

Family in contemporary society

Rabije Murati¹

Abstract

The family is part of social change and, as such changes and transform into steps with modern trends of society. Family function in a given society is structured according to the overall changes that occur in all areas of social life, not neglecting family life. The contemporary conditions impose requirements that must be met to move forward with the times that follow. In particular, should highlight the social changes that are related to the growth and advancement of the educational and professional standards, which will increase the overall impact on the family and its function.

If you're looking for full responsibility of parents in the upbringing of children then it is necessary to see the conditions in which the family lives. For normal education and the rights of children with special meaning the number of members in the (quantity) family. The tendency to a higher standard of economic life, a small number of children in the family and it is more than obvious that fewer family members or less have greater opportunity for parents to pay more attention to their children.

One of the main roles of family, no matter where they are located in the city, village, developed or developing countries, by all means participate, intermediates and transfers the moral, social and other values in modern life.

Keywords: Opinions for family; definition of the family; function of family; socialization and education in family.

INTRODUCTION

It is very reasonable to mention the opinion of philosophers who were famous in antiquity. It is known that Plato and Aristotle have contributed to the most significant and most important opinions for family education and preparing its young people for family life. Plato emphasized that a successful married life is more important to harmonize the couple characters.

Aristotle, on the other hand, emphasizes the triple function of the household, namely: economic function, marital and parental. Marriage and family functions which he saw as a primary read: household favorite concern or greater attention should be given to the people, and not static capital achievements.

Michel Montaigne focuses on organizing family life so that young couples can live separately and together with their parents so that the young people would learn from the elders and the elderly will be enjoying the happy atmosphere with their grandchildren.

The most famous representative of the individual education Jean- Jacques Rousseau sought to educate children outside the family, under the supervision of teachers. Russo on his theoretical

¹ Ph.D., Associate professor, State University of Tetova, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of pedagogy, rabije.murati@gmail.com

discussions stressed the importance of the family in a very subtle way. Love of parents can be a double-edged sword. Lack well as its excessive doses can have serious consequences for the child.

The process of development of the individual must be provided in the family and in nature, where self-development is the core of education. First theories for education individual education gradually begin to lose the cult of childhood personality, others (the second) the child's social superiority, and the third as they are called in science anthropological theories which try in the most scientific way to explain the family in the realization of its educational functions. The essence of such thought is therefore maintained that the family should not be understood as a separate biopsychological community but even as the basic cell of society, but as a primary community core of voluntary union of people, where in particular and natural way is accomplished socialization and at the same time establish relations between the wider social community. This means that the family is the cause with the help of which creates relationships between the individual and society, thus, it is neither out of society but even within it, but it appears as transmission between the individual and society and at the same time become an integral and creative part of society.

DEFINITION OF FAMILY

The family is the subject of study of many sciences. So N.V. Ekerman in the foreword of " *Psychodynamics of family life* " (1987) emphasizes the family as a separate institution small dynamic microcosm and changeable as society itself. For this reason, the treatment, and its review an important social need.

To define the family, there are treatments and different definitions by different authors. Below I will try to highlight some of them. So L. Mann (1973) by family considered a small social group in which there are natural relations among its members. On the other hand, D. Saviqeviq (1967) points out that marriage and family are the micro groups. However, by M. Mladenovic (1977) says that the family structure at the content and formal requirements are a historically variable social group. According to him, the family can be defined as a community of people related by marriage or kinship.

Morgan emphasizes that the family is an active element which never stands still but always goes forward, starting from the lowest level to the highest level. D Jezernik author explains that the family is the first group to which every human individual belongs.

In the definition of the family in most cases it is mistaken when she equates with notions of marriage and household. Despite her that there is a similarity between them, yet they differ among themselves so that each one of them has special meaning or significance. So marriage by author Mladenovic (1977) defined as follows : " Marriage is a natural social relation, according to the rules of natural permanent, between people of different sexes, which depending on the historical conditions and social may also have different shapes (as civil marriage, church, informal, factual) and content and different tasks (such as economic, legal, social, spiritual, moral, psychological, aesthetic, etc.) . Marriage is a natural social relation.

As for the question of the difference between the family and household, we can conclude that the household is each family or human community, whose members live together and share their incomes. Households could be a variety of compositions, lonely households that consist of individuals; immediate family, consisting of parents and their children; Family in the broader sense in which the parents and the children and grandchildren, brothers, sisters and their spouses; households that do not have a family, which includes all other households in which the members live together.

Family and household economy essentially have some specific features that characterize them. So it is fair to say that family members are biologically related to each other more than any other group, first of all, parents and children, husband and wife as well as sexual partners who fulfill each other.

In this regard the specifics of the author Mr. Dolenc (1970) expressed as follows: "First of all, in the family, should be love as a basic force that has the power of union and separation of household".

BASIC FUNCTION OF CONTEMPORARY FAMILY

The functions of the family are not a static phenomenon, but they differ with the development and changes in society. Author M Mladenoviq (1977) noted some contemporary family functions, such as:

- Biological - reproduction function;
- Biological - gender and emotional function;
- Economic function;
- Moral and educational function; and
- The protective function.

Similar to the above classification author Z. Goluboviq (1981), in determining the functions of the family focuses on three levels, namely:

- Biological (satisfying the needs of sexual and reproductive function);
- Economic (production and consumption);
- Psychosocial (educational, social and emotional development of links between family members).

Of specific importance is that all authors determine special importance socializing educational function, considering it as a universal function that overreaches specific social systems. About this Z. Goluboviq (1981) states that manufacturers functions (productive) go beyond the confine of the family.

Accordingly, the universal family function remains its educational function of the biological organism of the child that would transform into personality. The importance of family is particularly pronounced the formation of character, which is necessary for a family intimate atmosphere.

The family is an institution that is as old as humanity, and it is a paradoxical phenomenon sacred. For this reason, it is very natural to acknowledge its role in our lives. Although thousands of years before people have had time to learn and adjust to family, yet again each generation must be taught how to learn and to live in families.

M Mladenoviq (1977) emphasizes that moral and educative function are in inseparable connection and provide opportunities for family survival. These two functions make rational basis which show the purpose of existence and survival of the family as an institution.

After which shall determine the goals of education, the educational process will enable the construction of full of personality. Modern Family is as intermediary everything that exists on the given society as "normal" and what is treated as "abnormal". Therefore thought that the family is the center where social and individual meets and in which they must comply. The family is the intermediary between the social system and social culture because that person well formed, successfully realizes the reproduction processes with all of his potential.

CONCLUSION

Due to the fact that education is the quality of human history and civilization, it is a relevant factor and as a condition in the process of humanizing mankind to the individual and society. We can say that it can not be human society, without education, but education is not out of human society. Education is carried out continuously it means everywhere and always in each generation. Each new generation or rests on the shoulders (said figuratively) than the previous generation. From this, we can conclude that education is primarily a social phenomenon - in different generations. Education is important and extraordinary strength in the development of the individual and society as a whole, in which individual lives and works. Education is an essential need of every society.

Therefore, for the family treated in this study, we can conclude that:

The family is the place where the child is shaping views and concerns before the social habits of the rules of discipline and socially appropriate behavior.

The family is the first school of child humanism.

The family is where you create the foundations for a new life, a new personality, which begins the formation of character and ethical values and attitudes aesthetic, moral communicative.

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