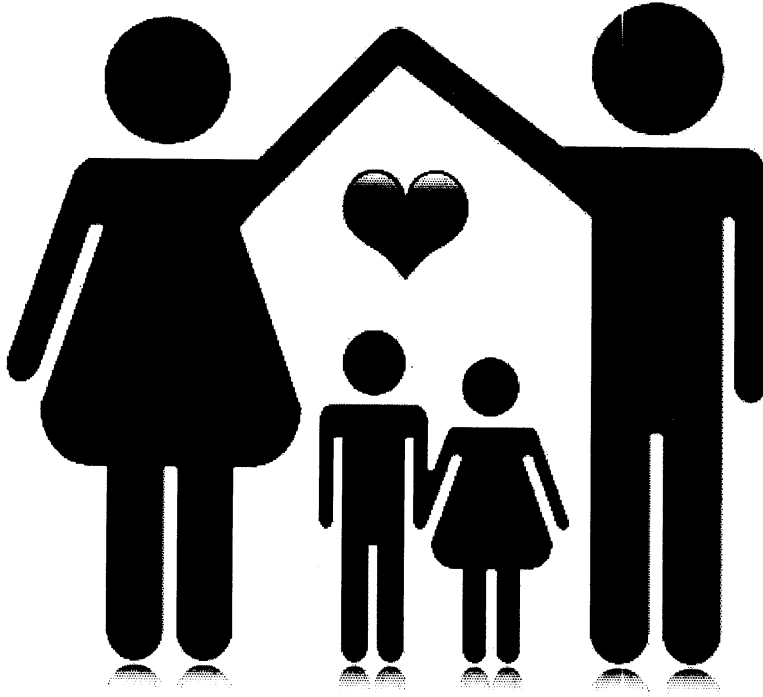


Marriage and Family Dynamics

Practical Manual

I B.Sc (Hons) Community Science



**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT & STUDIES
COLLEGE OF COMMUNITY SCIENCE**



**VASANTRAO NAIK MARATHWADA KRISHI VIDYAPEETH
PARBHANI (MS)**

Marriage and Family Dynamics
Practical Manual
I B.Sc. (Hons) Community Science

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CERTIFICATE

It is to certify that, this is the record of the practical work carried out by _____

Reg.No _____ in the course of
Marriage and Family Dynamics, HDS – 122, 3 (2+1) during second
semester of I B.Sc. (Hons) Community Science.

Course Professor

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Views of Youth About Marriage and Readiness Required for Successful Marriage

Objective

To know the views of youth about marriage and the types of readiness required for successful marriage

Introduction

Marriage is not merely a bond of two bodies but it is a union of two souls, the true companionship in fighting the battle of life together and is a device for expression and development of love. Marriage is the backbone of society. Marriage, like a successful career, requires various preparations. A mature approach to marriage requires an understanding of its various aspects like psychological, sexual, intellectual, social, economical and spiritual. It matures with time and grows sweeter with age.

The responsibilities of the couple / parents are greater in contemporary society, than in the past, as the socio-cultural and economic conditions are changing rapidly. Several multidirectional forces arising out of social reforming movement, industrialization, urbanization, legislations and socio-educational advancement have brought about changes in the practice of marriage and mate selection. As values and trends are changing very rapidly, it is the need of the time to understand the importance of changing trends in marriage and mate selection.

A happy and successful marriage is just like caring a plant. If it's soil is good and watered well, exposed to adequate air and sunlight, gets proper manure treatment then it thrives.

Methodology

Thirty rural or urban youth in the age group of 17 – 19 yrs were personally interviewed based on the structured questionnaire for knowing their views about the marriage and types of readiness required for successful marriage. The information thus collected was pooled, tabulated, analyzed and its brief report is made based on results.

Number of youth - 30
Socio-economic status _____

Area of residence _____
Age group _____

Findings

I Views of youth about need of getting married in life and their reasons

	Reasons
Marriage is a must in life	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
Marriage is not must in life	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.

Experiment No. 2

Date :

Study of Matrimonial Advertisements Published in Popular Daily News Papers

Objective

To understand the trend of mate selection criteria of urban eligible partners by studying (number) matrimonial advertisements published in popular daily news papers (names)

Methodology

We, I B.Sc. (Hons.) Community Science students were instructed by the Course Professor to select at random 30 advertisements from newspapers and analyse them to understand the current trends in mate selection of urban partners. The data collected was pooled, analysed and observations of each group were reported in the class. The whole report given by the classmates is mentioned below.

Findings

The..... matrimonial advertisements published in ".....",
....." daily news papers during
to were collected and analyzed. The information is given below.

S. No.	Important criteria preferred for mate selection	Percentage of families	
		Criteria for brides (n-30)	Criteria for bride grooms (n-30)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Learning outcome _____

Matrimonial Bureau for Mate Selection

Objective

To get oriented to matrimonial bureau of Maharashtra State, India and International websites for mate selection.

Methodology

We, I B.Sc. (Hons.) Community Science students surfed on internet for knowing the matrimonial bureau and its procedure for registration. The reported matrimonial bureaux are as given below.

Findings

State Matrimonial Bureau

Name & Address of matrimonial bureau	Reg. fee (Rs.)	Required details by it
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

National Matrimonial Bureau

Name & Address of matrimonial bureau	Reg. fee (Rs.)	Required details by it
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

International websites for Mate Selection

Name & Address of matrimonial bureau	Reg. fee (Rs.)	Required details by it
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

Learning outcome _____

Merits and Demerits of Love And Arranged Marriage

Objective

To understand and study the views of I B.Sc. (Hons.) Community Science students about merits and demerits of love marriage and arranged marriage.

Introduction

In India, marriage is considered as religious duty amongst Hindus. A man and woman attain fullest maturity after getting married as they have to compromise, adjust, adopt, sacrifice and work hard with devotion and passion to sustain their marriage. But in current scenario due to immaturity, parental/ family experiences, false assumptions about life, illusion of life pictures and media influence ; the decision making process has changed and even values and its priorities have changed dramatically.

Methodology

All the classmates were divided into two groups i.e. Group A and Group B. Group A discussed about merits of love and arranged marriage while B group discussed about demerits of love and arranged marriage and reported in the class. Both the groups discussed and presented this report interestingly and the issues reported are enlisted below

Love / Self choice marriage			
S. No	Merits	S. No	Demerits

Love / Self choice marriage

S. No	Merits	S. No	Demerits

Arranged marriage

S. No	Merits	S. No	Demerits

Learning outcome _____

Experiment No. 5

Date :

Views of Youth about Merits and Demerits of Nuclear and Joint Family

Objective

To study the views of students about merits and demerits of nuclear and joint families in the current scenario.

Introduction

Indian society has a variety of typical and atypical families. The most unique & common ones are joint families, extended families and nuclear families. The joint family consists of three generations. They live together in one household, hold property and income in common, maintain common budget, have common functions & rituals and treat eldest male family member as the head of family, who finalizes family issues. The nuclear family consists of parents and just their children. Both parents generally have democratic approach in maintaining family issues. Parents get directly involved in child development.

Methodology

The whole class students were divided into 2 groups as A and B. A batch was asked to choose either joint family system or nuclear family system. The left out one was allotted to the B batch. Both batches' students were asked to discuss freely with each other within the group and list out the points of merits and demerits of types of family allotted to them and present them in the classroom. After presentation, the merits and demerits which were approved by all were written in the tables given below.

Views of youth about joint families			
S. No	Merits	S. No	Demerits

Views of youth about nuclear families

S. No	Merits	S. No	Demerits

Learning outcome

Experiment No. 06

Date :

Family Profile

(Chart of 5 generations)

Mention composition of family. Write names if possible.

**First Generation considering what information you have about your fore families
and about your family**

Surname

First Generation

Great grandparents

Sons

Daughters

Surname

Second Generation

Great grandparents

Sons

Daughters

Surname

Third Generation

Grandparents

Sons

Daughters

Surname

Fourth Generation

Parents

Sons

Daughters

Surname

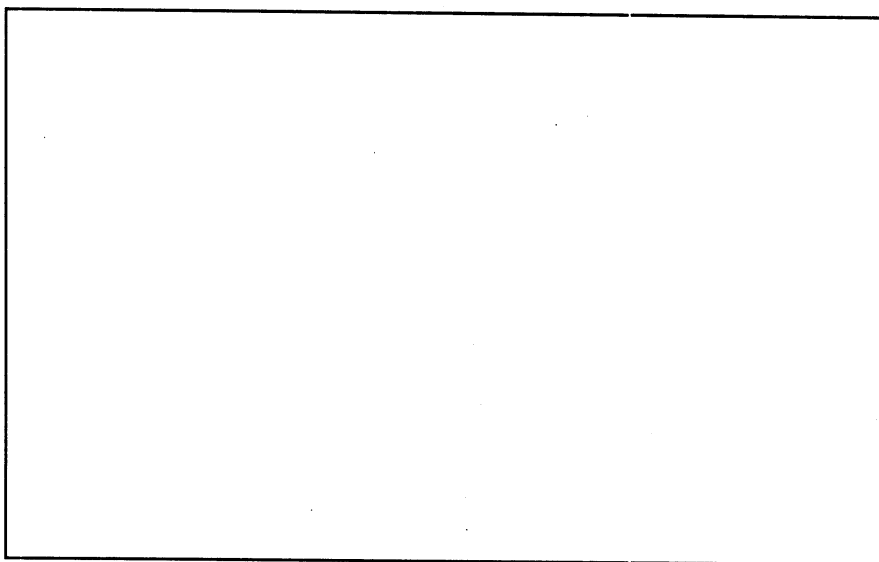
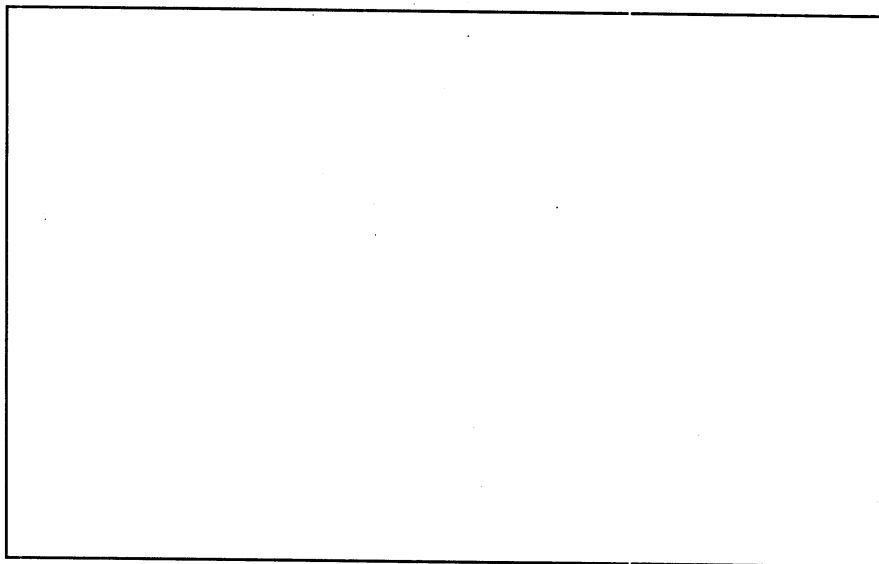
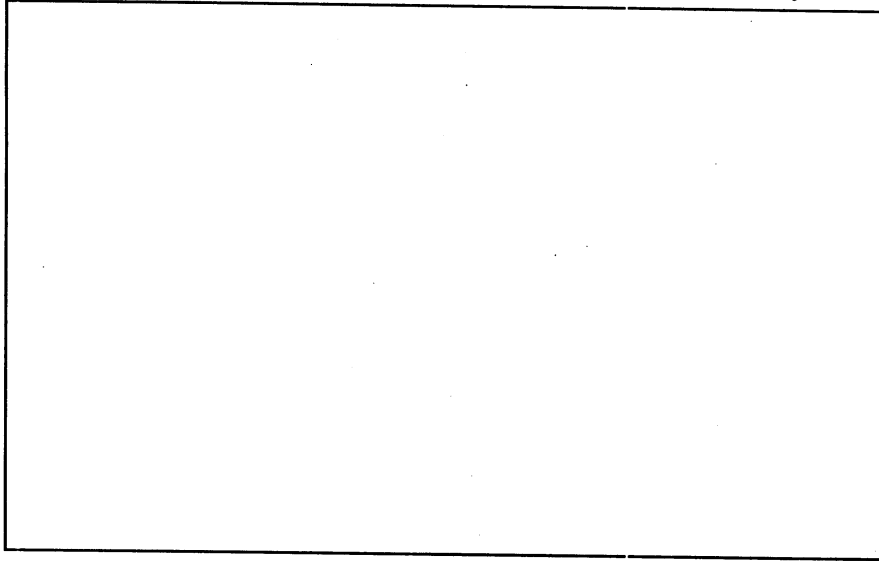
Fifth Generation

(Student) Prospective partners / parent
--

Sons

Daughters

Stick pictures (Photo copy permitted) of different generations of your family



Experiment No. 7

Date :

Anecdotes or Brief News of Atypical Marriages and Atypical Families

Objectives

- ◆ To learn about atypical marriages and atypical families known through magazines, news of TV channels & radio; newspapers, electronic social media.
- ◆ Making atleast five each anecdotes or brief news of atypical marriages, families discussed or reported in the classroom.

Atypical Marriages

Atypical Families

Learning outcome

Experiment No. 8

Date :

Marital Conflicts and Causes : Remedial Measures Adopted by the Married Couples

Objectives

To understand the various types of marital conflicts and their causes found among couples.
To find out the types of remedial measures adopted by the families to resolve it.

Methodology

..... married couples (females....., males.....) were interviewed based on the questionnaire for knowing the types of marital conflicts encountered by them, their causes and the remedial measures adopted by such couples in order to resolve their problems. The collected information was pooled, tabulated and analyzed for discussing the results.

Findings

From the pooled information of thesurveyed married couples, the marital problems and their causes, the remedial measures adopted by the couples are enlisted below.

Conclusion

Learning outcome

Case No.	Types of problems	Major causes		Remedial measures or Efforts taken
		Husband	Wife	
1		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
2		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
3		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
4		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	

Case No.	Types of problems	Major causes		Remedial measures or Efforts taken
		Husband	Wife	
5		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
6		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
7		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
8		A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	

Laws and Acts Related to Marriage and Family

Objective

To learn about various laws and acts related to marriage and family by reading and discussing them.

Methodology

The students of I B.Sc. (Hons) Community Science attended the lecture given by Adv / Prof. _____ on _____ various laws and acts related to marriage and family.

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

- This act is applicable to whole India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Hindu means any caste of Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs or converted to Hinduism.

Valid conditions for a Hindu marriage are

- Both the bride & bridegroom must be Hindus.
- Both the partners must be mentally sound.
- Boys' / bridegrooms' age must be 21 or above 21 yrs and girls' / brides' age must be 18 yrs or more at the time of marriage.
- Marriage must be performed as per the customs i.e. Saptapadi
- Boy and girl (bridegroom and bride) must not be closely related to each other (by blood) ex . **Sisters' children, Brothers' children.**
- None of them should have been married earlier or opted for bigamy. Second marriage is an offence even though the wife gives consent for it. **It is invalid in Hindu marriage act.**

Hindu Succession Act, 1956

- As per this act, only Hindu male has a share in family's ancestral property and not the woman / female members.
- However, woman has right to get money to meet all her needs and for her marriage from it.
- The distribution of property inheritance of a person goes to
Class I heirs - wife, son and daughter.
Class II heirs - brother, sister, mother, father.
Class III heirs - the property share/property is given to property holder.
- At the time of death of husband if wife carries his unborn child (fetus) in the womb, he / she (child) also gets property share if she was married after year 2005.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

The dowry given at the time of marriage is called **Streedhan**. Only bride has right on it and no one else from in-laws family can claim over it. It is essential to have the record of gifts, jewellery, cash etc given in the form of dowry/Streedhan at the time of marriage, for the benefit of bride. The recorded items list should be with bride and bride groom, both. However dowry is prohibited as per this act of 1961.

Offences are as follows

- Giving and taking dowry.
- Helping in giving and taking dowry.
- Harassing a woman physically or mentally for dowry.
- Forcing a woman to commit suicide for want of more dowry.
- Compelling a woman to get some more dowry (cash, property etc) after marriage.

Punishments

- Five years imprisonment
- Fine up to Rs. 15,000/-
- Imprisonment for at least six months or fine (cash) for asking dowry.
- Imprisonment or fine of Rs. 15,000/- or both.
- In case of dowry death, life time imprisonment for inlaws, husband or who ever is involved in it.

Divorce Act under Special Marriage Act, 1954

Both husband & wife can get divorce on specific grounds mentioned in law/act.

Adultery - Extramarital relations of husband or wife after getting married.

Desertion of partner (wife/husband) -Continuously for a period not less than 2 years, if an individual deserts, the other partner may go for divorce. If a partner is not traced out for a period of 7 yrs or more, after leaving the family without information, divorce may be enacted.

Cruelty or harassment of partner - Physical or psychological ill treatment.

Change of religion/caste or **renunciation** (become Saint).

Insanity of partner (Madness).

Leprosy or any severe infection which is not curable if any partner has.

If the partner is **impotent** (sexually misfit) or guilty for **rape**.

In case of **child marriage**.

If partner has more than one **illegal marriages** / married partners.

Hindu Maintenance Act, 1956

For women & children

- Any woman (wife) has the right to get money to meet her living expenses from her husband (even after divorce) if she, herself is economically dependent, poor (under section 18).
- Woman (divorcee) is entitled for the custody of her children, based on the conditions of couple and children it is decided.

- If a woman (wife) is unable to support herself from her own income or property then she is entitled to get maintenance.
 - From her husband's property.
 - From her own parents.
 - From her son/ daughter/ children's property.
 - If none of the above can help, she can get support from her father-in-law.

Children and Parents

- Legitimate as well as illegitimate minor children have the right to get maintenance from their parents (under section 20)
- Old or incapable parents have right to get maintenance from their children (under section 20)

Hindu Adoption Act, 1956

This act extends to the

- The whole India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms like Virshaiva, Lingayat and Arya Samaj etc.
- Any person who is Buddhist, Jain & Sikh by religion
- Any person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew

Capacity of a male / female Hindu to take a child in adoption

- Should have sound mind
- Who is not the minor (below the legal age)
- Consent of the spouse is necessary if alive
- Consent of the spouse is not necessary when
 - ◆ She / he has completely renounced the world
 - ◆ She / he is not a Hindu
 - ◆ She / he has unsound mind
- Widow, divorcee and unmarried Hindu man/woman who is 21 years
- Adopted child should be treated like own biological child
- There are no fees for adoption
- At the most, one can adopt one boy and one girl (only 2 kids)
- Kind of a child a person can adopt is _
 - ◆ Child should be Hindu
 - ◆ Child should not be over 15 years of age
 - ◆ Child should not be married
 - ◆ If child is of opposite sex, the age difference between the child & adoptive parents should be at least of 21 years

Persons capable of giving child in adoption are ____

- Father, mother or guardian have capacity to give the child in adoption
- The mother can give the child in adoption if the father is dead or renounced from the world or is of unsound mind

- The step mother/father does not have capacity to give the child in adoption
- If a widow is remarried, she loses capacity to give her child in adoption
- Guardian has the capacity to give the child in adoption based on the following facts
 - Both the parents of the child are dead
 - Both the parents have renounced the world
 - Both the parents have unsound mind
 - Parents of the child are not known

Islamic Laws

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights in Divorce) Act 1986

A divorced woman has the right to get the following from her husband

- A sum equal to Dowry (Meher) settled at the time of marriage.
- Maintenance of children.
- Mother is entitled to custody of a boy until he is 7 years old and a girl, until she attains puberty.
- All gifts given to her by anyone at the time of marriage.
- She is entitled to get maintenance from her former husband during the period of Iddat.

Iddat is the period during which a divorced woman is not permitted to remarry.

It could be any of the following

- Three menstrual cycles after the divorce.
- If the woman is not subjected to menstruation, then three months after the divorce.
- If the woman is pregnant, then period up to delivery of the child.
- After Iddat period, she is entitled to get maintenance from her parents / own children/ those relatives of the woman who would be entitled to inherit through State Wakf Board.
- When a woman demands for divorce from her husband then it is known as khula and in this case, the wife is not entitled to Meher.

Laws for Protection and Welfare of Working Women & Children

A report of the United Nations Organization (UNO) pointed out that women constitute half of the world's population, performs nearly two third of work hours, receive one tenth of the world's income and own less than one hundredth percent of world's property. In India, the situation of women on economic front according to National Commission (NC) on Self Employed Women (1988); of the total women workers, about 94 per cent are in informal or unorganized sector whereas just 6 per cent of them are in organized, formal sector. These women are considered to be protected by the labour law, while women in the unorganized sector are marked with high incidence of casual labor,

doing intermittent jobs at extremely low wages as compared to the men for the same work, have lack of job security and social security benefits, long hours of work in unsatisfactory working and living conditions. To improve the status of women in work field, the Govt. of India enacted the following laws.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 2017

Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 has been enacted to safeguard the interest of the pregnant women at workplace. **Employees are also entitled to one additional month of paid leave in case of complications arising due to pregnancy, delivery, premature birth, miscarriage, medical termination or a tubectomy operation.**

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 protects the employment of women during the time of her maternity and entitles her of a maternity benefit i.e. full paid absence from work to take care for her child. The act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more persons in factories, mines, plantations, government establishments, shops etc. As per the Act, to be eligible for maternity benefit, a woman must have been working as a employee in an establishment for a period of at least 80 days in the past 12 months.

The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act has increased the duration of paid maternity leave available for women employees for the existing **12 weeks to 26 weeks**. Under the Maternity Benefits Amendment Act, this benefit could be availed by women for a period extending up to 8 weeks before the expected delivery date and remaining 18 weeks can be availed post child birth. For women who are expecting after having 2 children, the duration of paid maternity leave shall be 12 weeks (i.e., 6 weeks pre and 6 weeks post expected date of delivery).

Maternity Leave for Adoptive and Commissioning Mothers

The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act extends certain benefits to adoptive mothers as well and provides every woman who adopts a child shall be entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave, from the date of adoption.

The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act has also introduced an enabling provision relating to "work from home" for women, which may be exercised after the expiry of the 26 weeks leave period. Depending upon the nature of work, women employees may be able to avail this benefit on terms that are mutually agreed with the employer.

The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act makes creche facility mandatory for every establishment employing 50 or more employees. Women employees would be permitted to visit the creche 4 times during the day.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

- A woman should be paid equal wages as a man for the same kind of work or similar work
- No employer can discriminate women against wages, recruitment, promotion, training or transfer.

The Child Labor (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986

- A child below 14 years cannot be employed.
- Any person knowing about child labor can lodge a complaint.
- Employer will be punished with imprisonment & also fine.

The Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act 1994 (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse)

This act extends to whole India except to the state of Jammu & Kashmir

- It prohibits the
 - Misuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for determination of sex of fetus leading to female feticide.
 - Advertisement of prenatal diagnostic techniques for detection or determination of sex.
- Permit and regulate the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detection of specific genetic abnormalities or disorders.
- Pregnant women can make use of PNDT under following conditions.
 - In case, if her age is above 35 years
 - Undergone two or more spontaneous abortions
 - Exposed to potentially dermatogens such as drugs, radiation, infection or chemicals
 - Family history of mental retardation or physical deformities such as spasticity or any other genetic disease

Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 2003 (PC PNDT Act 2003)

- According to the Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 2003 (PC PNDT Act - 2003) (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act 2003), selection / determination of sex during or before conception/pregnancy is not allowed by any means at any place by anybody. It is against the law of PC PNDT Act 2003.
- If a Sonologist / Obstetrician and Gynaecologist / R.M.P. (as specified in Act), any one who contravenes any provisions of the PC PNDT Act 2003 or rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine. For the first time, the punishment shall be penalty of Rs 10,000/- and conviction upto 3 years and if the act of sex selection is found to be repeated, he / she shall be punishable with penalty of Rs 50,000/- and conviction upto 5 years. Strict action will be taken to suspend/ cancel sonologist/ obstetrician/gynaecologist MMC Registration.
- If any other person / family members of the patient, with the help of genetic clinic / sonography center found doing the act of sex selection, or any Pre Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques are used on any pregnant woman for the purpose other than those in subsection (II) of section (IV) then he/she shall be punishable. For

first instance, the penalty will be Rs 50,000/- and conviction upto 3 years and if the act of sex selection is repeated, the penalty will be Rs 1,00,000/- and conviction upto 5 years.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971

This act extends to the whole India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir. As per this act, the termination of pregnancy can be done by a registered medical practitioner on the following grounds,

- Continuing the pregnancy involves a risk to the mother's life
- Continuing the pregnancy would cause grave damage to the physical or mental health of the mother
- The pregnancy has been caused by rape
- Any pregnancy occurs as a result of failure of any device or method used by married couple for the purpose of limiting the number of children
- Chances of the child being seriously handicapped due to physical and mental abnormalities
- In case, pregnancy takes place before attainment of the age of 18 years of a female; with the consent of her parents or guardian, the pregnancy can be terminated
- Pregnancy can be terminated only on the advice of a doctor
 - Where the length of pregnancy does not exceeds 12 weeks
 - Where the length of pregnancy exceeds 12 weeks but does not exceeds 20 weeks; require not less than 2 registered medical practitioners' opinion.
- Pregnancy cannot be terminated if it exceeds 20 weeks
- Midwives or nurses do not have the right to terminate the pregnancy

Place for MTP

- Hospitals established or maintained, recognized by the government
- A place for the time being approved for the purpose under this act, by the government

Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

It is a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to parents (means father or mother whether biological, adoptive or step father or step mother, whether or not a senior citizen), senior citizens by monthly allowance for maintenance and welfare. Children or grand children are under obligation to maintain his or her parent likewise, relative of a senior citizen is also bound to look after the senior citizen. Maintenance of parents or senior citizens includes provision for food, clothing, residence, health / medical care and treatment. If children (include son, daughter, grandson, grand daughter **but does not include a minor**) or a relative is not maintaining his parents or senior citizen respectively, then the parents or senior citizen can seek the assistance of Tribunal consistuted under this Act, to enforce the remedy of maintenance. Such parents or senior citizens can file an application before the Tribunal, claiming maintenance and other reliefs from their children or relatives. The maximum amount of maintenance that can be allowed by the Tribunal is Rs. Ten Thousand per month.

Violence Against Women

Women in India experience unacceptable levels of violence in the family, community, at the work place, even at public places and the custodial institutions. It is a manifestation of the historically unequal relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men to prevent their advancement. Almost 76 per cent of women in the country suffer from some form of sexual abuse. In India, rape takes place for every 54 minutes, eve teasing in every 51 minutes, molestation once in every 26 minutes, a vicious act of violence every 33 minutes and dowry death every 1000 minutes. A survey of National Commission for Women (NCW) found that 84.97 per cent of the working women in the organized sector were unaware of the Supreme Court's rules on sexual harassment at work place of August 13, 1997.

Sexual & Physical Violence Laws

Indian Penal Code (IPC),1860 and Criminal Procedure Code (CPC)

The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956

- For the purpose of prostitution, whoever sells a girl, commits a criminal offence is punishable for 10 years jail and fine.
- Anyone who sells, procures or induces a person for the purpose of prostitution is punishable for 3 to 4 years jail and fine.
- It is criminal offence to take away the adult person anywhere by force or enticement for any reason.
- To abduct a girl forcibly for the purpose of marriage can lead to jail up to 10 years.
- Keeping a person forcibly under control is punishable for 3 years imprisonment and fine.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Indecent representation of a woman through advertisements, movies, posters, paintings etc is illegal leading to 5 years imprisonment with fine up to Rs 20,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-

Molestation

- When a man tries to outrage a women by assault or criminal force may lead to 2 years jail

Eve Teasing

If a man teases a woman or behave with her in an undignified manner by insulting her modesty, by uttering any word, sound or makes a gesture or exhibits intruding her privacy, such attempts may be punishable to 1 year jail and fine.

Rape

If a man has sexual intercourse with a woman, the following act amounts to rape,

- Without her consent
- Against her will
- When her consent is taken by pretending to be her husband when he is not

- Her consent is taken, when she is under the influence of drugs or drinks
- When she is mad or weak mind and is not able to understand what a man is going to do

It is defined under section 35, IPC, 1860.

- Sexual intercourse with a girl below the age of 16 years is rape. It is immaterial whether it was done with or without her consent.
- Husband can also be guilty of rape if he has sexual intercourse with his wife who is below the age of 15 years.
- When a woman is under custody and a man does sexual intercourse, is known as custodial rape e.g. sexual intercourse by policeman in police station, by a doctor or other hospital staff in the hospital, by managerial staff of jail, remand homes and likewise in other institutions.

Rape victim should take following precautions

- Narrate the incidence to someone in the family or to the friend.
- Do not wash clothes for giving evidence of rape.
- Take along family member to lodge First Information Report (FIR) in the police station.
- It is important to mention in the FIR that sexual intercourse took place.
- It is your right to get a copy of the FIR free of cost.
- It is the duty of the police to take the victim immediately to doctor for medical examination.
- The police will take the clothes of victim for examination, which may contain the semen, blood or hairs of the man. Police should keep the clothes in a sealed packet in front of victim and gives a receipt of the sealed clothes.
- If the police refuses to lodge FIR, one can complaint to
 - Senior Police Officer or ➤ Magistrate or
 - District Collector or ➤ State Commission for Women or
 - National Commission for Women 1990 (NCW)

Penalty

Imprisonment for 7 to 10 years or till the life.

Functions of National Commission for Women (NCW)

- NCW consists of chairperson & five nominated members of Central Government.
- Presents the problem & progress of women to Central Government.
- Monitor the socio-economic development of women

Domestic Violence Act, 2006

- Domestic violence means the abusive behavior of a person towards his partner or any family member or any relative and torturing them physically, emotionally or socially and economically.
- Violence against women is the fastest growing crime in India. According to the Home Ministry's National Crime Records Bureau, for every 26 minutes, a woman is molested; every 34 minutes, a rape takes place, and every 43 minutes a woman is kidnapped.
- Domestic violence against women include, any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women including threats of such act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether accusing in public or in private life.
- Domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other partner. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socio-economic background.
- The government of India passed the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and this act came into force from 26th October 2006.
- To stop domestic violence, it is essential to create a society in which we honour ourselves. When we honor ourselves, it is difficult to dishonour others or to be dishonoured by others

Effects of domestic violence

Short term effects : Physical and emotional injury, anxiety, depression, social isolation, unable to study or work, medical appointments, police reports, fear, nightmares, etc.

Long term effects : Poverty, isolation, disability, homelessness, unemployment, lack of confidence, post traumatic stress disorder etc.

Punishment

An offence is punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine or both.

Reasons for increased violence against women

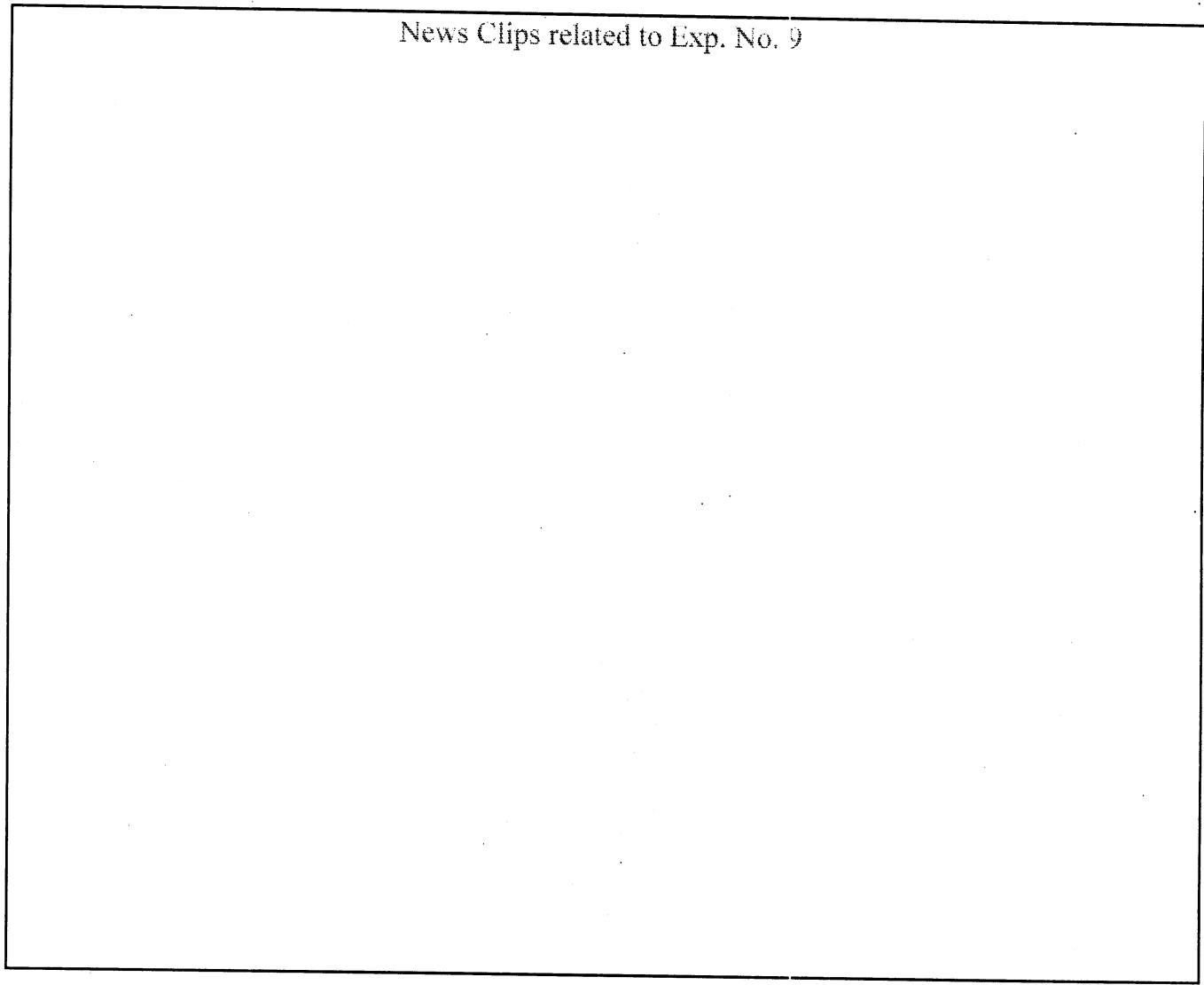
- Poverty is increasing which arouse the social evils like dowry, thefts, looting, female feticide & so on.
- Basic needs of the people are not fulfilled & therefore pilfering, robbing and doing corruption are increased.
- Less opportunities for job has resulted in migration thus people are neglecting family.
- Because of poverty & frustration; domestic violence, sex abuse, drug abuse, communal violence, terrorism are increased.
- People are suffering from mental health problems leading to increased suicidal rates/ homicide rates.
- Child labor, child lifting, child trafficking, women trafficking, prostitution etc. are aggravated in society.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013

The law mandates employers to protect their female employees at workplace against any incidence of sexual harassment as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention) Act, 2013. All offices, hospitals, institutions and other establishments should set up an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to address all the complaints made by women reporting sexual harassment at workplace.

Learning outcome

News Clips related to Exp. No. 9



Experiment No. 10

Date :

National and International Special Days Related to Families

Objective : To learn about various National, International special days.

National and International Days

1	12 January	National Youth Day
2	21 February	International Mother Tongue Day
3	1 March	International Human Day
4	8 March	International Women's Day
5	7 April	World Health Day
6	26 April	World Intellectual Property Day
7	1 May	International Labour Day
8	15 May	International Day of Family
9	5 June	World Environment Day.
10	12 June	World Day Against Child Labour
11	16 June	World Day Against Drug Abuse
12	21 June	International Yoga Day
13	11 July	World Population Day
14	12 August	International Youth Day
15	8 September	International Literacy Day
16	21 September	International Day of Peace
17	5 September	Teachers Day
18	24 September	Girl Child Day
19	23 & 24 September	World Deaf Day
20	1 October	International Day of Old Persons
21	1 Monday of October	Universal Child Day
22	2 October	ICDS Project Day
23	10 October	World Mental Health Day
24	15 October	International Blind Day
25	3 Sunday of November	Grand Parents Day
26	14 November	Children's Day
27	25 November	International Day of Elimination of Violence Against Women
28	1 December	International AIDS Day
29	3 December	World Disabled Day
30	5 December	International Volunteers day for Education & Social Development
31	9 December	International Anti Corruption Day
32	10 December	Human Rights Day
33	20 December	International Solidarity Day

Learning outcome

Experiment No. 11

Date :

Feature Films on Marriage and Family Dynamics

Objective : To view various feature films to understand the present social problems and parenting issues.

1. Dangal

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroin, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

2. Ki & Kaa

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroin, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

3. Pink

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroins, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

4. Mom

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroins, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Learning outcome

5. Gulabi Gang

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroin, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

6. Secret Superstar

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroin, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

7. Toilet : Ek Prem Katha

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroin, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

8. Padman

Year of release _____

Production House _____

Casting Actors (Heroes, Heroine, Villains) _____

Director _____

Leading characters of film _____

The issues focused in feature film

Comments on feature film

Learning outcome

Role of Mass Media In Educating Youth About Facts for Successful Marital Life

Objective

To update the knowledge about the marriage and family dynamics through mass media.

Methodology

The information given in the folder, newspaper articles about marriage and family was studied to analyse in the classrom and learnt the tips for successful marital and family life.

Feedback

These articles were useful for unmarried as well as married partners in the following ways.

- ❖ It updated knowledge about marriage & family dynamics.
 - ❖ Learnt about roles and responsibilities in marriage and family.
 - ❖ Need for pre-preparations for marriage and family for leading quality and successful life.
 - ❖ Learnt do's and don'ts in marital and family life.
 - ❖ Need of soft skills for leading quality life.
 - ❖ How to solve problems in critical situation on own independently, if not, to whom one should approach.
 - ❖ How to maintain warm relations with the spouse and spousal family members.
 - ❖ Useful for prospective and young married couples.
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Learning outcome

Experiment No. 13

Date :

Effects of Population Explosion on Individuals, Family and Nation

Objective

To understand negative and positive effects of population explosion on individuals, family and nation.

Profile of population	Maharashtra	India
Total Population		
Genderwise Ratio		
Child Population		
Male Female ratio		
Female Literacy		
Male Literacy		
MMR		
IMR		
CMR		
Life Expectancy		

Reference of above data : _____

Negative Effects

Positive effects

Learning outcome

Human / Individual Rights

Objective

To learn about human rights for leading happy life.

1 Right to equality includes equality before law,

- ❖ Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth.
- ❖ Equality of opportunity in matters of employment.
- ❖ Abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.

2 Right to freedom

- ❖ It includes freedom for speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the state, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality).
- ❖ Right to life and liberty, right to education, protection in respect to conviction in offences and protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3 Right against exploitation

It prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and trafficking of human beings;

4. Right to freedom of religion

Includes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.

5. Cultural and Educational rights

It preserve the right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script and right of minorities to establish and administer the educational institutions of their choice.

6. Right to constitutional remedies

Present enforcement of Fundamental Rights as per Constituion of India.

7. Right to life

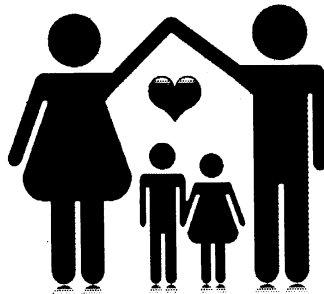
It gives the right to live with human dignity. This includes right to education, health, shelter and basic amenities that the state shall provide.

Learning outcome _____



Prof. Vishala Patnam, Human Development Scientist (2000) advocates that for leading a happy and successful marital life, the couple/life partners must keep equipping and refining their personality, knowledge and skills to shoulder multiple responsibilities and support each other.

Prof. Vishala Patnam, Human Development Scientist (2000) defines **Family** as a unit of people, established through marriage by a husband and a wife. It includes couple, their parents, siblings, children (biological & adopted), living in the same household; having defined roles & responsibilities to share workload and holding property in common. All are concerned about care and development of each other by understanding and accommodating. Family holds the responsibility of raising children / younger members till they become independent or get married; and also cares for the elderly & dependent members by sharing physical and human resources. It also holds responsibility for maintaining good culture and transmitting it from generation to generation.



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