Definition of family by different authors pdf

I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

Everyone knows what a family is, but trying to find a widely accepted definition is actually very difficult. I've looked at how different writers define families and the following are some examples. I'm not going to comment on them, except to say that historically, like today, families took (take) many forms (Beck-Gernsheim, 2002), and so I think we should have inclusive definitions of family that recognize the diversity of experience in relation to families. (Some of the following do not pass this test!) It is worth remembering that the definition of family can be a political strategy to exclude some people. For example, in 2004 the Australian Marriage Act was amended by the Howard government to specifically exclude same-sex couples from marrying. I do not support this kind of exclusion. The family studies I am interested in recognise that there is a wide diversity in families. A group of two parents and their children who live together as a unit... A group of people related by blood or marriage (Oxford Dictionaries). 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 have a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children, own or adopted, of the sexually cohabiting couple (Murdock, 1949 quoted in Steel, Kidd, & Brown, 2012, p. 2). Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years old, who are related to blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or promotion, and who normally reside in the same household (The Australian Bureau of Statistics). A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is homeowners) related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfam reasons) are considered members of a family (US Census Bureau). A group of persons directly related to family relations and adult members assume responsibility for the care of children (Giddens 1993 quoted in Steel et al., 2012, 2). Two or more people who share goals and values have long-term obligations to each other and usually live in the same accommodation (LoveToKnow Family). A network of related relatives (Goldthorpe, 1987 quoted in Steel et al., 2012, p. 3). Family means the subjective meaning of intimate relationships rather than formal, objective blood or marriage ties (Silva & Smart, 1999 quoted in Lindsay & Dempsey, 2009, p. 6) A family is a group of persons where there is a generational change present (i.e. a parent-child relationship exists). In addition, family members provide close intimate contact (usually characterized by deeply held commitment, trust, respect and a sense of long-term commitment. It is assumed that sexual intimacy is an element of the relationship between the parents and that this family group seeks to achieve goals by acquiring, benefits and apes resources (i.e. time, money, and tightly personal (Day, 2010, p. 14). A family is a psychosocial group consisting of at least one adult member and one or more others working as a group against mutual needs of fulfillment, care and development (Fitzpatrick & Wamboldt, 1990 quoted in Edwards & Graham, 2009, 193). Families are the ones you love. Our families all look different and it's always been so. A family caring unit may consist of a couple; a mother, father and children; a single parent and a child grandparents and grandchildren; a sibling group a circle of friends; or, however, that the family defines itself (Family Ties). Perhaps in the broadest sense of the word, a family is a group of people who have intimate social relationships and have a history together (Leeder, 2004, 25). What definitions of family make sense to you? How would you define the family? If you liked this post, you might want to follow my blog (top right corner of the blog) and you might like to look at: References Beck-Gernsheim, E. (2002). Reinventing the family: In search of new lifestyle. Malden, Mass.: Polity Press. Today, RD (2010). Introduction to family processes (5. ed.). New York: Routledge. Edwards, A. P., & Graham, E. E. (2009). The relationship between individuals' definitions of family and implicit personal theories of communication. Family Communication Journal, 9(4), 191-208. doi: 10.1080/15267430903070147 Leeder, E. J. (2004). Family in global perspective : a gendered journey. Thousand Oaks, California ; London: Sage Publications. Lindsay, J., & Dempsey, D. (2009). Families, relationships and intimate lives. South Melbourne,: Oxford University Press. Steel, L., Kidd, W., & Brown, A. (2012). The family (2nd ed.). Houndmills, Basingstoke England: Palgrave MacMillan. Basing the definition of family on theoretical perspectives means that the definition of the family will vary from the theoretical perspective you take. Several definitions of family have been formulated from specific theoretical perspectives (Doherty et al. 1993). Because of the variety of definitions that can be associated with specific theories, Suzanna Smith (1995) was able to create a different definition of the family for each of eight conceptual approaches. For example, the definition of family for symbolic interaction theory is a unit of interacting personalities (Smith 1995). Those who define the family from a feminist perspective would assume that there are great differences between marriages and families, and these differences are greater than the similarities. The traditional definition of the family would be rejected with an emphasis on change and diversity (Thompson and Walker 1995). But most theories are not specifically aimed at defining the family. David Klein and James White (1996) have pointed out that the family's developmental theory is the only theory where the focus is specifically on the family. Other approaches can and can be used to study other social groups and institutions; in contrast, approach is microsystem-oriented. According to this theory, family members occupy socially defined positions (e.g. daughter, mother, father or son) and the definition of family changes in family careers. Initially, the stages of change discussed in the literature directly concerned the traditional nuclear family. According to Paul Mattessich and Reuben Hill (1987), some of the original theorists in the area, the family life phase was based on changes in family size, age composition, and the occupational status of breadwinner (s). The identified stages of family development were: childless couples, child-bearing families, families with infants and preschoolers, birth-able families with class-schoolers, families with teens, families with young adults still at home, families in the middle years, and aging families. In the 1990s, researchers updated this theory to include families defined in other ways during the family career (Rodgers and White 1993; Klein and White 1996; White 1991). These authors indicate the importance of changes related to other transitions, such as cohabitation, births in later stages, separation, divorce, remarriage or death. Thus, how to define one's own family is not static, but changes with the addition of family members through close relationships, birth, adoption, and promoting relationships or loss of family members due to death or departure. Talcott Parsons (1943), a structural-functionalist, discussed the development of the family using more generic family definitions that apply to all members of society. According to Parsons, one was born into the biological family, or one's family of origin. If the individual is raised in this family, it becomes their family of orientation. But if the marriage dissolves or the child is abandoned for adoption, the new family to which the individual is part becomes family orientation. But by leaving this family to marry or cohabit, for example, the individual becomes part of the family of procreation. This term is somewhat dated because in several types of relationships such as childless or gay and lesbian relationships, procreation may not be part of the relationship. With the transition from the family of origin or orientation to the reproductive family, the individual's original nuclear family or their immediate family members become part of their kinship group or their extended family, while their new partner or child becomes part of their new nuclear family. The North American family is changing and evolving with new members being added (e.g. new partners, birth, adoption) or replaced (e.g. foster parents, non-biological parents, partners) during their lifetime (McGoldrick and Carter 1982). Thus, this terminology was developed to describe these family changes. However, it should be noted that this theoretical terminology is most appropriate for the North American population. As has been pointed out by several are the basics entity in non-North American and non-European countries is the enlarged family rather than the nuclear family (Ingoldsby and Smith 1995; Murdock 1949). Thus, although theoretical definitions are important for research purposes, conceptual methods are not in themselves true or false, but rather a set of assumptions by which social phenomena can be investigated. They may not apply to all situations or cultures. Although definitions than theoretical definitions are useful for research, they may be more appropriate in other situations. For example, practical or situational definitions of the family may be more appropriate in specific situations and circumstances. Circumstances.