

MA IInd Year Lecture Notes Online Part-II

Semester-III

Paper-I Family resource and Management

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Unit-I- Introduction of Management

Home Management: Meaning, Concept and Needs:

Home management is the vital factor in every family contributing to the overall health, happiness and well being of the family. Management today is an important factor in every sphere of activity. The concept of management deals with achieving desired goals through planned activity. It is an essential component of family living. Home management is the natural outcome of human relationship in the home environment. When the family is established, management becomes one of the major responsibilities of the family living.

Home management deals with the practical application of the principles of management to the home. Home management is the administrative aspect of family living. The study of Home management is intimately linked with values, standards and goals which give meaning to the lives, thoughts, feelings and experiences of the members of the family. These values, standards and goals which are closely related to each other, motivate the family to make decisions, to achieve their desired goals.

Definition:

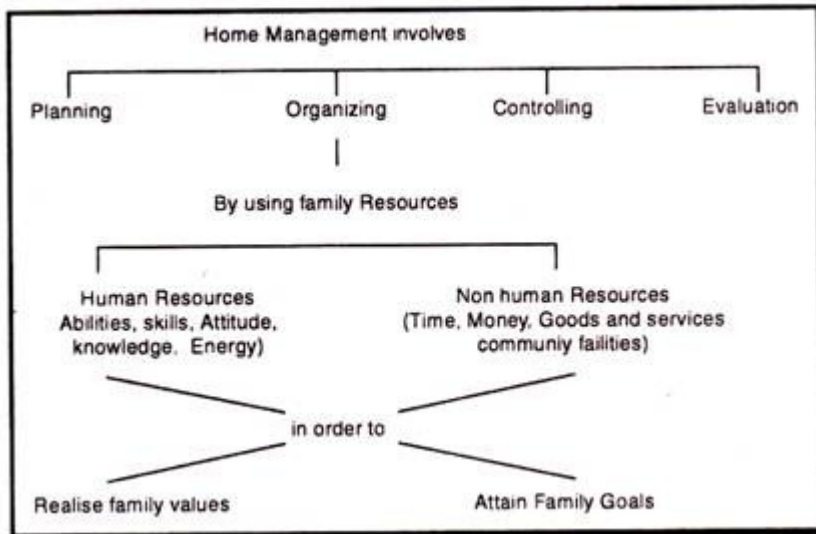
According to Godjousson, “Household management is in all countries, the most common occupation employing the most people, handling the most money and is of fundamental importance for the health of the people.”

Gross and Crandall describe Home management in its simplest terms as “using what you have to get what you want.”

According to Kotzin, “Home management is a practical science. In home management, managing shows some degree of competence. A home in which goals are being attained with some degree of satisfaction may be considered a well managed home.”

According to Nickel and Dorsey, “Home management is planning, controlling and evaluating the use of resources of the family for the purpose of attaining family goals.”

This can be represented as follows:



Effective management enhances the chances of reaching the desired goals through wise decisions and effective use of resources.

Need for Home Management:

Management plays a significant role in shaping our lives. With the changing environment, the need for management also becomes inevitable to identify and deal with problems, which emerge from change. Effective management in the home depends to a large extent on the managerial ability, interest and leadership quality of the homemaker and also their ability to motivate the family members in the right direction for achieving desired goals. To the homemaker, who wants to manage her home properly and efficiently, knowledge of home management is helpful and essential. In our modern technological environment, where situations are complex and highly flexible, where many choices are possible and where values of changes more rapidly, the need for management is essential. The homemaker in order to carry out every day's works without much strain and tension should know about the various aspects of home making.

It comprises the study of:

1. Planning and organization of action and the control and utilization of the various resources of the home for the proper benefit of the members of the family.

2. Family economy and the method of proper distribution of family income.
3. All aspects of home making such as meal planning the proper choice of foods in relationship to cost and requirements, the selection and construction of clothing, laundering, child care and the care and maintenance of household equipment's.

Home management - Values, Goals And Standard

VALUES, GOALS AND STANDARDS

Management plays an important role in shaping our lives. It enables to recognize the values, the allocation of resources to attain the family goals so as to enhance the standard of life.

Goals, values and standards are closely related concepts. **Value** is the base and from values stems the other two concepts - **goals and standards**. Values are important to the individual but vague to express in operational terms. The concept of goal is more specific. It signifies something definite towards which one works. A standard is defined as something used as a basis.

Value indicates the worth that is attached to any object, condition, principle or idea. Value is the capacity of something or somebody to satisfy the human desire. These are the ways behind our actions and the basis for setting goals.

All values are human. They are created, evaluated and enjoyed by persons. A value is always important to the person who holds it. It is desirable and satisfying. It has the ability to develop in self-creative way. It is relatively stable but tends to change gradually.

The intensity of values vary from individual to individual. Values help an individual to direct his effort more intelligently in seeking satisfactions.

Values are of two types - **Intrinsic and Instrumental**. An **intrinsic value** is one that is important and desirable for its own sake. e.g. art. The interest in beauty is an intrinsic value. An **instrumental value** is the means to attain other values, e.g. Efficiency in work. Some values possess both intrinsic and instrumental worth. The human values - love, affection, health; comfort, ambition, knowledge, wisdom, play, art and religion have both intrinsic and instrumental values.

The major values classified by **Parker** are

Love: It is the interest in relationship with people in its broad sense and its various forms are expressed as sex love, parental love, friendship and community love.

Health: It is the interest in physical and mental well-being.

Comfort: It is the interest in making life as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

Ambition: It is the interest or desire for success in life for a victorious achievement.

Knowledge and wisdom: It is the interest in truth and its use in all activities in living.

Technological interest or efficiency in work: It is the interest in the efficient making and using of things.

Play: It is the interest in beauty in all forms of expression.

Religion: It is the interest in goodness and rightness in unifying all aims and purposes in living.

Values grow out of human desire and interest. Values differ in cultures. The family has the major responsibility for fostering values among the members.

Goals

Goals are value based objectives. The goals grow out of desires, past experiences and environment. Goals are the ends that any individual or family is willing to work for. The family's goal will help in shaping the family's life pattern and setting standards.

The formulation and attainment of individual and family goals require the knowledge, judgment and understanding the ways of using family resources. Goals should be definite and attainable. Goal-setting is a continuous process. Many goals are immediately attainable. One goal stems from another and leads to a third.

Goals can be for short term, mid term or long-term. The short-term goals are the initial goals, which leads to the final long-term goals. The major goals that are created by the family grow out of its own environment and experience.

The major goals of home making are

1. Providing optimum physical and mental health for the members of the family.

2. Facilitating for optimum development of the individual members of the family.
3. Satisfying family relationships.
4. Recognition, acceptance and appreciation of human differences.
5. Establishing satisfactory relationship with the community and other subsystems of the society.

Standards:

Standard is defined as *scale or parameter* used for comparison. Standards are more specific than values or goals. Standards are related to specific materials. It is influenced by external factors.

Standards are set limits one will accept in working toward a goal. Standards are mental pictures of what is considered essential and necessary to make life satisfying. If achieved, leads to satisfaction, if not achieved leads to uncomfortable situation. Standards remain as part of one's pattern of living and habit.

Standards vary according to the values of the family or group. On this basis they can be classified as conventional standards and flexible standards.

Conventional Standards are fixed and arise from the values of social acceptance. In this people change to meet the standards. Conventional standards are traditional and are accepted by the community or by a social group within it. They are fixed at a given time and liable to change when condition change.

Flexible standards are developed and changed according to the individual's demand. They change to suit the human situation. But they are not widely accepted by the community.

Standard of living is the combination of many specific standards. It consists of a pattern of commodities, services and satisfactions which a person thinks essential for happy living. According to Hazel Kyrk, '*standard of living is made up of the essential values to be sought. It is an attitude towards a way of regarding or of judging, a given mode of life*'. Standard of living determines the character of the real income of the family. The standard of living of a family encompasses not only the actual qualities and quantities of goods and services but also the ways of using these goods and services.