

# Functions of the family

- 1.The organization and regulations of sexual behavior in a way which is legitimized by re production.
- The care of children until they are capable of caring for themselves.
- The socialization or informal training of children to exhibit the kind of behavior , values , and attitudes which are expected of them by their society.
- The organization of a division of Labour between men and wife interims of bread winning , house hold maintenance , child rearing and so on.
- The definitions of roles like wife and mother, husband and father , son and coughter , etc. all of which enables family members to develop appropriate expectations of each other and learn in turn , what is expected of them.
- 6.The provision of love, care , emotional security and shelter for all members of the family.

# Social class.

- Social class a set of concept in the social sciences. Social scientist and political theorist, are doing to analyze the stratification and classification systems of the societies , and its hierarchal positions, socio economic status of the individuals and class for organizing the society.
- Economic approach of class is there.
- Social approach is there .
- Psychological approach of class is there.
- Anthropological of class is there.
- And there are some major perspectives.
- Marxist class structure is there in eastern world because Marxist mode of production is different.
- Capitalist class structure is there in western word and cabalist mode of production is different.

## Family social class And Educational Achievements

1. Most social scientist believe that Population can be classified with a number of social class groups, which differ in their economic , social , and political interests and characteristics.
2. Some social scientist frequently used four variables occupation , Education , income and housing value to classify individuals and families in their groups.
3. Upper class . Middle class . Lower class.
4. Upper class persons and families are more influential and powerful in their communities Conversely persons low in socio , economic status are viewed as lower class. They do not generally exert much power or influence.
5. Working class children do not come to school , Academically equipped to deal with the verbal symbols and behavioral traits required for success in the class room.
6. In all societies the family plays a crucial role in shaping the educational experiences and achievement of children and the transmission of status from one generation to the next, through out the world children of high status persons are more likely to get ahead in school. Basically three inter elated processes are there.
7. The transmission of financial capital , The transmission of cultural resources and the transmission of social capital from parents to children.

# There are three main factors to understand it.

- **1. Innate ability for educational achievement.**
- Innate ability means that ability with which you are born, your natural ability which you enter a school with . this ability is mainly genetic and inherited.

## **2.In school factors for educational achievements.**

in school factors include the provision of education , material quality of the school interims of staff , resources , equipment's , and the building teachers abilities and qualities can also be counted amongst this category.

## **3.Out school factors for educational achievements**

Out of school factors include the family and their living standards , poverty and income.

- Poor standard of housing and living also effect the educational and cultural factors can also be influenced here parental expectations . The family values and even the way in which the parents brings up their child are influenced the issue of their child are included the issue of language used at home is also a feature.
- Sociologist has attempted to explain through research why students from Middle class back ground stay longer in full time education and achieve better results than students from working class background.

# Theoretical approaches.

- One of the clearest indicator of class in equality is the distribution of wealth and income with in a country.
- The distribution of income based on wages and salary is also highly unequal.
- Despite the evidence of class in equality , some thinkers argue that class is dead, having lost its importance in comparison to other forms of social in equality , such as those based on age , gender ,race , and ethnicity.
- But however as long as class differences in educational outcomes remain, class analysis will be a central feature of understanding educational inequality.
- The dominant sociological theories , that attempt to explain educational in equality. Functionalism , Marxism ,and critical theory.

# Conclusion

- Research based evidence exists about the importance of one's family background for educational achievements.
- The family is the primary social bound of values , here we develop an attitude toward our selves and what we can become.
- we develop expectations concerning our education. It is in the environment created by the family , that we receive informal education , and also encouragement , support , and models of behavior for formal education.
- The child may be influenced by a teacher , by a older child , by the community , may require children to attend school and encourage the brightest to continue , perhaps even providing support.
- Education and family are closely related , as a society becomes more literate certain changes occur.
- urbanization , mobility and modernization increases.

- So in some societies , the position of one family in the social structure affects both ones chances for education and ones place in an educational system develop to meet the needs of the various social classes.

- **The END**