Learning Competencies:

➢ Appraise one's family structure and the types of care he/she gives and receives, which may help in understanding himself/herself better **(EsP-PD11/12FSL-IId-11.1)**

➢ Make a genogram and trace certain physical, personality and behavioural attributes through generations **(EsP-PD11/12FSL-IId-e-11.2)**

THE FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY

[1] The family remains to be the most important unit of society; the most basic and fundamental social organization. This relationship defines and promotes the best foundation for intellectual, emotional, sexual, spiritual, and social growth and development to occur. The family is also the basic child-raising unit, the basic communication unit, the basic sexual unit, and the basic all-around fun and friendship unit. However, when families are weak, society begins to break down.

[2] **Family Structure-** the traditional family structured is considered a family support system which involves two married individuals providing care and stability for their biological offspring. The family is created at birth and establishes ties across generations.

TYPES OF FAMILY STRUCTURES

[1] Family structures have gone through dramatic changes in the past 50 years. No longer is the traditional setup the standard. Today, several variations on family structures have been created and have evolved. Six specific types of family structures in society can be defined at present.

1. **Nuclear Family-** The nuclear family is the traditional type of family structure. It is composed of the father, mother, and children. This is the prototype family and was assumed to provide for the best setting to raise children.

2. **Single-Parent Family-** The single-parent family consists of one of the parents assuming sole and full responsibility in raising the children. Often, it is the mother who takes over this task, but sometimes there are single fathers as well. The single-parent setup has redefined family and has become the biggest major change that challenged the traditional setup.

3. **Extended Family-** This structure consists of a network of related families living together, sometimes in a compound which serves as home. They may include cousins, aunts, or uncles, and grandparents living together

1

4. Childless Family- Sometimes there are couples who, by choice otherwise. Decide not to have children. This type is often frowned upon by many because it does not meet the traditional standards set by society.

4. Step Family- Sometimes some marriages do not work out and separation becomes an option. After some time, some of these separated individuals choose to get remarried. This creates the stepfamily, which involves two separate families merging into new one unit. This consists of a husband and wife with their respective children from previous marriages or relationships.

5. Grandparent Family- Many grandparents take over parental responsibility in raising their grandchildren for variety of reasons.

[2]**The following are New Types of Family Structure:**

6. Adoptive Family- a family wherein one or more of the children has been adopted.
7. Bi-racial or Multi-racial Family- a family where the parents are members of different racial identity groups.
8. Trans-racial Adoptive Family- a family where the adopted child is of a different racial identity group than the parents.
10. Conditionally Separated Families- a family member is separated from the rest of the family. This may be due to employment, military service, hospitalization, etc.
11. Foster Family- a family where one or more of the children is legally a temporary of the household.
12. Gay or Lesbian Family- a family where one or both of the parents' sexual orientation is gay or lesbian.
13. Immigrant Family- a family where the parents immigrated to another country as adults. Their children may or may not be immigrants.
14. Migrant Family- a family that moves regularly to place where they have employment.

[1]Given the various family structures, there seems to be no real consensus as to what is the best. As long as there is love and support for one another, families tend to be successful and thrive and this can be achieved in almost any structure.

[2]No matter who we are, where we live, or what our goals may be, we all have one thing in common: a heritage. That is, a **social**, **emotiona**l and **spiritual legacy** passed on from parent to child.

1. **Emotional Legacy-** in order to prosper our children, need an enduring sense security and stability nurtured in an environment of safety and love.
2. **Spiritual Legacy-** as spiritual beings, we adopt attitudes and beliefs about spiritual matters from one source or another. As parents, we need to take the initiative and present our faith to our children.

3. **Social Legacy-** to really succeed in life, our children need to learn more than management techniques, accounting, reading, writing, and geometry. They need to learn the fine art of relating to people.

ACTIVITY NO. 1
Instruction: Answer the question below. (5 points)
    What type of family structure do you have?

PARENTING STYLES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

[1] Parental influence is manifested through specific practices. But parenting is not just a specific practice associated with parental duties and functions. More serious attention and concern, however, is given to how these practices create opportunities for socialization and help children grow up to be confident and competent. The value and worth of these practices depend upon parents' attitude towards their children and the resulting emotional climate that nurtures and supports their responsibilities for their children.

THE FOUR MAJOR PARENTING STYLES

Diana Baumrind offered the most popular and important ideas about parenting style. Having pioneered in this area as early as the 1960s, Baumrind was particularly interested in the different ways parents attempted to control or socialize their children.

She proposed three distinct parenting styles.

1. **Authoritarian parenting-** Emphasizes blind obedience, stern discipline, and controlling children through punishments which may include the withdrawal of parental affection.
2. **Permissive parenting-** Characterized by emotional warmth and a reluctance to enforce rules.
3. **Authoritative parenting-** A balanced approach wherein parents expect their children to live up to certain behavioral standards, but also encourage their children to think for themselves and to develop a sense of autonomy.

Later, researchers added a fourth style, uninvolved parenting.

4. **Uninvolved parents**- Are similar to permissive parents in their reluctance/failure to define and implement standards. But unlike permissive parents, uninvolved parents are not nurturing and warm. They provide kids with their basic needs but not the emotional support they need.

In addition to adding a new category to Baumrind's original proposal, researchers have further redefined and refined her insights in terms of two relevant and appropriate terms- "responsiveness" and "demandingness".

1. Responsiveness is "the extent to which parents intentionally foster individuality, self-regulation, and self-assertion by being attuned, supportive, and acquiescent to children's special needs and demands" (Baumrind, 1991)

2. Demandingness refers to "the claims parents make on children to become integrated into the whole family, by their maturity demands, supervision, disciplinary efforts, and willingness to confront the child who disobeys" (Baumrind, 1991)

Both of these qualities are desirable and are integral to authoritative parenting, forwarding it as the most effective style.

Does parenting style influence child outcomes? Many studies report similar patterns.

➢ Children raised in authoritative families are well-behaved and are achievers in school. They are emotionally healthy, resourceful and socially adept.
➢ Children raised in authoritarian families are relatively well-behaved. However, their social skills seem undeveloped, manifesting tendencies towards inferiority, and they are more likely to suffer from anxiety, depression, and poor self-esteem.
➢ Children from permissive families have higher self-esteem and lower rates of depression and anxiety. However, they are prone to behavioural problems such as drug use, truancy that, and peer-pressure related issues, among others. They are more easy-going and relaxed and are not very serious about scholastic achievements.
➢ Children from uninvolved families are nonachievers and may not even be bothered if they do not achieve their goals. It is unfortunate but true that they may be worst off in all respects. Studies show and confirm that most juvenile offenders have uninvolved parents.
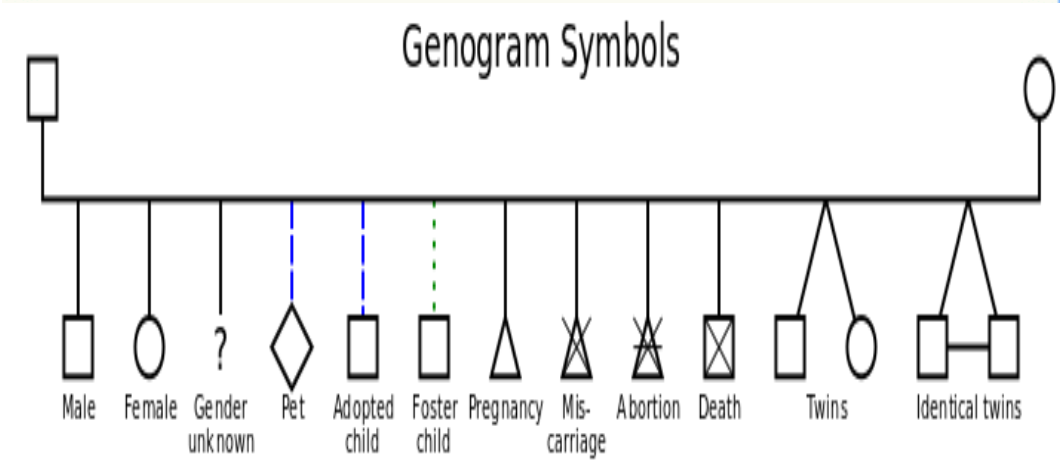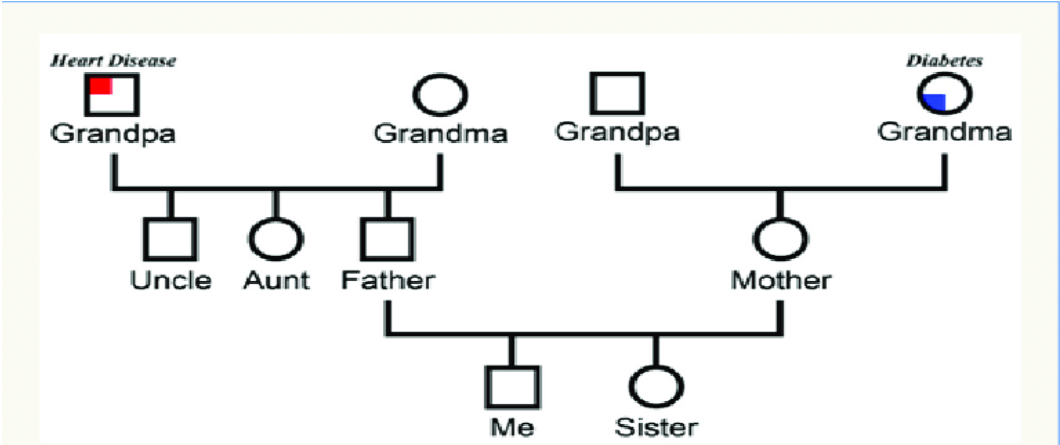
ACTIVITY NO. 2

Instruction: Answer the question below. (5 points)

What style of parenting exist in your house?

GENOGRAM

[2]Genogram is a pictorial display of a person's family relationships and medical history. It goes beyond a traditional family tree by allowing the user to visualize hereditary patterns and psychological factors that punctuate relationships. It can be used to identify repetitive patterns of behavior and to recognize hereditary tendencies.

Sample Genogram:

Genogram Symbols

ENRICHMENT
Instruction: Answer the question below.

When you start your own family in the future:

 a. What kind of family structure you want it to be?
 b. What parenting style would you exercise to your offspring?

SOURCES:
 • Rochester, Herman G. "A Journey to Personal Development" p. 169- 174, FNB Educational, Inc., Philippines, 2016.
 • https://prezi.com/ynpaly24_9or/module-11-family-structures-and-legacies/

Name: _____Date: _____

Grade & Section: _____ Score: _____

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSESSMENT NO. 11

TEST I. Identification

Directions: Understand the questions carefully and write your answer on the space provided.

_____**1.** The traditional family structured is considered a family support system which involves two married individuals providing care and stability for their biological offspring.

_____2. This structure consists of a network of related families living together, sometimes in a compound which serves as home

_____3. This setup has redefined family and has become the biggest major change that challenged the traditional setup.

_____4. This is the prototype family and was assumed to provide for the best setting to raise children

_____5. A family where the adopted child is of a different racial identity group than the parents.

_____6. Sometimes some marriages do not work out and separation becomes an option. After some time, some of these separated individuals choose to get remarried.

_____7. This type is often frowned upon by many because it does not meet the traditional standards set by society.

_____8. A family that moves regularly to place where they have employment.

_____9. Emphasizes blind obedience, stern discipline, and controlling children through punishments which may include the withdrawal of parental affection.

_____10. A balanced approach wherein parents expect their children to live up to certain behavioral standards, but also encourage their children to think for themselves and to develop a sense of autonomy.

_____11. Are similar to permissive parents in their reluctance/failure to define and implement standards.

_____12. Characterized by emotional warmth and a reluctance to enforce rules.

_____13. To really succeed in life, our children need to learn more than management techniques, accounting, reading, writing, and geometry.

_____14. In order to prosper our children, need an enduring sense security and stability nurtured in an environment of safety and love.

_____15. a family member is separated from the rest of the family. This may be due to employment, military service, hospitalization, etc.