of weather
 - ▣ Impure Water
 - ▣ Impure Blood

Environmental Sanitation

- Disposal of Human Excreta
 - ▣ Ignorance that faeces is infectious
- Disposal of Wastes
 - ▣ Unaware about mosquito breeding
- Water Supply
 - ▣ Pollution of well water
 - ▣ Epidemic of Gastroenteritis and Cholera
 - ▣ Step wells associated with Guinea worm
- Housing
 - ▣ Rural houses

Food Habits

- ❑ Diet is influenced by local conditions religious customs and beliefs
- ❑ Vegetarianism in Hindu Society
- ❑ Muslims avoid pork and Hindus beef
- ❑ Misconcepts of foods generating heat and cool foods
- ❑ Fasts in Hindus & Muslim
- ❑ Hindu women eating leftover by husband and poorly
- ❑ Alcoholic drinks tabooed by Muslims and High Caste Hindus

Customs & Maternal & Child Health

- Good
 - ▣ Prolonged Breastfeeding
- Bad
 - ▣ Forbidden food in pregnancy
 - ▣ Not giving colostrum to newborn
- Unimportant
 - ▣ Application of oil or paste to anterior fontanelle
 - ▣ Punching ear or nose
- Uncertain
 - ▣ Applying Kajal to eye

Personal Hygiene

- ☐ Oral Hygiene
- ☐ Bathing
- ☐ Shaving
- ☐ Smoking
- ☐ Purdah
- ☐ Sleep
- ☐ Wearing shoes
- ☐ Circumcision

Sex & Marriage

- ❑ Marriage is a sacred institution
- ❑ Sexual customs have important bearing on family planning
- ❑ Custom of early marriage
- ❑ Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry
- ❑ Venereal Diseases
- ❑ Faithful relationship

SUMMARY

- Groups in Society
- About Family
- Role of Family in Health & Disease
- Cultural factors in Health & Disease
- Topic in Examination