LESSON PLANS



SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Stonehousepet (po), Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524002.

Ph No: 0861-2318300 | Fax: 0861-2318300.

e-mail: sreenarayana.nursing: 2@gmail.com; principal.senc@narayananursingcpllege.com website: www.sreenarayananursingcollege.com | http://sreenarayananursingcollege.com Recognized by indian Nursing Council vide letter No. 02/Sep/2005 INC bared: 29.09.2005 and

A.P. Nurses & Midwives Council, letter No. APNMC/CGN/5212/2006. dated: 4/11/2006

Attitiated to Dr. Y.S.R. University of Health Sciences, A.P. Vijayawada.



LESSON PLAN ON NURSING AS A PROFESSION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the Institution : Sree Narayana Nursing College

Programme : B.Sc Nursing

Course : Nursing Foundation

Topic : Nursing as a profession

Unit : Unit -II

Group : 1yr B.Sc (N)

No. of students : 50

Duration : 45 min

Venue : Lecture hall

Methods of teaching : Lecture Cum discussion

Teaching Aids : Roller Board (Introduction),

(FlashCard), (LCD), (Pamphlets), (Leaflet)

Previous knowledge of the students : Students has already having knowledge regarding Nursing as a profession.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:-

Help the student to gain knowledge about Nursing as a profession to develop desirable attitude and acquire skills when providing care to clients in all health care settings in globally.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:-

At the end of the class students will be able to:

- define the nursing as a profession
- * explain the characteristics of a profession
- enlist the characteristics of a nurse

Actual date	Planned date	TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	TEACHER & STUDENT ACTIVITY	A.V aids	EVALUATION
	18/12/2023	3min	To introduce	INTRODUCTION	Participatory	White	Objective type
12/12/2023			the topic to	Nursing profession are an integral component	learning	board	questions
			the students	of the health care delivery system and,	,		
				therefore, they are most directly affected by			
				these changes. The structure, organization,			
				and financing of health care is rapidly			
				changing, leading to a shift in the delivery of			
				health care from the inpatient hospital setting			
				to communities and outpatient care.			
		10	PT-1	Nursing as a profession:	Experiential	PPT	Multiple choice
		10min	The student will be able to	NURSING	learning		questions
			brief out the nursing as a profession	 is a disciplined involved in the delivery of health care to the society. is a helping profession is service-oriented to maintain health and wellbeing of people. is an art and a science. 			
	,			NURSE -originated from a Latin word			•
				NUTRIX, to nourish.			
				N –Nobility, Knowledge			
				 U –Usefulness, Understanding 			
				R -Righteousness, Responsibility			
				S – Simplicity, Sympathy			
				E –Efficiency, Equanimity			
				Profession –is a calling that requires special	AD.		

occupation with ethical components that is devoted to the promotion of human & social welfare. A profession is "an occupation or calling requiring advanced training and experience in some specific or specialized body of knowledge which provides service to society in that special field." DEFINITION: Nursing is a profession within the health care sector focused on the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life. CHARACTERISTICS OF A PROFESSION: A basic profession requires a extended education of its members, as well as a basic liberal foundation. A profession provides a specific service. Multiple choice questions Multiple choice questions	1				T	1	
2min				devoted to the promotion of human & social welfare. A profession is "an occupation or calling requiring advanced training and experience in some specific or specialized body of knowledge which provides service to society			
The student will be able to explain the characteristics of a profession profession profession profession profession The student will be able to explain the characteristics of a profession profession The student will be able to explain the extended education of its members, as well as a basic liberal foundation. A profession has a theoretical body of specialized knowledge leading to defined skills, abilities and norms. A profession provides a specific service. Multiple choice questions Multiple choice questions		2min	will be able to define the nursing as a	DEFINITION: Nursing is a profession within the health care sector focused on the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health			1 1
		10mir	will be able to explain the characteristics of a	 PROFESSION: A basic profession requires an extended education of its members, as well as a basic liberal foundation. A profession has a theoretical body of specialized knowledge leading to defined skills, abilities and norms. A profession provides a specific service. 	_	PPT	

of a nurse profession. It underlies everything that you do—even when your shift gets hectic. 2. Integrity: • Beverly Malone, PhD, RN, FAAN, CEO of the National League for Nursing, noted that integrity is one of the NLN's core values, standing for "respecting the dignity and moral wholeness of every person without conditions or limitation." 3. Authenticity:	5.	10min The student will be able to enlist the characteristics of a nurse	 CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSES 1.A caring attitude: Caring is the heart of the nursing profession. It underlies everything that you do—even when your shift gets hectic. 2. Integrity: Beverly Malone, PhD, RN, FAAN, CEO of the National League for Nursing, noted that integrity is one of the NLN's core values, standing for "respecting the dignity and moral wholeness of every person without conditions or limitation." 	Role play	White board	Objective type questions
--	----	--	--	-----------	-------------	--------------------------

purpose as a nurse. Instead of just showing up to work, endeavour to develop deeper connections and establish meaningful more connections with others, including patients and colleagues. 4. Humility: • This means recognizing that you don't know everything and that you make okav mistakes-and it's acknowledge that. "I may run into areas where I really falter, and I get up and move to the next, and I understand that it's a process," said Malone. "And there's nothing wrong with that." 5. Good listening skills: • Everyone wants to be heard. Give them that opportunity. "A successful nurse, in addition to having sound clinical skills, is compassionate, and has the ability to listen to their clients and peers," said Cynthia Stadler, MSN, APRN, CHPNA, community liaison for BAYADA Hospice in Vermont. 6. Persistence: Sometimes it will take a while to achieve a goal, but successful nurses don't give up. "You're willing to hang in there. That's the falling down and the getting up," said Malone. Principal

7. The ability to capitalize on strengths: "I find nurses who are successful to be flexible, forward-thinkers who are honest about their own strengths and look for a work environment that supports those ideas," said Lisa Holloway, MSN, RN, WHNP-BC, founder of Sweet Pea Childbirth Preparation in Washington D.C. 8. Willingness to follow: Successful nurses are often great leaders, and great leaders know when to lead and when to follow.

9. A desire to keep learning:

• "I believe a good nurse knows what she doesn't know, and therefore regularly updates skills and knowledge in both formal and informal ways," said Keri Keenan, RN, a retired nurse in Calgary, Alberta, who also served as the first female officer of the Western Australia Parliament.

10. Creativity:

• Be open to trying new things and coming up with creative solutions to problems. Travelling nurses have unique opportunities to learn best practices with each new assignment, and in turn can often provide a fresh perspective to an existing problem.

EVALUATION:
1. Which of the following is considered a primary role of a registered nurse (RN) in patient care?
A) Conducting surgeries B) Diagnosing medical conditions C) Developing and implementing nursing care plans D) Prescribing medications
2. Which of the following is a common standard for maintaining professionalism in nursing practice?
A) Engaging in gossip about colleagues B) Adhering to the code of ethics C) Ignoring patient privacy to expedite care D) Limiting communication with patients
3. What is the primary purpose of continuing education for nurses?
A) To fulfill state licensing requirements B) To gain promotions to managerial positions C) To keep up-to-date with medical advancements and enhance skills D) To reduce the number of patient interactions
Principal SPEE MADAYANA AUDOING COLLEGE

	4. Which nursing theory emphasizes the importance of the nurse-patient	
	relationship and the care environment?	
	A) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs B) Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory C) Florence Nightingale's Environmental	
·	Theory D) Peplau's Interpersonal Theory	
	5. What is the most critical aspect of patient safety in a hospital setting?	
	A) Ensuring all medical staff are aware of the hospital's history B) Maintaining accurate and timely documentation of patient information	
	C) Providing the most expensive medical equipment available D) Avoiding any direct patient contact to prevent errors	
	Answer Key:	
	 C) Developing and implementing nursing care plans B) Adhering to the code of ethics C) To keep up-to-date with medical 	
	advancements and enhance skills 4. C) Florence Nightingale's Environmental Theory	
	5. B) Maintaining accurate and timely documentation of patient	

			•		
			information		
į					

SUMMARY: We discuss regarding the definition of nursing as a profession, characteristics of a profession so through this class the students can improve their knowledge

CONCLUSION: - Let me conclude the topic of nursing as a profession. The student can known anatomy of wrist joint. I hope that students can understand the topic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Kozier the text book of nursing foundation 12th edition, jaypee publications page no: 123-134.
- A K Kurana's, "fundamentals of nursing", 2003, by new age international limited, Bangalore. PP 205-242
- Brunner and Suddharth's "textbook of medical surgical nursing", 11th edition, volume 2, 2006 by Lippincott William Wilkins publications. PP 2054-2059
- Joyce M Black's "Medical surgical nursing", 7th edition, volume 1, 2000, by elesevier publications. PP 1943-1948
- Lewis, Heitkemper's "medical surgical nursing", 6th edition, 2006, by mosby's publications. PP 456-461

NET REFERANCE:

1)http//www.nursing as a profession.com



SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Stonehousepet (po), Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524002.

Ph No: 0861-23183001 Fax: 0861-2318300.

e-mail: sreenarayana.nursing: 2@gmail.com | principal.snnc@narayanariursingcpllege.com website: www.sreenarayanariursingcollege.com | http://sreenarayanariursingcollege.com Recognized by Indian Nursing Council vide letter No. 02/Sep/2006 INC pated : 29.09.2006 and

A.P. Nurses & Midwives Council, letter No. APNMC/CON/5212/2006, dated: 4/11/2006

Affiliated to Dr. Y.S.R. University of Health Sciences, A.P. Vijayawada.



LESSON PLAN ON HUMAN RELATION IN CONTEXT OF NURSING

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Name of the institution : Sree Narayana Nursing College

Program : B.Sc. Nursing

Year : II B.Sc.(N)

Subject : Communication Education and Technology

Unit : III

Topic : Human relation in context of nursing •

Duration : 45 min

Venue : Lecture hall

No. of students : 50

Previous knowledge of the students: Students may have knowledge regarding communication

Methods of teaching : Lecture cum discussion

A.V Aids : Charts, Hand outs, Pamphlet, Roller board, PPT

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

The students will be able to gain knowledge on human relation desirable attitude skills and implement while practicing in all settings.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the class students will be able to:

- explain goals of human relation
- list out the elements of human relation
- enumerate the principles of human relation
- describe the prerequisites of human relation
- list out the advantages of human relation
- enumerate the role of nurse human relation

Actual	Planned	Time	specific	content	Teaching and	A.V aids	Evolution
date	date		objectives		learning activities	-	
24-11- 2023	30-11- 2023	2m	The students able to introduce the topic	INTRODUCTION Human relations and organizational behaviour are two vital aspects to any organization especially in the present scenario of technical and modern advancement. Human relation skills are very important for the nurse managers working in the hospitals to work as group members effectively and built co-operative effort within the team she leads. More over human element works miracles in increasing efficiency and production as a result	Participatory learning	White board	Objective type questions
		3m	The students able to define the topic	of good relationship with the employees. Definition: Human relation is an area of management practice which is concerned with the integration of people into a work situation in a way that motivate them to work productively, cooperatively & with economic, psychological & social satisfaction. KEITH DAVIS Human relations are the relations between human being that are affected by many other factors & helps in the accomplishment of goals of an organization.	Participatory learning	White board	Objective type questions
		2m	The student will able to know the goals of human relation	GOALS AND AREAS OF HUMAN RELATION In the broadest sense, the study of human relations has two goals • Personal development and growth • Achievement of organization's objectives	Experiential learning	PPT	Multiple choice questions

		Self-esteem: Self-esteem is at the core of most issues in human relations. Self-esteem is a feeling of confidence and worth as a person. Psychological research has shown that low self-esteem is related to a variety of mental health problems, including alcoholism, anxiety and depression all of which cause problems on the job. High self-esteem on the other hand healthy self-esteem is the key to top performance and high-quality work especially when the work directly affects other staff. Mutual respect: Mutual respect is the positive consideration or regard that two persons have foreach other, can exit only when self-esteem is stable, without trust mutual respect is meaningless, nurses at all levels of an organization need trust and mutual respect to perform at their best. Self-awareness and Self-disclosure: Self-awareness is the knowledge of how			
		you are being perceived by others. Self-disclosure is the process of letting other nurses know what you are really thinking and feeling.			
3m	The students will be able to know the elements of human relation	ELEMENTS OF HUMAN RELATION: There are five major principles of human relation: 1. Human need satisfaction 2. Motivation 3. Distribution of status and roles	Integrated learning	PPT	Multiple choice questions

4. Informal social groups

5. Spontaneity if group formation

1.Human need satisfaction

According to Maslow theory, there are hierarchy of needs:

- ✓ Physiological
- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Social
- ✓ Esteem
- ✓ Self-actualization

These needs are pre-potent for motivating behaviour.

2. Motivation

Motivation is the act of stimulating an individual or oneself to contribute outmost to achieve the desired objectives. it can be induced through monetary sources, positive reinforcement, participation and job enrichment.

3.Distribution of status and roles

The employees should be inspire and encourage updating knowledge and for staff and professional development.

4.Informal social groups

It is important to have social gathering to exchange the views and to share the feelings.

5. Spontaneity if group formation

These are a form of associations through which they can work together and can take decisions for

			T
the betterment of staff. PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RELATION: i. Respect for the human dignity of employees ii. Encourage for the personality development	Learning in humanities	White board	Objective type questions
 iii. Stimulate, encourage and motivate them for advancement iv. Have provision for good incentives for good accomplishments v. Be fair and honest vi. Be co-operative 			
vii. Be punctual and observe punctuality BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RELATIONS APPROACH:			
The basic principles of human relations approach in view of organizational structure: Recognition and appreciation: Human beings along with financial gains need		·	
recognition and appreciation Fair treatment: The staff should be treated like human beings and not like machines and should understand their			
feelings and emotions. Informal relations: Informal relations should be encouraged in the organization along with formal relations.			
Job security and job satisfaction:	Principal		

Staff needs job security and job satisfaction to work enthusiastically. **Effective communication:** The nurse manger should communicate effectively without the feeling of ego and superiority complex. There should not be any conflicts and misunderstandings among the members as communication is the most important tool used for motivating and improving the morale of an organization's work force. **Decentralization:** In human relation approach, individual staff functional areas should be given greater autonomy and decision-making power. The emphasis should be on lateral communication that occurs via informal communication channels rather than formal, hierarchical ones. Participatory decision-making: This given greater autonomy to individual nurses and to make their own decisions and the communication skill to coordinate their efforts with others without a nearby supervision. Concern for developing self-motivated nurse: In this type of approach, the employees should be self-motivated who can set their own task related goals and monitor their own performance in achieving them.

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,

NELLORE-524 002

2m	The students will	PREREQUISITES FOR GOOD HUMAN	Evidence based	PPT	Multiple
	be able to know the prerequisite of human relation	RELATION: ✓ Providing individual recognition to each	learning		choice questions
		staff ✓ Understanding the personality of individual staff ✓ Listening the problems of staff ✓ Avoid arguments, talks, consultation and exchange of ideas are good. ✓ Deal with fair mind and facts ✓ Keep an open mind ✓ Act on what's right not on who's right			
		INGREDIENTS FOR EFFECTIVE HUMAN SKILLS: 1. Understanding past behaviour 2. Predicting future behaviour 3. Directing, changing and controlling behaviour			
4m	The students will able to know the advantages	ADVANTAGES OF GOOD HUMAN RELATION: It has great impact on the efficiency, productivity and profitability of nursing organization Reduce the incidences of absenteeism, strike and acts of indiscipline	Integrated learning	White board	Objective type questions
		 It is more of preventive in nature than curative It can provide a nurse manager an overall 			

	picture of the individual and group needs of the behavioural pattern of staff.			
kno	HUMAN RELATION IN CONTEXT OF NURSIN ROLE OF NURSE MANAGER TO DEVELOP HUMAN RELATION Recognize the importance of the individual and deal with human manner. There must be mutual understanding of their position The nurse employees and administrators should have common interest Mutual discussion, exchange of views and communication should be inculcated among nurses. Set a good example of your nurse employees Help them to feel that they are important members of the team Try to understand nurse employees Be fair and impartial in all the matters Develop promotion ladder for nurses Plan work carefully and keep the perspectives Give clear, concise and complete instructions. Get result, develop safe, efficient and competent nurses; give them right facilities to render nursing care	Project based learning	PPT	Objective type questions

 Know the details of all the principles, policies and laws. Know your duties, responsibilities and authorities and of your subordinate nurses. Evaluate effectiveness of work performed by the nurses and of her own. Human relation in nursing refer to the relationship of nurses with colleagues & other department personnel & of nurses with patient. It is interdepartmental, interdepartmental & interpersonal relationship to provide the quality care to their patients. Human relations in nursing also develop when two health care personnel interact with each other to achieve the primary goal of maximum patient satisfaction & health promotion irrespective of their field of work. EVALUATION Multiple choice questions 5x1=5 1. What are the elements of human relation () a. motivation 		
b. Self esteemc. Self awarenessd. All of the above	4	
2. What are the advantages of human relation ()	rıncipal	

a. Motivation b. Self awareness c. Efficacy d. All of the above
3. What are the goals of human relation () a. motivation b. Self esteem c. Self awareness d. All of the above
4. Which is the principles of human principles () a. Poor lighting b. Be co-operative c. Loud background noise d. Emotional disturbances
5. Which is the prerequisites of human relation (a. open mind b. Sharing feeling c. Asking relevant questions d. Presenting reality
Key: 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a ASSIGNMENT: 10MARKS

		,	
	Write assignment on process of human relation?		

SUMMARY:

Human relation skills are very important for the nurse managers working in the hospitals to work as group members effectively and built co-operative effort within the team she leads. More over human element works miracles in increasing efficiency and production as a result of good relationship with the employees. It helps to bring about productivity, a work culture, essence of responsibility and accountability.

CONCLUSION:

Knowledge gained through this assignment, will help in identifying needs/problems/ issues relevant to human relation theory and useful for application of theory will providing care to the individual.

BIBILIOGRAPHY

TEACHER'S REFERENCES:

- Kozier Et Al, Fundamentals Of Nursing, Published By Pearson Publishers, 10th Edition Page No: 516-525,
- Samta Soni Text Book Of Advance Nursing Practice Published By Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers 1st Edition Page No: 455-458.
- Navdeep Kaur Brar Text Book Of Advanced Nursing Practice Published By Jaypee The Health Science Publishers 1st Edition Page No: 425-444.
- Shebeer P. Basheer Text Book Of Advanced Nursing Practice Published By Emmess Medical Publishers 2nd Edition Page No: 246-260

STUDENT'S REFERENCES:

- Kozier Et Al, Fundamentals Of Nursing, Published By Pearson Publishers, 10th Edition Page No: 516-525,
- Samta Soni Text Book Of Advance Nursing Practice Published By Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers 1st Edition Page No: 455-458.
- Navdeep Kaur Brar Text Book Of Advanced Nursing Practice Published By Jaypee The Health Science Publishers 1st Edition Page No: 425-444.

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,

NELLORE-524 002

• Shebeer P. Basheer Text Book Of Advanced Nursing Practice Published By Emmess Medical Publishers 2nd Edition Page No: 246-260.

JOURNAL REFERENCES:

- Allwood, Jens; Scroeder, Ralph (2000). Intercultural Communication in a Virtual Environment. Journal of Intercultural Communication, November, issue (27.09.2011)
- Hannon, John (2011). Liu, S., Volcic, Z., & Gallois, C. Introducing intercultural communication: Global cultures and contexts. London: Sage. (Book review). PRism Vol. 8 (1) 2011. (27.09.2011)

NET REFERENCES:

- > https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Human+Relations+Theory
- www.drjayeshpatidar.blogspot.com.



SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Stonehousepet (po), Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524002.

Ph No: 0861-2318300 | Fax: 0861-2318300.

e-mail: sreenarayana.nursing?@gmail.com; principal.snnc@narayananursingcpllege.com website: www.sreenarayananursingcollege.com; j.http://sreenarayananursingcollege.com Recognized by indian Nursing Council vide letter No. 02/Sep/2006 INC pared: 29.09.2006 and

A.P. Nurses & Midwives Council, letter No. APNMC/CON/5212/2006. dated: 4/11/2006

Affiliated to Dr. Y.S.R. University of Health Sciences, A.P. Vijayawada.



LESSON PLAN
ON
FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

GENERAL INFORMATION

INSTITUTION

: Sree Narayana Nursing College

PROGRAM

: B.Sc Nursing

YEAR

: II Year

UNIT

: Unit-5

TOPIC

: Family & Marriage

NO .OF STUDENTS

•

METHODS OF TEACHING

: Lecture Cum Discussion

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE STUDENT: Students may have knowledge during their higher secondary education

A.V AIDS

: White board, roller board, Pamphlet, PPT, Leaflets

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddynalem

NELLORE-524 002

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:-

The students will gain in depth knowledge about family and marriage and develops desirable attitude and acquire skills in understanding the relationship.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:-

At the end of the class the students will be able to,

- > define family
- > list the family functions
- > enumerate the types of family
- > explain the family characteristics
- > narrate the modern family ,changes, problem -dowry and welfare services, etc.,
- > discuss the changes and legislation on family and marriage in India marriage act
- > enumerate the marriage and family problems in India
- > Describe the family marriage and their influence on health and health practices.

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,

NELLUHE-524 UUZ

Actua	Planned	Time	Specific	Content	Teacher activity/	Av aids	Evaluation
1 date	Date		objectives	·	Learner activity		
04- 11- 2023	10-11-2023	3min	Objectives	INTRODUCTION The family is a group defined by relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children. The family forms the basic unit of social organization and it is difficult to imagine how human society could function without it. The family has been seen as a universal social institution an inevitable part of human society. According to Burgess and Lock the family is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household interacting with each other in their respective social role of husband and wife, mother and father, brother and sister creating a common culture. The family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction.	Participatory learning	White board	Objective type questions
		2 min	define family	DEFINITION: The family has been derived from Latin word "famulus" means servant. It is a small social group consisting ordinarily of a father, mother, and one or more children. It provides for	1	White board	Objective type questions

the most enduring relationship in the one form or other. It is	
an outstanding primary group, because, it is in the family that	
the child develops is basic attitudes. It is the simplest and the	
most elementary form of society. Of all human groups the	
family is the most important primary group.	
♣ The biological social unit composed of husband,	
wife and children"Eliot and Merril.	
♣ "Family is a system of relationship existing between	
parents and children". – Clare.	
♣ "Family is a more or less durable association of	
husband and wife with or without children or of a	
man or women alone, with children Nimkoff.	
♣ "Family is a group defined by a sex relationship	
sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the	
procreation and upbringing of children" MacIver	
Nature of Family	•
♣ Universality	
♣ Emotional Basis	
♣ Limited size	
♣ Formative influence	
♣ Nuclear position	

NEELONE 324 002

10 m	list the functions of family		Participatory learning	PPT	Multiple choice questions
		\cdot			
		Role of socialization.			
		Family functions:			
		• Fulfills the biological functions.			
		• Replacement of species through the propagation of			

 progeny. Social repetition where the sex relations are controlled and regulated. Family is a medium or sex excretion and its regulation. Provision of food, housing and clothing, which are necessary to the existence of human life. Essential functions of Family Satisfaction of sex need: The satisfaction of sex instinct makes for normal personality. Satisfaction of sex instinct brings the desire for lifelong partnership among male and female. 		PPT	Multiple choice questions
primary objective of the family. Manu, the Ancient Indian Law-giver, regarded sexual satisfaction as the aim of family. Production and rearing of children The Hindu scriptures hold that the religious activities of man cannot be consummated unless he has a son. They permit a second marriage is there is no issue from the first wife.	do		

NELLUHE-524 UUZ

Family is an institution par excellence for the	
production and rearing of children.	
Provision of a home:	
The psychologist hold that probably the greatest single	
cause of emotional difficulties, behaviour problems is	
lack of love, that is, lack of a warm, affectionate	
relationship within a small circle of intimate associates.	
♣ The family satisfies the need for affection by human	
beings.	·
Man after the hard toil of the day returns home where	
in the center of his wife and children he sheds off his	
fatigue.	
Non-essential functions of Family	
Educational:	
The child learns letters under the guidance of parents.	
Knowledge and experience in the family lays	
foundation for the Childs personality and character	
formation.	
Religion:	·
♣ It is the centre of religious training of the children.	
♣ The family performs is of a religious character.	

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

NELLORE-524 002

	Economic	1	
	♣ In the traditional family most of the goods for		
	consumption were made at home.		
	♣ It serves as an economic unit.		
	Civic functions:		
	♣ Affection		
	♣ Sympathy		
	♣ Love		
	♣ Security		
	♣ Attention		
	♣ Emotional satisfaction of responses		
	♣ Care of offspring's	·	:
	Sexual relationship		
	♣ Companionship		
	♣ Intimacy romantic fulfillments.		
	♣ co-operation,		
	♣ toleration,		
	sacrifice,		
	obedience and discipline		
	Recreation:		
	Family provides recreation to its members.		

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddynalem.

NELLORE-524 002

		They use to sing and dance together and visit t	he		
		family relations.			
		Health:			
		A sick man was cared for in the family, by his own k	ith		
		and kin.			
		Role of family in Socialization:			
		♣ The family on account of its several characteristics	is		
		of strategic importance in socialization. E.g. imitation	on,		
,		suggestion, language etc.,			
		Social			
		Family imparts the knowledge of social, mores etc.,	to		
		the coming generation			
		Its exercises social control over its members.	Fintial	PPT	Multiple
10	enumerate	TYPES OF FAMILY	Experiential learning	PP1	choice questions
min	the types of family	On the basis of Authority.			questions
		On the basis of Structure.			
		On the basis of Residence.			
		On the basis of Marriage.			
		On the basis of Ancestry.	A		
		On the basis of In-group and Out-group.			

WELLONE-324 UUZ

♣ On the basis of Blood Relations.
On the basis of authority:
Patriarchal – male dominant, female subordinate.
Matriarchal – female dominant, male subordinate.
On the basis of Structure:
♣ Nuclear – husband, wife with or without children
Join Family or Extended family – two Nuclear family.
On the basis of Ancestry:
♣ Matrilineal – ancestry continues through the mother.
♣ Patrilineal – ancestry continues through the father.
On the basis of Marriage:
♣ Monogamous – one man marry one woman
♣ Polygamous – one man marry two or more women.
Polyandrous: - one woman marry two or more men.
On the basis of In-group and Out-group marriage. :
♣ Endogamous — sanctions marriage only among
members of the in-group.
Exogamous – sanctions marriage of members of an in-
group with members of an out-group.
On the basis of Blood Relationships:
Conjugal family – consists of spouses, their offspring

SREE NARAYANA NURSING CULLEGE

and relatives through marriage. ♣ Consanguineous family – consists of blood relatives together with heir mates and children. Joint Family ♣ The family in India is based on Patrilineal descent. ♣ The earnings of all the members are put in a common fund out of which family expenses are met. ♣ A son after marriage does not usually separate himself from the parents but continues to stay with them under the same roof and holding property in common. ♣ This system called Joint family or extended family system, is a peculiar characteristic of the Indian social life. ♣ The family in India does not consist only of husband, wife and their children but also of uncles, aunts and cousins and grandsons. **Definition of Joint Family** "we call that household a joint family which has greater generation depth than individual family and the members of which are related to one another by property, income and mutual rights and obligations". I.P. Desai.

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,

NELLOHE-JET

		"A Joint Family is a group of people who generally live			
		under one roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who			
		hold property in common and who participate in common			
		worship and are related to each other as some particular			
		type of kindred". Iravati Karve.		White he and	01: ::
	explain the	Characteristics of Joint Family:	Integrated learning	White board	Objective type
5 min	characteristi	♣ Large Size.			questions
	cs of family	♣ Joint Property.			
		♣ Common Residence.			
		Co-operative Organization.			
		Common Religion.			
		♣ A Productive Unit.			
		Mutual Rights and Obligations.			
		Large size			
		Joint family consists of parents, children, grand children			
		and other near relatives along with their women.			
		Joint Property:			
		The ownership, production and consumption of wealth			
		lakes place on a joint basis.			
		Residence:	4		
		Joint family usually live under same roof.			
			aw -		<u> </u>

		Co-operative Organization:			
		Joint family system is co-operation Common			
		Mutual Rights and Obligations:			
		The rights and obligations of the members of joint family			
	·	are the same.			
		If one female member works in the kitchen, the other does			
		the laundry work, and the third one look after the children.			
		A productive Unit:			
		Joint family is found among agricultural families. All the			
		members work at one and the same field.			
		Common religion:			
		Joint family believe in the same religion and worship			
		similar deities.			
5 min	Enlist merits	MERITS OF JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM:	Learning in the	PPT	Objective type
	of joint	Ensures Economic Progress.	humanities		questions
	family system	♣ Division of Labour.			
		♣ Economy.			
		Opportunity of Leisure.			
		♣ Social Insurance.			
		Social virtures (moral quality).			
		Avoids Fragmentation of Holdings.			

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Chinthoroddynolom

	♣ Socialism			
	Demerits of Joint Family:			
	Home for Idlers.			
	Hindrance in the development of personality.		·	
	♣ Encourages Litigation.			
	Leads to Quarrels.			
	Privacy denied.			
	♣ Unfavourable to accumulation of capital.			
	♣ Un-controlled procreation			
	Factors of Disintegration of Joint Family			
	Extension of Communication & Transport.			
	♣ Industrialization.			
	♣ Decline of agriculture & Village Trades.			
	New Social Legislation.			
	♣ Impact of the West.			-
	Nuclear Family			
	♣ The individual nuclear family is a universal social			
	phenomenon. It also called Modern Family.			
	A nuclear family is one which consists of the			
	husband, wife and their children			
	♣ The children leave the parents as soon as they are	6		

SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE Chinthareddypalem, NELLORE-524 002

married.	
A nuclear family is an autonomous unit free from	
the control of elders.	
♣ There is minimum interdependence between them.	
E.g. American family	
Blended Family	
A social unit consisting of two previously married	
parents and the children of their former marriages.	
♣ The term Blended family or Step Family describes	
families with mixed parents: one or both parents	
remarried, bringing children of the former family	
into the new family	
A Stepfamily is the family one acquires when a	
parent enters a new marriage, whether the parent	
was widowed or divorced.	
For example, if one's father dies and one's mother	
marries another man, the new man is one's	
stepfather and vice versa.	
Extended Family	
♣ An extended family can be viewed as a merger of	
several nuclear families.	
Principal ADDE NARAVANA NURSING COLLE	:GE

An extended family may be crammed into a single house, or it may occupy a cluster of houses within an extended family compound There are two types of extended family Small extended family. May included an old man and his wife, their son, the son's wife and the son's children. Large extended family. May include the old man and his wives, their unmarried children and married sons, and the son's wives along with their unmarried children THE MODERN FAMILY: The family has undergone some radical changes in the past half a century. Its structure has changed, its functions have been altered and its nature has been affected. That is various factors — social, economic, educational, legal, cultural, scientific, technological etc., The modern family is democratic bases on equality	Experiential learning	PPT	Objective type questions
---	-----------------------	-----	--------------------------

NELLOHE-524 UUZ

	between husband and wife.	·
	Changes or features of Modern Family	
	♣ Decline of religious control. Changes in the	
	relationship of man and woman.	
·	Laxity in sex relationships.	
	Economic independence	
	Smaller family.	
	♣ Decreased control of the marriage contract.	
	Separation of non-essential functions.	
	Filocentric family.	
	Laxity in sex relationships:	
	Illegitimate sex relationship of the husband and wife too	
	can be seen in modern family.	
	Changes in the relationship of man and woman:	
	In modern family the woman is not the devotee to man but	
	an equal partner in life with equal rights.	
	Decreased control of the marriage contract:	·
	The modern family people are less subject to the parental	
	control concerning whom and when they will marry.	
	Decline of religious control:	
	The modern family is secular in attitude.	

SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Chinthareddynalem.

The religious rites of the traditional family such as early
prayer, yagya etc., are not longer performed in modern
family.
Smaller family
The modern family is a smaller family.
Economic independence:
Women in modern family have attained an increasing
degree of economic independence.
Filocentric family:
Filocentric family is one wherein the children tend to
dominate the scene and their wishes determine the policy of
the family
Separation of non-essential functions:
♣ The traditional family functions have now been
taken over by specialized agencies.
Hospital offers room for the birth of child.
♣ The kindergarten he is educated
The playground he recreates.
DOWRY
♣ It is the property that is given to women at the time
of marriage.
of marriage.
_

NELLUNE-324 UUZ

In the Vedic age dowry system was unknown, since	
women enjoyed equal status with men.	
Parents will give gifts as a token of love and	
affection for the newly married couple, who were	
forming or starting a new life.	
Gifts given at the time of marriage are intended to	
help them to set-up house.	
But after that Religion, customs, age-old prejudice,	
etc., have kept Indian woman is a exploitable, lack	
of economic independence, value bias operating	
against them have resulted in the women being	
depended on men, his family, neighborhood and	
large society.	
♣ Education and gainful employment do not make	
women equal to men in matrimonial matters.	
♣ Mahatma Gandhiji, believed that "the dowry system	
is nothing but the sale of girls".	
In the recent years, it has grown into a social evil.	
It has become a status symbol for both the parties.	
"Property or money brought by a bride to her husband	
when she marries him" The Oxford Dictionary –	

SREE NARAYANA NURSING CUI Chinthareddypalem,

NELLORE-524 UUZ

	"Gifts and values received in marriage by the bride and		
	bridegroom and from his relatives". □- Ram Ahuja –		
	The Dowry is considered as a social evil		
	Dowry is causing suffering of the people and parents.		
	♣ It is the corruption and bribe in the society.		
	♣ It has deteriorated the status of women.		*
	♣ It has deteriorated the status of women.		
	♣ Dowry system is considered to be a prestigious		
	issues.		
	♣ It practiced by all the castes.		
	Factors responsible for the dowry system		
	False belief of social status		
	Aspiration to money in rich families		
	Physical handicaps	:	
	unavoidability of marriage	:	
	♣ Social custom	!	
	Caste system		
	CHANGES & LEGISLATION ON FAMILY AND	6 -	

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddynalem
NELLORE-524 002

	discuss the	MARRIAGE IN INDIA – MARRIAGE ACTS	Integrated learning	White board	Multiple
5 min	changes and	legislation on family and marriage in India – Marriage			choice questions
	legislation on family	acts			
	and	Family Court Act 1984.			
	marriage in	Medical Terminal of Pregnancy Act 1971.			·
	Indian marriage act	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956.			
	marriage act	♣ The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929.			
		♣ The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.			
		♣ The Hindu Marriage Act 1955.			
		The Civil (or special) Marriage Act 1872.			
<u> </u>		The Hindu widow Remarriage Act 1856.			
		♣ The prevention of Sati Act 1829.			
		The prevention of Sati Act 1829			
		Widows are often forced to make a vow or sankalpa			
		to die after their husband's death.			
		Sri Rajaram Mohan Roy took up the causes of		, 	
		women and impressed upon.			
		Lord Bentinck, the British Governor General of			
		India brings out a legislation prohibiting the of			
		"Sati". The formation of Sati Act, 1829 includes			
		saving the lives of widows, and punishing and			
			all		

fining those instigates the practice of "Sati"		
Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1855		
♣ Through prevention of Sati Act, even though		
widows were saved, but they were subjected to		
exploitation and humiliation.		
♣ Pandit Ishware Chandra Vidya Sagar brought	•	
pressure on the British Government to make legal		
provision for widow remarriage.		
The Civil (or Special) Marriage Act 1872.		
This is provided legal permission for inter-caste,		
inter-religious and registered marriages		
♣ It was modified in 1954.		
Couple has to inform the marriage officer a month		
before the scheduled marriage and two witnesses		
has to be present during the time of marriage		
The Hindu Marriage Act 1955.		
This Act is applicable for the total India and Jains, Sikhs,		
Buddhists and the scheduled castes.		
Condition for Valid Marriage as Provided under this Act		
Prohibits polygyny, polyandry and child marriage		
• The bridegroom mush have completed 21 years of the		

· .	11 11 10	
	age and bride 18 years of age.	
	equal rights for men and women in marriage.	
	Given permission for inter-caste and inter-religion	
	marriages.	
	Conditions Under which Divorce as per this Act;	
	Lunatic (mad) at the time of marriage.	
	♣ The spouse must have been impotent (useless) at the	
	time of marriage.	
	♣ The wife was pregnant by some person other than	
	the petitioner at the time of marriage.	
	♣ The dissolution of marriage may be obtained on the	
	grounds of cohabitation not resumed after 2 years	
	judicial separation; adultery; unsound mind;	
	rejection; conversion of religion; sexual transmitted	
	disease; leprosy; desertion for 7 years.	
	Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.	i i
	♣ It permits exchange of gifts for not more than	
	Rs.2000	·
	♣ It prescribes the penalty of 6 months imprisonment	
	or a fine up to Rs. 5000/- or both.	
	♣ The act got amended in 1986 and there after its	
		Principal

SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE-524 002

	rules became still more severe.		
	♣ It does not apply to Muslims.		
	Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929.		
	According to this Act boys under 18 years of age, girls		
	under 14 years of age, if get married is an		
·	offence48. Provides justice to women who get involved		
	in family disputes.		
	Later the Act was amended in 1978 to 21 years of age		
	for boys and 18 years of age for girls.		
	♣ Violation of the Act prescribes penalty of 3 month		•
	imprisonment and Rs.1000/- fine.		
	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956.		
	♣ It provides provision for childless women the right		
	to adopt a child.		
`	♣ To claim maintenance from the husband is she is		
	divorced.		
	Medical termination of pregnancy act 1971		
	Legalizes abortion conceding the right of a woman		
	to undergo abortion on the ground of physical and		
	mental health.		
	Family Court Act 1984.		

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Chintharoddynalem

MARRIAGE Meaning: Marriage is an institution which admits men and women to family life It is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially permitted to have children implying the right to sexual relations. Marriage is a ritual enjoined the husband to regard his wife as a god-given gift. Definition of Marriage "Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family" Horton and Hunt. "Marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children" Malinowski . Forms of marriage One wife, many husbands: Polyandry. Fraternal polyandry Non Fraternal polyandry Non Fraternal polyandry One husband many wives: Polygyny.			Provides justice to women who got involved in family disputes.			
## Marriage is an institution which admits men and women to family life ## It is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially permitted to have children implying the right to sexual relations. ## Marriage is a ritual enjoined the husband to regard his wife as a god-given gift. ## Definition of Marriage ## "Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family" Horton and Hunt. ## Marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children" Malinowski . ## Forms of marriage One wife, many husbands: Polyandry. ## Participatory learning Participatory learning			MARRIAGE			
min the marriage and family problems in India Women to family life It is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially permitted to have children implying the right to sexual relations. Marriage is a ritual enjoined the husband to regard his wife as a god-given gift. Definition of Marriage "Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family" Horton and Hunt. "Marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children" Malinowski. Forms of marriage One wife, many husbands: Polyandry. • Fraternal polyandry • Non Fraternal polyandry			Meaning:			
		the marriage and family problems in	 Marriage is an institution which admits men and women to family life It is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially permitted to have children implying the right to sexual relations. Marriage is a ritual enjoined the husband to regard his wife as a god-given gift. Definition of Marriage "Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family" Horton and Hunt. "Marriage as a contract for the production and maintenance of children" Malinowski. Forms of marriage One wife, many husbands: Polyandry. Fraternal polyandry 	learning	PPT	choice

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chintharoddynolom
NELLORE-524 002

	Non Sororal polygyny		
	Sororal polygyny		
	One husband and one wife:Monogamy		
	Companionate marriage		
	Experimental marriage		
	Polyandry: It is a form of marriage whereas one woman		
	marries more than one man at a given time.		
	This form of marriage is further divided into two as		
	Fraternal polyandry and Non-fraternal polyandry.		
	Fraternal Polyandry: It is a form of marriage whereas one		
	woman marries more than one man at a given time those		
	who are related as brothers by birth.		
	The children are treated as the offspring of the eldest		
	brother.		
	Non-fraternal Polyandry: It is a form of marriage whereas		
	one woman marries more than one man at a given time		
	those who are not related as brothers by birth.		
	Polygyny: It is a form of marriage in which one man	·	
	marries more than one woman at a given time. This form of		
	marriage is divided into two	_	
	Sororal Polygyny: It is a form of marriage wherein one		

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddynalom
NELLORE-524 002

man marries more than one woman at a given time those are related as sisters by birth.

Non-Sororal Polygyny: It is a form of marriage wherein

Non-Sororal Polygyny: It is a form of marriage wherein one man marries more than one woman at a given time those are not related as sisters by birth.

Monogamy:

- It is a form of marriage wherein one man marries one woman at a time.
- This is the leading form of marriage.
- Its advantages are now well recognized.
- It produces the highest types of affection and sincere devotion.
- Affection between parents, between parents and children and between children themselves is more wholesome under this monogamy.

Experimental Marriage:

- In this form of marriage a man and a woman may be allowed to lead marital life temporarily in order to find out if they can settle down permanently in matrimonial relations.
- If they find that they have well-matched personality:

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem.

they may enter into permanent marriage relations;	
otherwise depart from each other.	
Companionate Marriage	
The marriage of two persons on the understanding	
that as long as there are no children.	
The marriage may be dissolved simply by mutual	
consent.	
Functions of Marriage:	
Regulation sex life and sex relations of the	·
individual.	
Establishes family formation.	
Marriage insists the couple to establish family by procreation.	
♣ Provides economic co-operation	
Marriage develops intense love and affection towards each other.	
♣ Its help intellectual co-operation among them.	
Minimizes the social distance between groups.	
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY PROBLEMS IN INDIA:	
Present lower status of women:	
The Indian family system says that Indian women	

10 min	Describe family marriage and their influence on health and health	 do not enjoy equal rights with men in the social, political, religious and economic fields. That they are ill treated and that they cannot claim any share in the family property. Before marriage a woman depends on her father, 	methodolo	solving ogies	PPT	Objective type questions
	practices	after marriage on her husband, and in old age on her sons.	1			
		♣ She never has an independent living according to her own dislikes.				
1		Dowry system:			İ	
<u> </u>		Its considered regarding marriage problems in India is the commercial aspects of the marriage			l	
ļ		The father of girls commits suicide because he has not been able to manage for the dowry demanded by				
		the parents of the boy.				
		Sometimes the girl herself commits suicide on that account.		·		
		The parents often commit theft, forgery or misappropriation, to arrange for dowry.				
		FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON HEALTH AND HEALTH PRACTICES	<u></u>			

	Family is the most important social unit which	
	fulfills the needs of the individual.	
	Every individual is living in the family from the time of birth to death.	
	If largely determines the health of the individuals.	
·	Positive conditions of the family promote the health	
	of its members and negative conditions causes	
	health problems to them.	
	Consanguineous Marriage of the Parents.	
	Economic status of the family.	
	personality of the parents.	
	Culture and Caste Background of the family.	
	Alcoholism and drug addiction.	
	♣ Gender inequality.	
	Occupational background of the parents.	
	♣ Educational level of the family.	
	Conclusion:	
	Marriage represents a multi-level commitment, one that	
	involves person-to-person, family-to-family, and couple-to-	
	state commitments. In all societies, marriage is viewed as a	
	relatively permanent bond, so much so that in some societies it	

3 min	is virtually irrevocable	

At the end of the class the students can able to understand the topic family and marriage. Then summarizing the heading includes meaning of family, family functions, types of family, family characteristics, modern family, changes ,problems, dowry and welfare services, changes and legislation on family and marriage in Indian marriage act. Marriage and family problem in India, family marriage and their influence on health and health practices.

CONCLUSION:

Marriage promotes the common good by building families and raising children. Those of you who have children know that every day that goes by is about selfless acts in nurturing children. But society is failing to affirm the vital institution of marriage on any level--legal, societal, any level--and for this reason, marriage is under assault, with high rates of divorce and out-of-wedlock births pummeling the traditional family.

Assignment:

Write an assignment on family and marriage and it will be 10 marks submitted on 25.02.2021

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BOOK REFERENCES:

❖ TK INDARANI, text book of sociology for nurses, 2018, jaypee publication, p.no −110-140.

SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

Chinthareddynalem
NELLORE-524 002

- ❖ I.CLEMENT, Sociology For Nurses, 2015, Pearson Education Limited p.no 153-162.
- ❖ K.P NEERAJA, textbook of Sociology For Nurses, 2019, Jaypee brothers medical publishers(p)ltd, p.no − 153-162.

NET REFERENCES:

- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih,gov
- https://scholor.google.co.in
- ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- http://www.sciencedomain.org/review-history

JOURNAL REFERENCES:

- ❖ Journal of Marriage and Family Coverage: 1964-2015 (Vol. 26, No. 1 Vol. 77, No. 5) Published by: National Council on Family Relations
- ❖ Journal of Marriage and Family Edited By: Liana SayerImpact factor: 2.2152019 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics): 10/47 (Family Studies) 35/150 (Sociology) Online ISSN: 1741-3737

Principal
SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
Chinthareddypalem,

NELLOHE-324 OOL