CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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2.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT OF CRITICAL REVIEW

Literature means information available in written on any language which has dialect whether it is based on ideology philosophy theory or statistics it does not matter. By definition Review make us go through, follow or ready in detail and try to find out the strength weakness and soundness of that particular subject or language used in terms of research field. However critical means evaluating the subject or concept of research in a more scientific way and at the end it has to be summarized in a very brief manner with reference to the objectives and methodology by giving a concluding remark in a form of bullet points.

Smitra Choudhary: A family is a social group and has been defined as the smallest identifiable social unit. Many definitions of the family describe diverse domestic arrangements among human societies. Marriage is an institution that often results in a family. Marriage is considered the oldest and the most fundamental human institution. There are differences between a family and a domestic group. In many human societies, it is assumed that the family performs biological as well as social reproduction for the survival and continuation of society. A family can be categorized as matriarchal, patriarchal, or egalitarian according to the power distribution in the family. A family can also be categorized as matrilocal or patrilocal, according to residence rules. The family plays a crucial role for personality formation and socialization of every individual. While the basic function of the family remains the same all over the world, scholars have noted certain modifications and variations among different societies across time and space. In the age-old war between the sexes and between generations, the introduction of a new ideology plays a crucial role in family formation.
Ambarao Uploankar (2001): In the last few decades the institution of family has been undergoing significant changes in structure and function. Most of its traditional functions, except bearing and rearing, are almost taken away by external agencies viz, school, market, mass media, etc. Modern forces like urbanization, industrialization, etc. have almost shaken the traditional stability and organization of the family. Consequently, the family has given birth to several social psychological and economic issues. For example there is a greater degree of deviation among children and youth towards delinquency, young men and women in their bid to assert their individuality are breaking family norms. Drug addiction alcohol marital separation desertion and divorce love marriages domestic violence and elder abuses are almost becoming the visible characteristics of the family in modern society. Although family disorganization has given birth to several issues, for want of time and space an attempt is made in the following pages to deal with the issues of the aged who constitute an integral part of the family. The paper seeks to address the question what happens to the aged in the context of family disorganization.

Rajalakshmi sriram and Parul Dave (2009): In the past of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first we find families profoundly transformed in almost every part of the world and India is no exception. Families make positive contributions to the health of society and its individuals, by preserving culture, values, ethics and wealth. At their worst, they resist change ‘they restrict individual freedom due to the intrinsic nature of family processes that lead to unequal distribution of power and resources between members, and nurture prejudices that can lead to conflict. Families bear the brunt of humanity’s troubles. A family counselor is often presented with a variety of issues at the level of Individual families and their members, which may actually be a reflection of changes taking place at the broader/macro level affecting social, economic and political structures. It is therefore imperative to understand the family as a part of a larger social system, and its linkages to the economic, political and cultural institutions/structures of society. Changing political and economic scenario combined with the effects of poverty, war and disease, demand that we rediscover the balance between families and the state (the private and the public spheres) in terms of sharing responsibilities for functions related to individual welfare societal survival and cultural transmission.
Christina D. Falci(1997): The impact of family structure on children’s outcomes is a highly debated topic in literature on the family. This research made an attempt to engage in this debate by testing the family process perspective. Theorists who favor this perspective believe that the effects of family structure on children can be mediated by the family processes occurring within families, such as the quality of parent-child relationships. The psychological wellbeing of children from six family structures was compared. After controlling for family processes and background variables the majority of the effects of family structure on children’s psychological well-being disappeared. Only children from stepfamilies had significantly lower levels of psychological well-being than children from intact homes. Stepfamilies, however, are a very complex family form and this research could not account for the possible unique processes occurring within stepfamilies. Finally, children from divorced homes did not have significantly lower levels of psychological well-being even before family processes and background variables were controlled. Overall, this research shows support for the family process perspective.

Rakesh k Chadda and Koushik sinha(2013): Indian society is collectivistic and promotes social cohesion and interdependence. The traditional Indian joint family, which follows the same principles of collectivism, has proved itself to be an excellent resource for the care of the mentally ill. 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. Although even in today's changed scenario, the family forms a resource for mental health that the country cannot neglect, yet utilization of family in management of mental disorders is minimal. Family focused psychotherapeutic interventions might be the right tool for greater involvement of families in management of their mentally ill and it may pave the path for a deeper community focused treatment in mental disorders. This paper elaborates the features of Indian family systems in the light of the Asian collectivistic culture that are pertinent in psychotherapy. Authors evaluate the scope and effectiveness of family focused psychotherapy for mental disorders in India, and debates the issues and concerns faced in the practice of family therapy in India.
Robert Cliquet: The 20th Century has witnessed remarkable changes in family structures and dynamics in Western Europe and North America: smaller household sizes, a further shift from extended to nuclear families, a decrease in nuptiality and an increase in separation or divorce, the appearance of new forms of unions such as unmarried cohabitation and living-apart-together, changing gender and intergenerational relations, and, last but not least, a substantial decrease in fertility, often to below-replacement levels. Beginning in the 1960s a number of interrelated and mutually reinforcing economic, technological and cultural factors combined to accelerate and extend those changes in existing family features. These changes, and their demographic and social consequences, have raised considerable concern, if not panic, among some researchers and policy makers. Doom mongering about the dying Occident and the disintegration or even the end of the family have been advanced or discussed (e.g. Cooper, 1986; Kaufmann, 1991).

Amit Kauts and Balwinder Kaur: The present study to assess the impact of family structure, family environment and technology exposure on the behavior of children at pre-primary stage. 400 students from four schools of Jalandhar city (India) were selected on the basis of their family structure, reputation and socio-economic status as the sample for the study. Family environment scale by Bhatia and Chadha (1993) was used to measure the family environment of the students. Technology exposure inventory was prepared by the investigator to measure the technology exposure of the students. Eyberg's Child Behavior Inventory (1998) was employed to measure the behavior of the children. A 2X2X2 factorial design was employed for data analysis. The findings of the study reveal that children living in joint families show better behavior and have less behavioral problems than children living in nuclear families. Child behavior is better in families with good family environment than in Families with poor family environment. The behavior of children is better in families with less than 2 hours of technological exposure than in family with more than 2 hours of technological exposure. Children belonging to joint family and poor family environments and who were more exposed to technology were found to have more problems than children belonging to good family environment with less exposure to technology in joint as well as nuclear families.
R. Datta Choudhary (1957): THE future of the joint family system In India has been a subject of much speculation in recent years; pronouncements ranging from its gradual Decay to its slow lyre-gaining fresh strength and vigor have equally forcefully been made by contending schools of thought. But neither side has supported its pronouncements on the trends in the joint family system with sufficient evidence. Before the last Census, though an effort was made to assess the position of the joint family, no systematic information was collected with that tends in view. The observations had, therefore, to be made partly on the basis of directly relevant facts as they came to notice and partly on the basis of information collected for other purposes. In the 1951 Census an attempt at systematic collection of relevant statistics was made in all the States, excepting West Bengal, and the various Census Com-missioners in their reports tried to assess the position of the joint family in their respective States.

Reeta Sonawat (2001): Literature on family studies in India has grown to a large extent in the last two decades, although such studies are scattered. This article presents socio-demographic data on families in India aiming to provide bases for analyzing research, particularly in the area of family development. Indian families are classified as patrilineal and matrilineal according to the lineage or descent by father or mother. The family structure is conceptualized as the configuration of role, power, and status and relationships in the family which depends upon the families’ socio-economic background, family pattern, and extent of urbanization. Marriage practices are emphasized covering subjects such as marriage patterns, selection of marriage partner, age at marriage, and age at consummation of marriage, marriage rituals, financial exchanges and divorce. In spite of urbanization and industrialization in the contemporary Indian society, the family institution continues to play a central role in the lives of people.

Wright, R. Krygsman et.l (2010-2011): This study describes the findings from a preliminary study conducted in five districts in Tamil Nadu, South India through 2009-2010. The objective was to determine the conditions necessary to conduct a health survey to examine socio economic factors, interrelatedness to health status and quality of life of children and mothers. Results suggest that social service organization have the potential to improve the health status and quality of life of children and mothers in Tamil Nadu and a health survey is
feasible. Implications and recommendations for conducting international preliminary studies are discussed in relation to the findings.

Anuradha M.Kinnal & Saroja.K. (2002): Lambani female heads, being born in disadvantaged families, face problems in their childhood. These problems were found to be repeated in the lives of their children. Case studies conducted with a life span perspective revealed that unless there was intervention to break this circle of poverty, it not only continued, but it was also likely to increase in the present context of inflation, unemployment and depletion of natural resources. This paper identifies the focal points at which intervention is needed and specifies the kind of intervention needed, based on the analysis of case studies.

J.P. Singh (2003): It has been widely argued in the world of social sciences that urban-industrial civilization weakness family ties. In India this view became popular with the works of O’ Malley (1941), Mayer (1952:46-47, 99-104) and Bailey (1957:9-10, 42, 92). However, some social scientists quickly questioned this standpoint (see Desai 1955,1956; Srinivas 1956; Kapadia 1958:258-72). Subsequently their views were further supported by Madan (1962,1999) and Shah(1998). These scholars have argued that in India The conventional joint family system has not only persisted but also got further reinforced in the face of urban-industrial civilization. Their argument has rested not on observations of the common residence group, which is the most basic referent of the term joint family but on studies of attitudes towards family life or of the family group as a set of relationships or as a functioning unit. None the less, they have conceded that urbanization or industrialization has caused reduction in the incidence of common residence groups to some extent.

Sophy Sebastian (2006): The family patterns in kerala have been undergoing rapid changes since the beginning of the last century. Thoughts, activities and teaching of various social reformers, religious leaders, poets and many other patriots have paved the way for continuous changing process which later on accelerated with tremendous advancements in technology and science. These changes have very much influenced the thinking and the activities of the people of Kerala. In spite of the much acclaimed literacy rate of kerala, we can notice a mixed attitude towards thoughts, institutions and technology which caused drastic changes in
familial patterns. These changes are explicit in the family life of the Keratitis. Even though some of the people in any society always stand against changes, the form and functions of the family are under constant change. We clearly find in history that the life pattern of mankind has been in the process of perpetual change. The law of change is one among the nature’s inexorable laws and is the tool of human progress. What is required in this context is the ability and willingness to turn the changes prudently for our benefit and progress.

Dr. Anuja Mahapatra (2013): Family is a multi-functional social organization. It is not only a productive center but also a consumption unit which shares all the responsibilities of all its members from birth to death. The responsibility for supporting old members as well as less capable family members is the impact of industrialization, Urbanization the traditional Joint family system is first breaking down. The elderly male members of the family have composition structure and values. Their condition in the family system is becoming more precarious. The present study seeks to explore the influence of family on the living arrangement and living environment under modernization with special reference to the elderly male members of Khordha district, Odisha which is located in the east coast line of Bay of Bengal of the Country. The families have been changing the position of elderly male members both in a positive and negative direction. They have not only enabled the aged males to tackle the problem but also to experience feelings of freedom, self-identify, strength and increases the levels of confidence and self-esteem. But sometimes the changing elements of family operate collectively to exclude elderly male members from active participation in societal activities. They feel weak, powerless and excluded as they age. This paper systematically and consistently characterizes the role of family in assessing the living arrangement and living environment of its elderly males under modernization.

Rajalakshmi Sriram and Parul Dave (2009): During the last few decades, numerous changes such as the widespread growth of education (especially women’s education), the impact of mass media and modern communications, westernization, industrialization, modernization and economic liberalization, have had far-reaching implications on the Indian family’s social’ cultural, economic and political life. These changes have led to increasing mobility within and outside the country and have no doubt generated new opportunities for many individuals.
and families and contributed to an improved quality of life. However, for many families, these changes have also meant displacement from their roots and loss of the safety net provided, by the kinship system and ethnic community. This has generated new risks and created stress, anxiety and alienation. It has created scattered families and weakened interpersonal relationships between family members. It has further marginalized some sectors of society and pushed more families below the poverty line.

Ananthbandhu patra and Damodar Suar(2008): The article examines whether the spouses of single-career families differ from dual-career families on polychromic attitude and time spent on household activities. Data was collected from 120 spouses each of single –and dual career families. The results reveal that the wives in single-career and husbands in dual-career families are more polychromic. While the wives in both the single and dual-career families do more household activities than their husbands, the husbands in dual career families do little more work than the husbands in single-career families. The findings support the traditional gender roles.

2.2 REVIEW RELATED TO CHANGING FAMILY RELATIONSHIP
Karen Fog Olwig(2011): after a long history dominated by out-migration, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have, in the past 50 years, become immigration societies. This article compares how these Scandinavian welfare societies have sought to incorporate immigrants and refugees into their national communities. It suggests that, while the countries have adopted disparate policies and ideologies, differences in the actual treatment of and attitudes towards immigrants and refugees in everyday life are less clear, due to parallel integration programs based on strong similarities in the welfare systems and in cultural notions of equality in the three societies. Finally, it shows that family relations play a central role in immigrants' and refugees' establishment of a new life in the receiving societies, even though the welfare society takes on many of the social and economic functions of the family.

Eva de Bruine, et.al (2013): Trans nationality-defined as maintaining a sense of family hood across national borders-is a complex process. This article studies the complexities of Tran’s nationality by analyzing remittance-sending and practices of connectivity between migrants.
and non-migrants from the Junín region in Peru, in order to disentangle the factors that influence transnational family hood. This analysis shows how it is the kind of family relationship between migrant and non-migrant—rather than issues such as gender, class and years of separation—that informs the transnational family relations sustained. While this might seem obvious, few studies on transnational families have analyzed this factor. The combination of the various (transnational) family relationships, together with the multisitedness and the ideas on family obligations, characterize a transnational family.

James S Jackson; et.al (2007): Immigration is contributing to the U.S. population becoming increasingly ethnically diverse. This article examines the role of family relations and well-being among different generations of Black Caribbean immigrants. Family disruptions, such as migration, can have complex effects on the support networks and emotional well-being of family members. Data from a recently completed national study of American Blacks in the United States, however, reveal significant similarities across ancestry and immigrant status in family contact, solidarity and well-being. It is concluded that interfamilial relations may serve to overcome barriers of geographical distance in providing comparable levels of contact, solidarity, and well-being for both U.S.-born and immigrant Black Caribbean family members of different generations. Because of the increasing numbers of immigrant elders, these sources of family support will become increasingly more important in bridging the gaps between government resources and needed assistance in an aging society.

Ariela Lowenstein et.al (2011): Introduce some key theoretical and methodological developments in the study of intergenerational family relations. It draws on observations that a number of social issues are emerging that have an intergenerational dimension, that there is growing recognition that to study adult ageing one has also to study intergenerational relationships, and that a new architecture for social relations is beginning to take shape in the wake of demographic change. How individuals, families and societies cope with such changes provokes the question of how gerontologically-informed research, theorization and policy will also adapt. Seven positions are summarized which attempt two things. First, to map out some new conceptual directions for intergenerational research through a critical use of concepts such as transition, generational self-awareness and empathy, metaphors of
cultural translation, and the deployment of social and moral capital. Second, to examine changing gender roles, the balance between family and welfare state support frameworks, ethnicity and immigration as important elements of this process. A critical review of approaches to intergenerational relationships hopefully emerges.

Adriana Wyrobková; Petr Okrajek (2014): A retrospective ELSPAC study (N = 2756) compared three groups of mothers of three-year-old children: 1) employed, 2) voluntarily unemployed, and 3) involuntarily unemployed, about the quality of their partnership and family relationships. The results show that the involuntarily unemployed mothers have the lowest quality of family life. In these families there is more conflict, disagreement and hostile communication towards the woman and child. Employed mothers also experience some family problems. Overall, those most satisfied with their family lives are the voluntarily unemployed mothers. There is more positive communication between partners, including sharing and intimacy in this group. The results were interpreted as stemming from the distress caused by involuntary unemployment, the double burden of the female role and gender role models in the family.

Michal AlYagon (2008): examined conflict and facilitation in work-family relations among working mothers of children with learning disorders (LD) or with typical development. The study also focused on three maternal personal resources (maternal anxious/avoidant attachment security, affect and sense of coherence) as antecedents of these work-family relations, and examined outcomes of such conflict and facilitation between the two life domains, as they affected patterns of close relationships within the family (child attachment and family cohesion). The sample included 96 mother-child dyads: 48 mothers and their children with LD; and 48 mothers and their typically developing children. Children's ages were 8-12 years. All attended public elementary schools in urban areas of central Israel. Significant group differences emerged on mothers' family to work conflict and on mothers' work to family facilitation. Findings indicated that several maternal personal resources were antecedents of these relations and also contributed to differences in mother-child attachment relationships and family cohesion. Discussion focused on understanding work-family
relations among these mothers of children with LD, as well as the influence of maternal personal resources on patterns of close relationships (i.e., child attachment, family cohesion).

Melchor Gutiérrez, et.al (2013): The purpose of this study was three-fold. First, to analyze psychometric properties of the instruments used to evaluate the perceived Family relations, Familiar socialization and Angolan adolescents’ Values. Second, to predict the adolescents’ Values based on Family relations and Family socialization. Third, to analyze adolescents’ Values sex differences. For this aim, 917 adolescents (384 males, 533 females) ages 14 to 17 years (M = 15.68; SD = 1.06) completed Portuguese translations of the Family relations, Family socialization and Value questionnaires. When psychometric properties of the instruments were assessed, a Structural Equation Model (SEM) controlling for sex was carried out, with Family relations and Family socialization as independent variables, and adolescents’ Values as dependent variables. Results showed acceptable psychometric properties of the Portuguese versions of the instruments. Related to the SEM, Familiar functioning predicted Achievement, Universalism, Security and Conformity; Parents’ Support predicted Benevolence and Conformity; Family difficulties were negatively related with Achievement and Conformity; and Punishment/coercion were negatively related with Achievement, Benevolence and Conformity. The sex variable only differentiated two adolescents’ values. Boys assigned priority to Universalism and girls assigned priority to Conformity. These findings are discussed with regard to the implications to adolescents’ socialization.

Robert S Weisskirch (2009): Cellular phones provide a means for parents to monitor and request information about whereabouts, associates, and current activities from adolescents. Simultaneously, adolescents can communicate with parents to inform them of activities and to solicit support or they can also choose to no disclose. The frequency, duration, and nature of calls may relate to parents’ and to adolescents’ perceptions of truthfulness and family relationships. 196 dyads (13% father–son, 11% father–daughter, 30% mother–son, and 46% mother–daughter) completed a questionnaire indicating cell phone use, their truthfulness of activities, the nature of their calls to one another, and family relationships. The parents were, on average, 45.38 years old (SD=6.35) and were 83% Euro American, 9% Asian American,
3% Latino, 3% African American, 2% Mixed ethnicity, and 1% American Indian. The adolescents were, on average, 16.25 years old (SD=1.17) and were 77% Euro American, 9% Asian American, 4% Latino, 3% African American, 8% Mixed ethnicity, and .5% American Indian. Correlational analyses revealed that parents who called more frequently reported less truthfulness when speaking to their adolescents via cell phone. Greater frequency in parental calls also was associated with less adolescent-reported truthfulness. From multiple regression analyses, for parents, calls when upset were associated with less parental knowledge and poorer family relations. For adolescents, the same was true; however, adolescents who made calls seeking social support and to ask and confer with parents reported greater perceived parental knowledge and better family relationships.

Nina Veetnisha Gunnarsson, et.al (2013): explored parental (particularly mothers’) support in the daily lives of children with allergies in a Swedish context. An ordinary life is established by making comparisons to what other children without allergies presumably can do (and eat). Although the parents’ goal is to support their child in managing allergies, neither their practical nor their interactional strategies work in a clear-cut direction to promote the child’s ordinary life and identity. On the contrary, parents’ accounts convey that they function just as much against an everyday life and the child’s identity. When managing family relations, parents expect immediate family members (specifically grandparents) to understand and accommodate the child’s needs. However, claims of family responsibility are made through moral tales about lack of support from “generalized others.” Family responsibility is also downplayed in parents’ accounts as demands of support may put parents’ moral self at risk. The strategy of information control in certain situations and (non-family) relations used to keep the child safe may risk stigmatizing the child, alternatively, making the child into a social threat. One of the conclusions that could be drawn from this study is that claims of family support may be contradictory to other cultural principles that ascribe responsibilities between families and individuals, as the principles of individual freedom and autonomy.

Jan Hofer, et.al (2006): examined the relation between the retrospective evaluation of family relationships in childhood, ego identity formation, and self-regulation (disposition of action
control. The Relationship-Context-Scale, a short version of the Action Control Scale, and the Extended Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status were administered to 176 participants. Analyses revealed that the relation of early family context and identity formation is moderated by individuals' action and state orientation. Family conflict in childhood did not interfere with successful identity formation of action-oriented participants. In contrast, individuals with a state-oriented disposition of action control seemed to benefit from a positive family climate during childhood with respect to their identity formation.

Artar Müge(2007): While dealing with the issues of theory of mind (Tom) and false belief, the author realized that adolescents have similar false beliefs to those of children, but in a more complex manner. These false beliefs seem to be related to a typical developmental issue called “egocentrism.” Participants in this study were 11 adolescents (ages 16-18) and their families from a middle SES high school. Tom stories and new imaginary audience and personal fable categories were examined. Every adolescent was interviewed about his or her family relationships. To observe them all together, the author wanted to analyze adolescents’ most sophisticated relations: family relations. The results seemed to indicate that in the context of their family, adolescents have more emotional inference than social inference or intentions - that is, they have more thoughts about their parents' feelings. If they have to describe their parents' relations, they seem to have more Tom (overall inference).

2.3 REVIEW RELATED TO CHANGING FAMILY ATTITUDE:
Gustavo S Mesch (2006): The introduction of new technologies such as the Internet into the household can potentially change the quality of family relationships. We developed and tested a family boundaries approach, suggesting that frequency and type of Internet use are negatively related to family time and positively related to family conflicts, yielding a low overall perception of family cohesion. We also tested a compositional approach that suggests that the effects on family cohesion are the result of a predisposition in individuals of low self-esteem to be frequent Internet users. The conceptual model was tested by structural equation models and cross-sectional data from the Israeli National Youth Survey (n = 396) of adolescents ages 12 to 18. The results showed support for the family boundaries perspective.
The compositional approach received partial support, but it did not substantially change the
link of Internet use to family time and family conflicts.

Maria Poulou; Elias Matsagouras(2007): While the value of the school-family partnership is
universally accepted, it is not always easy to promote effective parent-teacher partnership. A
central question that emerges is how schools can ensure that they develop their home-school
relationship in a way that acknowledges the needs and perspectives of children, parents and
teachers and enhances parents’ participation in school activities. Our main assumption is that
we can better understand school-family relations, by examining the beliefs held by both
teachers and parents about their relationship. This study addressed Greek parents’ perceptions
of teachers, as well as their own role and responsibilities, parental involvement activities and
areas of cooperation with teachers. Analysis of 581 questionnaires to parents revealed that
parents perceived distinctly separate roles between teachers and parents. Teachers were
perceived as “experts” in academic domains, while parents were perceived as “guardians” of
children’s social and emotional growth. Both teachers and parents’ role was to keep each
other informed about children’s achievement in school and home setting respectively. Results
of the study are discussed in terms of implications for initiatives to develop school-family
relations in teacher training programs.

Loren Marks (2006): presents a review of research addressing religion and family relational
health. Strengths of the extant data include the correlation of three dimensions of religious
experience (religious practices, religious beliefs, and religious community) with certain
aspects of mother-child, father-child, and marital relationships and specific connections
between the three dimensions of religious experience and family relationships are identified.
Key weaknesses in the research at present include a paucity of research examining the how’s,
whys, and processes involved behind identified religion-family correlations and a lack of data
on non-nuclear families, families of color, interfaith families, and non-Christian religions
including Judaism and Islam. Implications for clinical practice and recommendations for
future research are offered.
Lee Ann Mjelde Mossey; et.al (2009): explored determinants of aging well in 1,502 randomly selected Chinese elders in China. In Chinese traditional culture, elders assume a socially integrated and productive social role within the family. This role parallels the active engagement domain of the Rowe and Kahn model of successful aging. However, in their model, health and physical functioning are prominent with less emphasis on psychosocial aspects such as culture. This study tests the strength of the relationship between two variables representative of Chinese aging traditions, productive activity and family relations, and the outcomes of self-rated health and depression. Two hierarchical regression models were tested. Step one entered age, gender, married, financial adequacy, live alone, and reading ability. Step two added the active engagement variables of productive activity and family relations. Each model was significant at both steps with an inverse association for depression (R2 = 19.2%) and a positive association for self-rated health (R2 = 9.9%).

Ruth Katz (2009): addresses the links between different dimensions of intergenerational family relations (solidarity, conflict, and ambivalence) and subjective well-being (life satisfaction, and positive and negative affects) of older people (aged 75+) using a comparative perspective from a random urban sample in five countries (Norway, England, Germany, Spain, and Israel). Comparative descriptive analyses and multivariate models are presented. Three general conclusions can be drawn. First, the country variables contributed significantly to the explained variance for all three components of well-being, where Israel was most different from the other four countries, except for positive effects, for which Spain and Israel differed from Norway, England, and Germany. However, the countries explained more of the variance for positive and negative affects compared with life satisfaction. Second, the intergenerational family solidarity dimensions contributed significantly to the explained variance for all three components of well-being, although they were differentially related to the different aspects of subjective well-being. Third, personal resources, mainly physical functioning and financial adequacy, were related to all of the well-being variables, although their relative contribution was much stronger for life satisfaction. The importance of intergenerational family relations and personal resources for the subjective well-being of older people and the importance of using multiple measures for outcome variables of well-being are discussed.
Rachel Gali Cinamon; et.al (2008): examined the effect of hearing status on role salience and anticipated work-family relations among 101 unmarried young adults aged 20-33 years: 35 with hearing loss (19 hard of hearing and 16 deaf) and 66 hearing. Participants completed the Life Role Salience scale, anticipated conflictual relations scale, anticipated facility relations scale, and a background questionnaire. The deaf participants demonstrated a significantly higher level of commitment to work but anticipated the significantly lowest level of conflict. Hearing status was a significant variable in predicting anticipated conflictual relations among all participants. Mode of communication was a significant predictor of conflictual relations among the hearing loss group. Implications for theory and practice were discussed.

Huang Yunong (2012): examined the relationships between family relations and life satisfaction between the two groups of older people with different hukous in Putian, Fujian, China. Five factors related to family relations: family support network, satisfaction with family support, family harmony, filial support and filial discrepancy, were included in the study. A total of 532 valid questionnaires, 263 and 269 being filled in by older people with agricultural and non-agricultural hukous, respectively, were obtained. Bivariate analyses indicated that five factors were correlated significantly with life satisfaction for both groups of older people. The results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that when controlling for socio-demographic variables, filial support was associated with life satisfaction for both groups of older people; satisfaction with family support and filial discrepancy was only associated with life satisfaction among older people with agricultural hukous; family harmony only contributed to explaining life satisfaction among older people with non-agricultural hukous. The present study confirmed some previous empirical findings, which indicated the importance of family relations to older people’s lives, and extended our understanding about the correlates of life satisfaction for the two groups of older people with different hukous in China. Limitations and direction of future studies were also addressed. Meanwhile, the policy and practice implications of the study were discussed in the context of China’s social and economic changes.

Teresa Toguchi Swartz (2009): found that recent research suggests that intergenerational relations-the relationships between adult children and their parents in particular are becoming
increasingly important to Americans. Two main social forces appear to be driving these changes: marital instability and broader demographic shifts. Intergenerational relationships involve both affective ties and more instrumental forms of support such as financial resources or child care. Although actual material assistance tends to be episodic and primarily responsive to specific needs, these relationships appear to be durable and flexible and often fill in when marriage or other emotional attachments deteriorate. As such, intergenerational family relations may reflect adaptations to contemporary, postmodern economic and cultural conditions. Variations in these general patterns and dynamics are also exhibited, the most striking of which are those involving race and class. These variations are driven largely by social structure and position and suggest that intergenerational relations constitute an important and largely hidden aspect of how families contribute to the reproduction of social inequality in society. These findings reinforce the value of extending both scholarly and cultural notions of family beyond the traditional nuclear family model.

Ronald D Taylor, et.al (2008): The Association of Kin Social Support with mothers’ adjustment and family relations was assessed among 204 African American Mothers and Adolescents who were on Average 14.5 Years of age. Also examined the association of mothers, adjustment with Family Relations and adolescents’ adjustment. Findings revealed that Kin social and emotional support was positively associated with mothers’ optimism. Poor relations with Kin were positively associated with mothers’ depression. Kin advice and counseling and kin social and emotional support were positively linked to family routine. Poor relations with kin were positively associated with parent/adolescent communication problems. Mothers’ optimism was positively associated with family routine and mediated the Association of Kin Social and Emotional Support with Family Routine. Parent/adolescent communication problems were positively associated with adolescents’ depression. The findings were discussed in light of their support for theoretical and empirical work on Family Processes among Poor African American Families.

Arjan Qafa (2014): The domestic violence is a bitter reality of all humanity is phenomenon which has taken worrying dimensions for the society. The domestic violence is increased during last year’s not only as phenomenon with social, economic and psychological
consequences that impacts significantly the human rights. The extended transition has created more social and economic issues on all democratic societies, but in our country it is not ended for a long time. The democratic system remains unfulfilled with the special legislation in this area, central and local institutions are weak, or are not at the right level to take appropriate measures to reduce the violence of domestic violence, but it is associated with the difficult and problematic transition that our country has had.

2.4 REVIEW RELATED TO CHANGING FAMILY BEHAVIOURS

Jung Hye Shin (2013): research is based on the understanding that the house form shapes and is shaped by predominant socio-cultural values and norms. The study outlines how the physical evolution of the Korean house form, specifically its heating system called the nodal, has been part of Korean women's lives since the fourteenth century. In particular, however, I focus on the twentieth century. I first describe how the physical structure of the Korean house and the nodal evolved in conjunction with larger societal changes during this period, arguing that these technological changes have substantially influenced the everyday practices of women, the social interactions among family members at home, and women's experiences of being at home. Second, and in order to provide more in-depth analysis of these interactions, I look to the results of 30 interviews with Korean American seniors. This study suggests that the living experiences of the residents were variously affected by their gender and generational relationships within the family.

Deepti Bhatnagar, Ujvala Rajadhyaksha (2001): explored attitudes towards work and family roles of professional men and women in India. Ninety-two husband–wife pairs from salaried, upper middle class, dual-career families in India participated in the study. Propositions based on adult development theories of men and women, regarding reward value derived from and commitment made to occupational, parental, marital, and homemaker roles over the life cycle, were tested. Results indicated that there was no change with age, in attitudes towards occupational and homemaker roles. Instead, gender-based differences in attitudes towards these roles were observed. Attitudes towards the marital and parental role varied across the life cycle, although not in keeping with propositions based on the adult development theories of men and women. There was no reversal in attitudes towards work and family roles of men.
and women after midlife. Rather, some reversal in attitudes appeared to occur between the marital and parental role, over the life span of both men and women. Results are reviewed within the Indian cultural context and their implications for the career development of women are discussed.

Maja Kokoric; Ana Šimunic; Ljiljana Gregov (2014): The aim of the research was to determine the quality of family functioning of employed couples with regard to the attitude of partners towards marital roles in our society where the traditional roles of spouses are still deeply ingrained. 177 employed married couples from different regions of Croatia and the area of southern Herzegovina completed questionnaires which measured the attitude towards marital roles, traditionalist of roles of spouses and other aspects of quality of family relations. The results show that there are no considerable differences in assessed aspects of family relations regarding gender, which was expected since it is a sample of married couples who are assessing the same family environment. Further results show that those with more traditional attitudes do have more traditional marriages and considerably higher assessment of family conflict, while those with egalitarian attitudes have egalitarian marriages and lower assessment of family conflicts. The couples who have congruent attitudes towards marital roles assess lower traditionalist of marital union, higher social support from the family and higher quality of family functioning than couples who are not congruent in their attitudes towards marital roles. Agreement of married couples in their attitudes towards marital roles and egalitarianism of those attitudes certainly show a more favorable effect on family functioning, but these results should be checked in the future on a more representative sample of respondents.

Marta Nowak, et.al (2013): The aim of the study is to understand behavior disturbances and widely comprehended deficits attached to it, with regards to quality of family relations.

Method. To explain the etiology and the consequences of the diagnosis of disruptive behavior disorder the authors analyzed literature which allowed combining the theory of attachment and the theory of deficits. In the first part of the script the authors described Bowlby’s theory of attachment, which arranges attachment behaviors in behavioral attachment system. To expand comprehension of the subject they mentioned psychoanalytic and system concepts.
The second part of the paper is devoted to the definition of deficit phenomenon and determining its different areas on the basis of observations made by the researchers dealing with this matter. Conclusion In authors’ opinion the deficits occurring in children suffering from disruptive behavior disorder are connected with improper family relations. The disruptive behavior disorders may be a way of defense against narcissistic injury as well as motor discharging of the emotional difficulties.

J K Baker; M M Seltzer; J S Greenberg (2012): Background Studies have linked the behavior problems of children with fragile X syndrome (FXS) to maternal well-being, but less is known about how behavior problems relate to important family factors such as marital satisfaction and family cohesion. Methods Married mothers of 115 adolescents and adults with FXS completed questionnaires and interviews, and maternal CGG repeat length was obtained by medical/laboratory records or by blood analysis. Results Indirect effects were present between behavior problems and family variables in that behavior problems were positively related to maternal internalizing symptoms which were, in turn, negatively associated with both family cohesion and marital satisfaction. Direct associations between behavior problems and family relationship variables were not significant. Conclusions Findings suggest the importance of intervening with behaviour problems in individuals with FXS and identify maternal mental health as a potentially powerful conduit for the effects of child behaviour on relationships within these families. Implications for targeted interventions are discussed.

Minja Kim Choe, et.al (2014): examined changes in the attitudinal climate in Japan. Three national surveys (1994, 2000, and 2009) are used to examine a range of attitudes that measure a) the centrality of marriage and childbearing, b) nontraditional family behaviors, and c) gender roles in the work and family spheres. There is strong evidence of movement toward less-traditional attitudes during 1994-2000, followed by limited change in the 2000s. Period factors were paramount in the 1990s. Across the board, women hold less-traditional attitudes than men, and this difference has increased over time. Both engaging in nontraditional family behaviors (being married but remaining childless) and knowing someone who has engaged in nontraditional family behaviors (cohabitation) causally lead to holding nontraditional
attitudes, suggesting mechanisms whereby changes in individual behavior can lead to changes in societal values.

Clemens M Lechner et.al (2014): Investigated the role of religiosity in dealing with family related uncertainties (e.g., uncertainty concerning fertility decisions or the stability of family relationships) that arise from current social change in industrialized nations. We hypothesized that religiosity, because it is a central source of family values and norms reduces individuals' perceived load of family-related uncertainties. At the same time, because perceiving family-related uncertainties may conflict with religious values and norms concerning the family, we expected that religiosity exacerbates the association of these uncertainties with psychological distress. Structural equation modeling with latent interactions in a sample of 2,571 Polish adolescents and adults 20 to 46 years of age supported these predictions. Although modest in magnitude, associations held after controlling for potential socio-demographic confounders. Our study reveals the complex role of religiosity in dealing with family-related uncertainties and underscores the importance of attending to potential downsides of this otherwise beneficial resource.

Wendy C Gamble; Kerri Modry Mandell (2008): examined the role of family cultural values as moderators of the association between family relations and the adjustment of young children. Fifty-five families of Mexican descent with young children enrolled in Head Start programs in the Southwest participated. Mothers provided information about closeness of the mother–child relationship, warmth in the sibling relationship, child behavior problems, and familism and simpatía, or two cultural values associated with families of Mexican origin. The children's preschool teachers provided information about child emotional adjustment and social functioning with peers six months later. Familism was found to act as a moderator, whereby warmth and closeness in family relationships coupled with the endorsement of a family cultural value that complements these relationship characteristics was associated with more optimal functioning in preschool classrooms. Results demonstrate the need to evaluate family cultural values or beliefs systems in conjunction with qualities of family relationships as determinants of children's developmental outcomes. Specifically, familism emerged as a
family characteristic capable of promoting young children’s adjustment within and beyond the family context.

Bircan S; Erden G (2011): Objective Substance abuse is one of the important social problems of our world. The family risk factors are thought to be more important than others. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to review studies related to family risk factors. As family risk factors, perceived parental acceptance-rejection and parenting styles are mostly discussed in this study. Method: Various databases were searched by key words such as “substance use, abuse”, “parental acceptance-rejection” and “parenting styles” and the published papers were reviewed. Results: The results of the reviewed studies showed that substance abusers’ family atmosphere is unfavorable and they have more rejective parents than non-abusers. The paternal rejection was found more predictive than maternal rejection for becoming a drug addict. Discussion: The reviewed studies also showed that there is no exact consensus on the relationship between parenting styles and substance use. Therefore, more studies should be done on clinical samples.

Jerome De Henau; Susan Himmelweit (2013): holds that, public policy can affect many different gender inequalities. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the effects of policy on gender inequalities within households. This paper analyses a range of family-related policy changes over the last fifteen years in Australia, Germany and the UK to compare their potential effects on intra-household gender inequalities. These include changes in parental leave policies, working time regulation, childcare support and financial support to families. Many of these changes are found to have contradictory effects on within household inequalities, mainly because those that improve women’s incomes in their current gender roles may also undermine incentives to challenge traditional gender roles. All three countries have implemented substantial reforms over the period considered. However, with labour market activation policies tending to favor an inherently unequal one-and-a-half earner household, the effects on inequalities within households did not meet increasingly egalitarian gender role attitudes.
2.5 REVIEW RELATED TO CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS

Catherine Locke, et.al (2013): This introduction reviews the contributions this collection of articles makes to understanding migration, social reproduction and social protection. Migration necessarily involves reconfigurations of family relations and these entail changes in the patterning of social (in) security. Our expansive interpretation of the concepts of social reproduction and social protection situate the reorganization of gendered family lives as integral to the migration–development nexus. Life-course thinking informs analysis of how migrants ‘do family’ and what this means for gender, identity and (in) security. The collection explores how ‘care deficits’ are managed, both discursively through the negotiation of gendered ideologies about gender identity and the family, and through the everyday practice of social reproduction. The resulting reorganization of social security involves taking on new risks and vulnerabilities for migrants and their families. For both internal and international migrants the challenges involved in securing social reproduction are powerfully shaped by welfare and migratory regimes and raise important questions about the relationship between social protection and broader social policy and citizenship issues.

Arjan Qafa (2014): The domestic violence is a bitter reality of all humanity e a phenomenon which has taken worrying dimensions for the society. The domestic violence is increased during last year’s not only as phenomenon with social, economic and psychological consequences that impacts significantly the human rights. The extended transition has created more social and economic issues on all democratic societies, but in our country it is not ended for a long time. The democratic system remains unfulfilled with the special legislation in this area, central and local institutions are weak, or are not at the right level to take appropriate measures to reduce the violence of domestic violence, but it is associated with the difficult and problematic transition that our country has had.

Takeda Hiroko (2008): explores the ongoing negotiation over the boundaries between the world of political economy and families by analyzing the reactions and responses of the Japanese government and feminists to changes in the political economy as well as popular patterns of family forming since the 1990s. This negotiation has occurred through the transition in the political economy brought about by globalization and neo-liberal political
reforms, and the re-calibration of family and gender roles has emerged as its primary ground. As a result, Japanese women are being required to make a hasty leap from the Fords model of family life to a more self-steering idea of the individual. This ineluctably re-calibrates the bio-political arrangement into a more advanced mechanism, while discussion of the 'ethics of care' has been left relatively absent. Taking up these issues, this article discusses the implications of a changing political economy on Japanese families.

Lorraine Van Blerk (2012): holds that, despite a wealth of research exploring street children's lives, this has tended to focus on the micro-scale, rarely drawing connections with wider society. Yet, it is rare for street children to sever all ties with home and this paper explores these connections by taking a relational approach to the production of street life. Drawing on in-depth qualitative research with 12 boys living on the streets in a coastal suburb of Cape Town, the paper identifies that street children are part of powerful inter and intra-generational relations that connect them to their families: interdependent but sometimes forced and contested. The paper concludes by identifying that street children are not isolated on the street, but rather positioned relationally in between street and family life building relations within and across spatial boundaries. This has implications for the way in which we conceptualize street children's lives and adds to wider theoretical understandings of childhood as relational.

Matos Margarida G et.al (2006): based on data obtained from the Portuguese survey conducted by the first author (Matos, 2005; Matos et al., 2000, 2003, 2004), who is the national representative for the World Health Organization collaborative European study: Health Behavior in School - Aged Children (Currie, Hurelmann, Setter toubute, Smith, & Todd, 2000; Currie, Roberts, Morgan, et al., 2004). In particular, we were interested in whether parent encouragement for school added a specific effect to adolescent health over and above that afforded by the quality of the home and school environments. A nationally representative sample of 6903, 10- to 17- years- old adolescents participated in the survey. Measures were constructed of physical health, conduct problems, anxiety/depression, family communication, school environment, and parental encouragement for school. A series of regression analyses supported an ecological model of psychological health in which the
family and school, as well as the relationship between the two, show relationships to adolescent health, conduct, and anxiety/depression problems. Despite the design and sampling limitations, results suggest that parental encouragement for school can be considered as having a specific positive effect on adolescent health, beyond the effect of school environment and family communication addressed individually.

Marianne Holm Pedersen (2011): For refugees, their country of origin often provides a strong source of belonging and identity, yet many refugees can only maintain infrequent contacts with it. This article investigates how the sudden increase in relations with Iraq after Saddam Hussein's fall affected Iraqi refugee women and their families in Copenhagen, Denmark. It shows that, while renewed transnational practice in some ways allowed the women to recreate links to their relatives and their places of origin, thus affirming their Iraqi identity, it also raised questions about previous notions of relatedness and belonging and created a stronger sense of belonging in Denmark.

Hilje Van Der Horst; Maartje Hoogsteyns (2014): Research regarding disabling situations generally focuses on disabling situations within a public society ‘out there’. In our research, however, the intimate family setting itself appears central to the emergence of dis/enabling experiences. Moreover, the relationships that shaped these experiences not only involve human family members but also the technical aids associated with people’s specific impairments. Biographical narratives with users of three different technical aids including hearing aids, arm prostheses and incontinence products demonstrate that studying the making of (dis)ability in hybrid family settings is essential for understanding the emergence of (dis)ability in general.

Rosalind Chait C Barnett, et.al(2010): In this study, focused on community resources - specifically, children's school and school activity schedules, or school resource fit (SRF) - as a contextual variable influencing family-role quality (FRQ) among employed parents of school-aged (grades K-12) children in a sample of 58 Boston-area couples (N=116). We found that SRF is a significant predictor of parent-role quality (PRQ) and marital-role quality (MRQ) for mothers, but not fathers. Further, for mothers, the relationship between SRF and
each FRQ indicator was mediated by the other FRQ indicator. There was no evidence of crossover effects of one partner's SRF on the other partner's FRQ.

Wada; et al. (2006): Based on qualitative interviews with 11 male medical students at one Canadian university, explored the values influencing current and anticipated participation in family- and employment-related occupations. Men increasingly express desire for greater family involvement, yet participation has not necessarily altered. In this study we found men’s occupational participation is shaped by their values concerning gender roles, a commitment to fairness, a deep sense of responsibility in all of their roles, and a desire for occupational balance which does not necessarily result in achievement of such balance. We suggest that while an egalitarian gender ideology, desire for fairness and a sense of responsibility toward family encourage participation in family-related occupations, at the same time gender traditionalism and professional responsibilities, as well as a demanding professional culture, mitigate such involvement.

Katrin Drasch (2013): Cross-sectional studies show that in West Germany, the labour force participation of mothers with different levels of educational attainment has changed during the past few decades, the most severe decrease of labour force participation has been observed for less educated mothers, whereas better educated women were less affected. In this article, one potential underlying mechanism is examined: re-entry of mothers into the labour market after a period of inactivity. I argue that, in addition to societal changes, reforms in parental leave legislation could be responsible for educational differences of mothers' employment. Using retrospective life course data from the IAB ALWA study, I find evidence that women with different levels of educational attainment have different patterns of re-entry into the labour market. Furthermore, changes of parental leave schemes play a crucial role for re-entry. Some evidence of educational polarization of re-entry behaviour is found from 1992 onwards.

2.6 REVIEW RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL CHANGE:
Miguel A Malo; Fernando Muñoz Bullón (2008): The current work uses retrospective data from the British Household Panel Survey to analyze whether family-related quits have long-
term effects on women's occupational prestige. At a descriptive level and without controlling for endogeneity, the results show a negative association between intermittent attachment to the labor market for family-related reasons and women's occupational prestige. In causal terms (controlling for endogeneity) the results provide evidence that women expecting to leave the labor force tend to choose lower-prestige occupations in anticipation of future career interruptions.

Chien Juh Gu (2010): holds that immigrant women's vulnerability to mental distress has been recognized in the literature and yet the socio-cultural causes of their distress have rarely been explored. On the basis of a case study of Taiwanese immigrants residing in Chicago, this article illustrates the dynamic contexts within which Taiwanese immigrant women's distress is produced at home and explains the social and cultural factors that engender the women's distress. In this article I argue that Taiwanese immigrant women frequently shift back and forth between Taiwanese and American cultural norms in an effort to apply effective behavioral guidance and justifications to interactions with their spouses, children and in-laws. The term 'emotional transnationalism' is used to describe the psychological experience associated with transnational cultural practices. Distress is often generated as these women struggle with feelings of ambivalence and contradictions that confront them in their search for cultural identities. The severity of distress is largely determined by the power hierarchies between women and those with whom they interact. Married women's status as subordinate to their in-laws creates more negative experiences than any other status.

Susan E Mannon; W Trevor Brooks (2006): explores the effect of neighborhood family-friendliness on three measures of family relations: marital burnout, marital satisfaction, and parent-child relations. Regression analyses of survey data from northern Utah provide some support that neighborhood family-friendliness, measured here as neighborhood cohesion and neighborhood assessment, positively affects family functioning. For men, neighborhood cohesion was negatively associated with marital burnout and positively associated with marital satisfaction. For both men and women, neighborhood assessment was positively associated with marital satisfaction. These relationships were stronger for men than for women.
Ruth Katz (2009): aims to illuminate the links between personal and familial resources and wellbeing of elders 65+ in three population groups in Israel: kibbutz members, new immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Arabs—all of who are undergoing different types of personal, social and economic transitions. About 70 respondents in each group were interviewed regarding life satisfaction, familial relations based on the paradigm of intergenerational family solidarity and personal resources (socio-demographic and physical functioning). The main conclusions of this study are: the lives of the elderly immigrants are much more disruptive by the transitional migration processes they are undergoing and this affects their well-being which was much lower than the other two groups. Additionally they received more help from the family. Family solidarity, mainly opportunity structures and emotional bonds were especially strong among the Arabs, with the lowest level of conflict. The Arab elderly were also different from the other two groups in the lower level of help they provided to their adult children, probably due to their more limited level of personal resources and the differing social expectations. The majority of respondents acknowledged some degree of filial obligations, although much lower among kibbutz members. Personal resources (physical functioning and financial adequacy) had the strongest effect on life satisfaction in all three groups. The dimensions of family solidarity played a less dominant role. The discussion highlights the distinctive family culture of the three groups, the transition they face, and their differential resources with some policy recommendations.

Winifred R Poster; Srirupa Prasad (2005): presents a transnational analysis of work-family relations. Comparing three high-tech firms in India and the United States, we find that employees in each country establish different work-family boundaries. While those in the United States tend to prefer an integration of work and family realms through permeable boundaries, employees in India more often support a separation between work and family spheres through solid boundaries. Our analysis employs a “contextual” view of boundary formation. We argue that work-family relations observed in these U.S. and Indian firms reflect two important factors: 1) varying social contracts between workers, the state, and the private sector, which provide different types of support for families; and 2) varying trends in the persistence or reversal of historical, societal work-family divisions, which create
pressures and opportunities either to insulate the household from the workplace, or to merge them together. In contrast to prevailing cultural explanations in the work-family literature that focus on culture or development, we argue for an approach that incorporates global power and inequality. We conclude by discussing implications for transnational debates about work-family.

Manlio Graziano (2010): examines French–Italian relations focusing in particular on economic exchanges and French perceptions of Italy as revealed in parliamentary debates and in the French press. The analysis suggests that in the eyes of the French, Italy is a two-faced Janus, rich in both defects and positive qualities. Except perhaps for the shrewdest observers, it is difficult for the French to come to terms with all the subtleties and complexities of the real Italy.

Estefanía Estévez and José N. Góngora: holds that, family violence has been the focus of numerous studies in the last decades. These studies have mainly analyzed protective and risk factors related to different forms in which this violence is manifested. However, whilst adolescent aggression against parents is neither a new problem nor a new challenge for researchers and therapists, its consideration has only occurred very recently. Indeed, there is hardly research examining causes and consequences of adolescent aggression towards parents or the most suitable and effective interventions for both children who behave aggressively in the family context and parents who put up with this situation of humiliation, harassment and defiance of parental authority. This lack of scientific literature is of concern if we take into consideration the important negative consequences that adolescent aggression against parents exerts on the family system as a whole and on social interactions existing within the primary socialization context for children. Along the chapter, we first put forward some data about the prevalence of the problem and examine the main risk factors related to this particular behaviour in adolescence. The second part of the chapter described an approach based on Family Therapy background intended for working with parents whose children are out of control, or whose parents feel defeated and unable to manage them, but still want to play the parental role. In developing the approach, three groups of guidelines are offered, for parents, for the adolescents, and for professionals. Parents are proposed to give up a harsh control
strategy based on global criticism, over-involvement, and hostility; and favored a containing attitude. It is crucial to relate this attitude to a parental moral obligation, and not to the success in controlling the adolescent’s behaviors. Professionals are proposed to side the parents, and playing a spoke-person role for the adolescent. It is also important the attitude; professionals are requested to model with the parents the attitude they are asked to have with their children–conveying that the parents still can give honest, firm and positive messages to their children against the odds. Adolescents are requested to be competent in three main areas–at school, at home and with their peers, and receive an attentive and competent care from the professionals.

Alexandra Loukas, et.al (2010): examined the unique and interactive contributions of school connectedness, negative family relations, and effortful control to subsequent early adolescent conduct problems. Data were collected from 476 adolescents when they were initially in the 6th and 7th grades and again 1 year later. Results from hierarchical regression analyses showed that even after controlling for negative family relations, effortful control, and baseline levels of conduct problems, and gender, school connectedness contributed to decreasing subsequent conduct problems. Examination of 2 and 3 way interactions indicated that high levels of school connectedness offset the adverse effects of negative family relations for boys and girls and the adverse effects of low levels of effortful control for girls. Findings underscore the role of school connectedness as a protective factor for early adolescent conduct problems.

Laura Ierago; Cynthia Malsol; et.al (2010): focus on the role of adoption and family relations as moderators of genetic risk for psychotic disorders. Methods Participants included 184 adolescents in the Republic of Palau identified to be at genetic risk for schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Palau is an island nation in Micronesia with a lifetime prevalence of 1.99% for schizophrenia and 2.67% for psychotic disorders more broadly defined. In Palauan culture, kinship adoption is a common cultural practice; 47 of the 184 participants had been adopted at an early age. The current study was designed to test the hypothesis that adoption would function as a protective factor among Palauan youth at genetic risk for the development of psychotic symptoms. Participants were evaluated for psychotic and other
psychiatric symptoms using KSADS-PL. Concurrently; the Youth Self Report [1] was used to assess the perceived quality of family relationships. Results indicated that adopted adolescents were more likely to develop psychotic symptoms than non-adopted adolescents. However, perceived family relations moderated the association between adoption status and psychotic symptoms, such that adopted adolescents with poorer family relations reported disproportionately higher rates of psychotic symptoms. Family relations also moderated the association between level of genetic risk and psychotic symptoms, independently of adoption status. Conclusion Consistent with previous research, adolescents at high genetic risk who reported more positive family relations also reported fewer psychotic symptoms [4, 29].

Kamala Ramadoss and Ujvala Rajadhyaksha(2012): aimed to examine gender differences, if any, in commitment to various roles, the work environment, work-to-family conflict, types of strain, and social supports among employed parents with school going children belonging to the upper socio-economic status in urban India. Data was collected from employees working full time (N = 208) and belonging to dual-career families in Bombay. Survey method was used to collect data. Regarding commitment to various roles, only occupational role commitment was statistically significant but not marital role commitment, homemaker role commitment or parental role commitment. Regarding work environment, there was a significant difference between men and women in job variety but not in job complexity and work schedule flexibility. Of the various work-to-family conflict variables, there was a significant difference between men and women in work-to-parent conflict and energy-based strain but not in work-spouse conflict, work-leisure conflict or work-homemaker conflict. In general, employed parents in urban settings find it very challenging to balance their occupational and parental responsibilities. In this study, research participants were from the upper socio-economic strata with considerable resources at their disposal as compared to those from lower socio-economic strata. Men reported significantly more support than women in supervisor support, coworker support and extended family support in managing work and family responsibilities.

D Murahari Naik (2012): holds that the need of social gerontological studies is increasing due to rapid changes in life styles especially in urban area. With increasing facilities available in
urban environment, the aged people can live without much support of other family members to certain extent. But after certain age and after some period of isolation, they feel dejected and this feeling of dejection leads to many physiological and psychological problems. While economically well to do age ones are not having economic problems but they have other problems common to poorer people. A survey of the aged persons in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation Area including samples across different religious and economic groups is proposed to be undertaken. The proposed study will follow questionnaire method. It has been observed that the aged males feel more insecure about their future than the female counterparts, especially in getting help from children in their day-to-day life. There appears to be sex-wise difference in the economic impact, as females do not face much of problems as do the males. The married ones face less age related problems than the single ones. The role of family relations in solving the age-related problems has been discussed.

2.7 REVIEW RELATED TO THEORIES OF SOCIETAL CHANGE

Linda Garris Christian (2006): Working with Families is one of the most important aspects of being an early childhood professional, yet it is an area in which many educators have received little preparation (Nieto 2004). We spend hours learning about child development, developmentally appropriate practices, health and safety, playgrounds, and play. At times it seems that we focus on children as if they appear from nowhere, land in our classrooms, and merely disappear at the end of the day. We may ignore the settings in which they spend their time away from us, believing they are not very important. In fact the home environment greatly influences what goes on in school. Much has been written on parent involvement (Ginott 1965; Henderson & Berla 1981; Epstein et al. 1997), and the literature includes a growing number of references to family involvement (Birckmayer et al. 2005; Crosser 2005; Diss & Buckley 2005). However, a limited amount of research (Bredekamp & Copple 1997; Couchenour & Chrisman 2004) directly addresses understanding of family systems as a key component of early childhood education. To serve children well, we must work with their families. To be effective in this work, we must first understand families who are diverse in ways such as culture, sexual orientation, economic status, work, religious beliefs, and composition. Single- parent families, families of divorce, blended families, extended families, homeless families, migrant families, and gay and lesbian families represent some of the
diversity in families that we work with as early childhood profession—also. Yet no matter how different families appear to outside observers, all have certain characteristics in common. Families just show them in different ways. Examining these characteristics helps educators engage families in ways that foster optimal child development.

* Family systems theory: comes from the work of individuals like Ackerman (1959), Jackson (1965), Minuchin (1974), and Bowen (1978). While this theory is typically used in family counseling and therapy, much can be learned from examining it in the context of early childhood settings. Family systems theory has been used in trying to understand problems of students in school settings (Sawatzky, Eckert, & Ryan 1993; Widerman & Widerman 1995; Kraus 1998; Van Velsor & Cox 2000). The need for understanding family systems theory in early childhood settings has been underscored by professional organizations in their guidelines for preparing early childhood and elementary professionals (NAEYC, CEC/DEC, & NBPTS 1996; ACEI 1997a,b). A primary concept in family systems theory is that the family includes interconnected members, and each member influences the others in predictable and recurring ways (Van Velsor & Cox 2000). From our families we learn skills that enable us to function in larger and more formal settings, such as school and the workplace. Family experiences also shape our expectations of how the larger world will interact with us (Kern & Peluso 1999; Nieto 2004). Family systems theory focuses on family behavior rather than individual behavior. The theory considers communication and interaction patterns, separateness and connectedness, loyalty and independence, and adaptation to stress in the context of the whole as opposed to the individual in isolation. Family systems theory can explain why members of a family behave the way they do in a given situation (Fingerman & Bermann 2000). It is critical to use these explanations to better serve children and families rather than for the purpose of blaming or trying to “fix” families.

**Self-Determination Theory.**
Richard M Ryan (2008): Despite many recent technical breakthroughs in health care, human behaviour remains the largest source of variance in health-related outcomes (Schroeder, 2007). People’s health and well-being are robustly affected by lifestyle factors such as smoking, hygiene, diet, and physical activity, all of which involve behaviours that are
potentially controllable by the individual. In addition, outside of acute care settings, the effectiveness of most health care interventions is highly dependent on the patient’s adherence to self-care activities such as taking medications, performing self-examinations, or refraining from specific activities or habits. A significant problem is the poor adherence to prescribed changes or recommended behaviors over time. In the perspective of self-determination theory (SDT: Deci & Ryan, 2000; Ryan & Deci, 2000), recognition of these behavioural mediators of health outcomes suggests that we attend more carefully to the patient’s experience and motivation. According to SDT, maintenance of behaviour over time requires that patients internalize values and skills for change, and experience self-determination. The theory further argues that by maximizing the patient’s experience of autonomy, competence, and relatedness in health-cares settings, the regulation of health-related behaviour is more likely to be internalized, and behaviour change will be better maintained (Williams, Deci, & Ryan, 1998).

As a general theory of motivation, SDT has spawned experimental and field studies of how factors such as rewards, sanctions, use of authority, provision of choice, and level of challenge impact patients’ experiences, and in turn their behavioural persistence and outcomes (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Over the past 15 years a growing body of work has applied SDT in studies of health-related behavior change (Patrick, Williams, Fortier et al., 2007; Ryan & Deci, 2007; Williams et al., 1998). Such work has examined how factors in treatment environments associated with patients’ autonomy, competence, and relatedness; affect both the initiation and maintenance of change. More recently a number of controlled clinical trials have tested the efficacy of SDT-framed interventions for issues as diverse as tobacco dependence, diet, physical activity, and dental care. Our aim in this brief paper is to explicate the SDT model of health behaviour change and provide a partial review of its empirical support and limitations. Health researchers (e.g., Rothman, 2000) have described the process of health behaviour change as entailing the dual tasks of initiating and maintaining change. Although there are many approaches to initiating change, from external pressure and control to the positive use of incentives or rewards, the ingredients essential to maintenance are often missing. SDT, in contrast, is particularly focused on the processes through which a person acquires the motivation for initiating new health-related behaviours and maintaining them over time. SDT argues that developing a sense of autonomy and competence are critical to
the processes of internalization and integration, through which a person comes to self-regulate and sustain behaviour conducive to health and well-being. Thus, treatment environments that afford autonomy and support confidence are likely to enhance adherence and health outcomes. Equally important to internalization in the SDT view is a sense of relatedness. People are more likely to adopt values and behaviour promoted by those to whom they feel connected and in whom they trust.

**Major Theories of Behavior and Attitudinal Change**

*Social Cognitive theory*: Bandura’s social Cognitive theory proposes that people are driven not by inner forces, but by external factors. This model suggests that human functioning can be explained by a triadic interaction of behavior, personal and environmental factors (see figure 1). This is often known as reciprocal determinism. Environmental factors represent situational influences and environment in which behavior is performed while personal factors include instincts, drives, traits, and other individual motivational forces. Several constructs underlie the process of human learning and behavior change. Theory of Planned Behavior5, 6, 7

*The theory of planned behavior*: suggests that behavior is dependent on one’s intention to perform the behavior. Intention is determined by an individual’s attitude (beliefs and values about the outcome of the behavior) and subjective norms (beliefs about what other people think the person should do or general social pressure). Behavior is also determined by an individual’s perceived behavioral control, defined as an individual’s perceptions of their ability or feelings of self-efficacy to perform behavior. This relationship is typically dependent on the type of relationship and the nature of the situation.

*Trans theoretical Model*: The Trans theoretical model (figure 3) proposes change as a process of six stages. Precontemplation is the stage in which people are not intending to make a change in the near future (often defined as the next 6 months). Contemplation is the stage where people intend to change (within the next 6 months). People in this stage are aware of the pros of changing but also can identify the cons. Preparation represents the stage where people have a plan of action and intend to take action in the immediate future (within a month). Action is the stage in which people make the behavior change and maintenance
represents the stage where people work to prevent relapse. Finally, termination represents that stage where individuals have 100 percent efficacy and will maintain their behavior. This stage is the most difficult to maintain, so many people remain a lifetime in maintenance. Behavior change may not always be your goal. It may become a priority to change attitude or public opinion about some issue. You might also wish to change attitude before behaviors. Whatever your goal, it is important to understand how individuals adopt attitudes. Existing research is also helpful in defining the process of attitude change. Conceptualizing attitude scholars Zanna and Rempel10 view attitude as having many causes. They view attitude not as something stable or predisposed to the individual, but as something that might change based on internal or external cues. Figure 4 illustrates how attitude is generated from cognition (a source of information), affect (feelings, emotions associated with an object that can influence attitude), and past behaviors. Individuals evaluate new sources of information against previous or other information and evaluate it as favorable or unfavorable. Considerations for Changing attitude (Zanna & Rempel, 1988) When presenting information to change attitudes it is important that the information is consistent and congruent so that individuals can form a single attitude about an object.

* Functionalist Theory and Families

NPTL-Humanities and Social Sciences: According to functionalist theory, all social institutions are organized to provide for the needs of society. Functionalism also emphasizes that institutions are based on shared values among members of the society. Functionalist theorists interpret the family as filling particular social needs, including socializing the young, regulating sexual activity and procreation, providing physical care for members of the family, assigning identity to people and giving psychological support and emotional security to individuals. According to functionalism, families exist to meet these needs. Marriage is conceptualized as a mutually beneficial exchange wherein women receive protection, economic support and status in return for emotional and sexual support, household maintenance and the production of offspring (Glenn 1987). At the same time, in traditional marriages, men get the services that women provide—housework, nurturing, food service and sexual partnership. Functionalists also see families as providing care for children, who are taught the values that society and the family purport to have. When societies experience
disruption and change, according to functionalist theory, institutions such as the family become disorganized, weakening the social consensus around which they have formed. Currently, some functionalists interpret the family as “breaking down” under societal strains, suggesting this breakdown is the result of the disorganizing forces that rapid social change fosters. Functionalists also note that, over time, other institutions have begun to take on some functions originally performed solely by the family. For example, as children now attend school earlier in life and stay in school for longer periods of the day, schools (and other caregivers) have taken on some functions of physical care and socialization originally reserved for the family. The family’s share of these functions has been dwindling, while other institutions have taken on more of the original functions of the family. Functionalists would say that the decline of the family’s functions produces further social disorganization because the family no longer carefully integrates its members into society. To functionalists, the family is shaped by the template of society, and things such as the high rate of divorce and the rising numbers of female-headed and single-parent households are the result of social disorganization.

*Conflict Theory and Families:* Conflict theory examines family as a system of power relations that reinforces and reflects the inequalities in society. Conflict theorists are especially interested in how families are affected by class, race and gender inequality. This perspective sees families as the units through which the privileges and disprivileges of race, class and gender are acquired. Families are essential to maintaining inequality in society because they are the vehicles through which property and social status are acquired (Eitzen and Zinn 2004). The conflict perspective also emphasizes that families undergo transition with changes in the modes of production because the family produces agents that each mode of production requires, say the family produces workers that capitalism requires. Accordingly, within families, personalities are shaped by adapting to the needs of a capitalist system. Thus, families socialize children to become obedient, subordinate to authority and good consumers. Those who learn these traits become the workers and consumers that capitalism wants. Families also serve capitalism in myriad ways—for example, giving a child an allowance teaches the child capitalist habits for earning money. Whereas functionalist theory conceptualizes the family as an integrative institution—it has the function of
maintaining social order—conflict theorists depicts the family as an institution subject to the same conflicts and tensions that characterize the rest of society. Families are not isolated from the problems that a society is confronted with as a whole. The struggles brought on by racism, class inequality, sexism, homophobia and other social conflicts are played out within family.

*Symbolic Interaction Theory and Families:* Sociologists have also used symbolic interaction theory to understand families. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes that the meanings people attach to their behaviour and the behaviour of others is the basis of social interaction. Symbolic interactionists tend to take a microscopic view of families and might ask how different people define and understand their family experience. They also study how people negotiate family relationships, such as deciding who does what housework, how they will arrange child care, and how they will balance the demands of work and family life. To illustrate, when two people get married, they form a new relationship that has a specific meaning within society. The newlyweds acquire a new identity to which they must adjust. Some changes may appear very abrupt—a change of name certainly requires adjustment, as does being called a wife or husband. Some changes are more subtle, for example, how one is treated by others and the privileges couples enjoy (such as being a recognized legal unit). Symbolic interactionists see the married relationship as socially constructed; that is, it evolves through the definitions that others in society give it, as well as through the evolving definition of self that married partners make for themselves. The symbolic interaction perspective emphasizes the construction of meaning within families. Roles within families are not fixed but will evolve as participants define and redefine their behaviour towards each other. This perspective is especially helpful in understanding changes in the family because it supplies a basis for analyzing new meaning systems and the evolution of new family forms over time.

*Feminist Theory and Families:* Feminist theory has contributed new ways of conceptualizing the family by focusing sociological analyses on women’s experiences in the family and by making gender a central concept in analyzing the family as a social institution. Feminist theories of the family emerged initially as a criticism of functionalist theory. Feminist scholars argued that functionalist theory assumed that the gender division of labour
in the household is functional for society. Feminists have also been critical of functional theory for assuming an inevitable gender division of labour within the family. Feminist critics argue that, although functionalists may see the gender division of labour as functional, it is based on stereotypes about the roles of women and men. Influenced by conflict theory, feminist scholars see the family as not serving the needs of all members equally. On the contrary, the family is one primary institution producing the gender relations found in society. Feminist theory conceptualizes the family as a system of power relations and social conflict (Glenn 1987; Thorne 1993). In this sense, it emerges from conflict theory but adds the idea that the family is a gendered institution.

**Impact of Modernism on Family**

Chris Knight (1978): Family advocates Malinowaski is the cornerstone of every society and culture. Family offers a person residential identity, social status, right to property affiliation with kinship and emotional support. In western European societies Jack Goode finds that world revolution has contributed for the transformation of family system. In Indonesia and Philippines, industrialization has drawn adult males and females from rural centers to the urban areas. However, the elderly generation still stays in the rural areas looking after the family farm and the young ones employed in the industries regularly visit their traditional family explaining how industrial revolution has not completely broken down the family system in these societies. Lawrence stone in family transformation in the world advocates that families change from the elementary structure to reach at the stage of conjugal structure. In primitive societies people go for nuclear families or elementary families therefore the basic unit of family consists of husband, wife and children. But one’s duties, responsibilities, obligations in relation to family are subdued to one’s responsibility towards the community when economy stabilizes secured sense of income and livelihood comes out of agriculture the males take active part in agrarian mode and compelling women to look into domestic activities. A result division of work explains variations in status and consolidation of patriarchal joint family system. Finally, industrialization, women empowerment and modernization give rise to the gender equality both at family and at the place of work.

Therefore man becomes family centric in modern society and both husband and wife appreciate each other accommodate to each other’s interest to keep family going and continuing in modern society. He asserts that the decline of modern family system will give
importance on the elementary family system. Steiner does not agree with the universal theory of family change developed by Lawrence stone. He asserts that Islamic revolution in Arabian sub-Continent has contributed for commercial growth on the one hand but consolidation of patriarchy, lower status of women and women’s separation from employment on the other. In South Africa under the impact of industrialization the demographic composition of family is changing but geographically dispersed members of the family address to the needs of each other at the time of crisis. Therefore the bearing of Industrialization on family system is not uniform. In Poland the elderly people live in the countryside along with their grandchildren. The adults go for industrial occupation and urban living.

As a result social demography is evenly balanced and family not undergoing through the state of crisis. Anthony Giddens while speaking about the bearings of industry and modernization on family system advocates that the structure of family, the forms of interrelationship within family are greatly determined by multiple criteria including class, race, ethnic identity, personal experience and other factors. It is generally found that Interpersonal relationships among the members in the families in upper and lower class is absolutely weak. Thus search for freedom or perpetual poverty hence search for escapism. In both these the rate of divorce is quite high. Talking about family encountering with crisis in modern society it is generally found that Asian parents are more concerned about the security of their children. Hence they concentrate more on savings, children’s education appropriate socialization. Therefore family integration is high in case of Asians. With regard to race he finds out the both blacks and whites sufficiently go for the breakdown of marriage, pre-marital and post-marital relationships is greatly unfound in case of Jews and Asian immigrants. As a result the stability and security of family is not identically determined by industrialization. Finally one’s personal experience during childhood necessarily influences to his future role in the family set up. A troubled childhood may stimulate a child go for the untroubled parenthood at a future date. Thus in conclusion dismissing to classical Theory of Sir Henry Maine, Morgan, Tonnies who advocate that joint families transform into nuclear families under the impact of industrialization one world conclude that the bearings of industrialization, modernization, women empowerment are bound to be different family systems in different societies and cultures.
2.8 Theoretical framework related to changing societal relationships of Indian Families of 21st Century.

In order to make it easy and effective way of analysis plan here are the main points of the theoretical framework, related to changing societal Relationships of Indian families of 21st Century

Cultural coalition gives an opportunity
To the family either

To follow sanskrutisation
To follow westernization

Process of social movement

Break up of family structure

Joint family
Nuclear family

Restrictions
Freedom

Evolutionary change
Revolutionary change

Ideology change
Attitudinal change
Behavioural change
Characters change
Relationship change

New gets old
Old gets new

Change is must and universal but it must be sustainable