

Forms of functional integration between the extended family and the nuclear family in the Algerian cities
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Abstract

The urban extended family in Algerian society is considered as one of the most important phenomena that characterizes the city. The custom that is agreed upon in Algerian society is still firmly rooted in the minds of the individuals who receive it through socialization, where the collective spirit is still imprinted on all social phenomena. This is due to the rules of the social aspects in the Algerian tradition which will give the extended family an important rank.

From this point of view, we will try in this study to answer the following question: What are the most important jobs that the extended family provides to nuclear families in the Algerian city, which works on its continuity and presence in a conflict medium and its social and economic characteristics?

Keywords: family; extended family; nuclear family; urban society; Social economic functions

1. INTRODUCTION

The urban extended family in Arab societies in general and in Algerian society in particular is one of the most important phenomena that characterizes the city. The customary and agreed-upon customs in Algerian society are still firmly rooted in the minds of individuals who receive them through socialization from childhood, and the collective spirit is still imprinted on all social phenomena. This is due to the behavioral rules of traditional Algeria that make the extended family prominent.

After the changes that occurred in Algerian society after independence, according to the emergence of several indicators, such as industry and immigration, the Algerian family was affected and moved towards the nuclear form which is small-sized. The latter is independent of the mother family and it lives in a separate house of a certain size, which led to the emergence of many-floor buildings. Kinship relations became limited, as the obligations of their members are limited to spouses and children only. The authority of the father is more democratic, and individual decisions are now based on personal choices.

The opinions of those interested in studying the family tend in general to consider that the societal conditions that accompany it, and the industrial structure in the context of urban life led to the confinement of the traditional family pattern that characterizes societies. The agricultural and pastoral family is represented by the extended family, and the nuclear family appears as a dominant pattern in industrial society. It was produced by economic and social conditions as a result of the new conditions which made the continuation of the system in the extended family, in its traditional form, more difficult and sometimes even impossible (Abdullah, 1994, p118)

Parsons has developed a theory in this field in which he asserted that the nuclear family is the only one in fact that commensurate with the challenge of social and cultural mobility imposed by the industrial society (Agnés, 1977, p47). However, family sociologists did not accept this assertion without examination, as it seemed to contradict with their observations. They agreed ultimately that "relationships with the extended family form an important part of the forms of solidarity in the urban medium." (Al-Suwaidi, 1990, p120)

The extended family performs as a social institution important functions which no other institution is capable of performing. The purpose of the study is knowing the extent of the functional correlation between the patterns of traditional and modern family in the Algerian city.

2. Statement of the problem

Rural migration in Algeria has been linked to the period of the French colonization as it has witnessed a large process of migration towards the cities. This is due to the economic crises that prevailed in the world due to the First and Second World Wars. Their impact were reversed on Algeria economically and socially, and industrial zones and service institutions were high in the city. This led to the spread of poverty and famine among the rural population. This difficult situation continued until independence, and it prompted rural migration to urban centers.

After independence, Algerian society witnessed fundamental changes that affected all economic and social sectors. This is the result of the industrialization process that Algeria has embarked on in order to advance the country's economy and achieve economic recovery. The impact of these changes was reflected on all social institutions that make up society and mostly the family.

In terms of construction, the Algerian family has been known for its extension and breadth for many years. It includes a large number of people with solidarity on each other as a result of the joint work they perform under the authority of the father who is the spiritual leader of The family. He hands all the economic activities of the extended family, and he is the one who spends and meets all the needs of his family. He also works to keep his married children with the family to ensure their loyalty and obligations towards the extended family through his control over the economic resources of the extended family.

With the expansion of sectors and institutions, many members of the extended family were able to take advantage of job opportunities that enabled them to have economic independence from their families. It also enabled them to obtain independent and separate housing from the family. This led to the emergence of the nuclear family pattern in Algerian cities. However, the spread of this pattern, which is compatible with the nature of urban society, did not prevent the survival and continuity of the extended family pattern in Algerian cities. Perhaps the housing factor was one of the most important factors that led to its spread.

The reports of the Population and Social Needs Committee of the National Economic and Social Council confirmed the existence and spread of this family pattern in urban cities. The report of the committee stated that "the Algerian family has moved from a pattern of the single family in an urban dwelling to return to the large family in an unsuitable urban setting, where there are parents, married children, and singles in the absence of a suitable housing." (The National Economic Council, May 2002, p15)

Therefore, this study attempts to answer the following questions:

What does the extended family offer to its members in the city? What is the functional link between this type family and nuclear families in the city?

2.1 The significance of the study

Perhaps one of the most important reasons for choosing the topic of family is our belief that the function of the family and its recent developments are tantamount to the framework for building social stability on which the stability of society is based. Accordingly, the family suffers from new tensions and changes that require reconsidering its biological, economic, social and cultural functions due to the socialization of individuals.

The importance of studying the extended family is determined by the protection and moral support it provides to nuclear families that contribute to the formation of an organized and balanced society. besides, the importance of studying the extended family is determined in that it is an effective model of communication between individuals and the origin of many types of family relationships for its functions towards its members.

2.2 Aims of the study

Each study or research has a set of objectives aimed at shedding light on the realities of the social situation. This sociological research is the only way to reach objective knowledge. This study is about an investigation of facts related to an important social institution, the Algerian family, by tackling the nature of the functional links between extended and nuclear families taken from one of the capital's neighborhoods, through which they try to reveal the most important functions linking the extended family pattern to the nuclear family.

In order for the study not to be limited to the theoretical framework only, and to support it, we relied in the field study on administering a questionnaire as a methodological tool of the study. It was necessary to choose the research sample to give the results more realistic objectives.

In view of the great importance of both the extended and the nuclear family, we decided to highlight the most important studies that dealt with these two elements despite the lack of a theoretical framework that includes both of them. Nevertheless, there are a set of studies that have emerged recently which attempted to address the various relationships between these two components.

3. The concept of the family

The family is considered as one of the most important groups that make up society and has the greatest influence on the lives of individuals. It is the basic

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structural unit of principles through which societies are created. It provides society with human units and regulate the behaviour of individuals in line with the specific social roles of each individual.

Sociologists have been interested in the issue of the family. It is one of the first social institutions that went to such an extent for the great development of human societies. It is also considered one of the basic pillars in building a society that consists of a group of families. The family is the natural place for the function of reproduction. So, it is responsible for the size and increase of the population.

There are several theories that attempted to explain the origin, nature and development of the human family. They focused on factors that helped to change and affect the building, jobs, and kinship relations that bind family members together, and the social environment in which they live and interact with it. In their attempts to reveal the factors that led to the development of the family, they wanted to confirm the importance of the factors of industrialization and urbanization without neglecting other social factors like the constant change of technology.

Sociologists agree that man began his life with the family which is the first nucleus of human society. It is believed that the woman was at the fore in the family by virtue of her management of housekeeping, the upbringing of children, and her participation with men in some works. The relative complexity of life over time, the multiplicity, and diversity of needs were forced to families joined together, agglomerated, and forming a simple grouping. Then, these gatherings grew to form tribes, and these groups expanded. These tribes organized their lives with the emergence of governments, religions, economic systems, customs and traditions, social standards and customs, and the society appeared. The image of its activities and operations became clear and the rules of relations were revealed in formal and informal group. (Atef & al, 1985, p20)

Thanks to Morgan for highlighting the role that society plays in determining the style and structure of the family. It is never stationary or static as it passes from a lower pattern to a higher one. In parallel with the development that the society has known, it moved from a lower stage to a higher and more developed stage as a result of the influence of the technological and economic factors. (Andrée, 1986, p30)

McIver sees that the family has been transformed from a semi-self-integrated unit to a limited organization in the narrowest scope of its formation principally from the original contracting communities. On the other hand, it continues to serve them as a complete community of all individuals who born in it. This characteristic

gradually diminishes as these individuals grow towards puberty. The family remains more than any other regulation which is just a process. (RM & Charles, 1971, p457)

In the past, the family was a self-sufficient economic unit, because it consumed what it produced. Its members derive the status of their families at a time when the family name was of great importance and value as the family was. It is also responsible to protect its members. The father does not only give his family physical protection, but also economic, and psychological protection. So, children do the same thing with their parents when they grow old.

The family, as MacIver sees it has a great degree of tolerance and responsibility that enables it to have children and raise them. It may have close, distant, or side relations, but it arises from the lives of the spouses together, who with their offspring are not distinct (RM & Charles, 1971, p457)

The functions of the family vary according to its different types and its various economic and social activities. In which the urban family is concerned with raising children and preparing them to adapt to the surrounding environment outside the house, in order to complete the role of school in the educational and training processes. The rural family specializes in other jobs, among which is the economic job, which aims to provide production and food sources. It is concerned with the educational aspect. It helps the family educate the new generation and prepares it for the battle of life, and it helps in the process of training and qualifying its members in all fields. The family's responsibility is not limited to provide services only to its members, but also to contribute with the state and various other official bodies with the roles of helping the new generation to bear the burdens of life (Mahjoub, (b,c), p199)

The reduction in the size of the modern family from an extended kinship group based on grouping family units to a small family which is based on marriage, is one of the most important aspects of family change that accompanies the processes of urbanization. At the same time, it expressed the characteristics of isolation and weakness of kinship ties. The effect of the changes occurred revealed the economic basis of the urban community which is clear in this stage of urban growth. This has helped industrialization to remove many of the restrictions that linked the traditional family to its past and its extended kinship group.

3.1 The nuclear family

It is also called the marital family and it is the smallest kinship unit in society. It consists of the husband, the wife and children only, which is a characteristic phenomenon of urban society. The nuclear family has begun to spread in

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developing societies where men neglect to think about marriage before they find a house. This family form was helped by the family's loss of one of its basic functions and it is concerned with production and consumption. So, it became a consuming unit rather than a producer and its members tend to reduce having children so that they can be cared for and raised.

In addition, the various media outlets that have appeared in this century have played many roles that it was done by the family in the past. When the father or grandfather is no longer the only source of information and experience that are supplied to children. Nowadays individuals have the desire to fulfill their personal desires that they desire. They aspire to it without taking the decision from family members. This means that the individual himself is no longer dependent on his family to achieve his ambitions and desires for the future. (Abdullah & Abdel Salam, 1989, p30)

One of the characteristics of the nuclear family is the tendency to settle in independent housing. This means that since marriage, it tends to settle in a house separate from the family group of each spouse. On the other hand, the nuclear family is no longer linked to the extended family system. This is what leads to the new generations losing the value of ties towards the large family. Considering that a person's affiliation is towards the husband and his children and not towards his parents and brothers.

The nuclear family is based on the differentiation of the roles of spouses. An idea that is passed on to children through social upbringing. Thus, plays the role of raising a family model based on the two spouses together. Even when the wife works outside, she continues to do the housework, which is one of her main roles towards her family.

The nuclear family applies a single marriage system, which is the monogamy system of the husband and wife. Anthropologists have attempted to connect, in the nineteenth century, this system of marriage to the progress of civilization in the sense that urban societies adopt this system only. However, comparative studies in the twentieth century have proven that this is wrong because primitive societies applied this system. (Wasfi, (b, c), p98)

Often this type of family is economically based on the husband's wages in addition to the wife's wages from her work outside home. It is connected in terms of social relations with the large family, which is often expressed through Mutual

visits and various aids aimed at strengthening the economic independence of the nuclear family.

Dorkhime believes that the transformation of the family from a large group to a nuclear family is due to the interaction of the social environment (Andrée, 1986, p40) While "McIver" went to stress that the evolution of the human family takes place through its transmission from a small-sized nuclear family in parallel with the historical transformation of the rural agricultural society into an urban industrial society. The emergence of the nuclear family paved the way for the family's size to shrink. Hence, the entry of most of its members into the labor market, and new relations have emerged in it based on free choice and guided by personal inclinations. This has affected the housing where a large percentage of married couples are looking for their marital house away from the family. Despite the families of the spouses, it remains a source of support for the nuclear family. The educated groups often tend to suffice themselves, depending on the wages of the spouses, and this has led to a change in the concept of marriage among the educated groups. It is no longer abbreviated in being a mean of procreation and it has become an effective form of mutual cooperation between spouses.

Parsons sees that in parallel with the passage of the traditional rural society to the urban industrial society, we are preparing for the inevitable loss of the extended family being replaced by the nuclear family. (Kouaoci, 1992, p175)

The nuclear family in urban society is based on the independence of the new spouses in a separate home away from the families of the spouses once they get married. This pattern is characterized by economic independence, which is one of the most important factors which leads to the division of the large family in the urban cities.

The family is witnessing a clear change as a result of the change in customs and values. The education of women and their receipt of wages from the work they practice outside the home. The nuclear family pattern becomes appropriate with the social lifestyle and its education and manufacturing, because the nuclear family is one of the most important social phenomena that characterize industrial societies. (Al-Hassan, 1988, p120)

The reduction in the size of the family from an extended kinship group to a small nuclear family based on marriage commitment alone is one of the most important manifestations of family change accompanying the process of urbanization. Then, the spread of industry and other factors are among the reasons

for the emergence of this family form which is more suitable for the requirements of urban society.

The nuclear family has become qualified to achieve economic independence from the extended family. It is able to express itself after the weakening of the social control that was previously imposed on it. It is clear that despite the fathers' desire to continue for long periods of time to protect their married children in their family house, the desire of the spouses to move to a new independent home cannot be ignored. As this independence provides opportunities for communication between generations who will be able to pass on some values that were not present in the extended family.

3.2 Extended family

It is a term used by "McIver" in his book "Society" to mean the large family that consists of Husband, wife, children and they are all living in the same house (Al-Hassan, 1999, p399)

The extended family constitutes an important economic unit that guarantees jobs for its members. The growth of wealth and agriculture has been the concentration of power in line with the patriarchal principle that allows the family to serve as a cohesive unit of society. Its members share in practicing one profession where the head of the family is the main supervisor of its business and economic property, and works are distributed among its members and meet their material and living needs.

As long as the family remained a productive value to one degree or another, its social existence was guaranteed (Kollontai, (B.T), p21). The extended family is found in rural agricultural societies, in clan and tribal societies, as it spreads in industrial and urban societies. One of its most important features is the concentration of decision-making power in the hands of the father, who occupies a position above his wife's position. He is unique in making decisions related to the family, and its members. In addition to the restrictions that it is imposed by the authority of relatives such as the authority of the grandfather, and the older brother or the uncles. This authority contributes to determine the future of the extended family.

In the past, the extended family used to replace the professional and educational counselor that was necessarily found in industrial cities to help people who have specific individual problems, and need someone to help them understand the complexity of civilization and its requirements. Today, it no longer serves that

purpose, due to the complexity of life and its requirements. (Abdullah & Abdel Salam, 1989, p29)

The differences between the extended family and the nuclear family can be summarized as follows:

- The extended family consists of three, four or five generations, while the nuclear family is limited to the husband and wife without children or one or two children.
- Power in the extended family is in the hands of the head of the father, and his wives, children and grandchildren follow his orders, while the nuclear family is based on equality, understanding and sharing between husband, wife and children as they grow up.
- In the extended family, parents arrange the marriage of their children according to economic considerations and social status, while in the nuclear family, marriage takes place between the two young couples on the basis of choice, love and personal agreement between them.
- Members of the extended family are subject to its traditions and principles, while this is shaken in the nuclear family as its members seek desire for happiness and inventing new things (Sayed, 1999, p32)

The extended family provides protection and emotional support to its members, especially the elderly, as it provides them with material and moral support. It protects them from social isolation, and creates an atmosphere of harmony between the family members, especially grandchildren. The protection is provided for widows, divorcees and cases of abandonment in the face of life dangers thanks to the help of family members.

The extended family creates a relationship of cooperation between its members that works to consolidate its bonds, as well as the coexistence of its members in a way that ensures its continuity. This cooperation appears on various occasions such as: marriage, motherhood, and to help the working wife.

The extended family plays an important role in the life of the individuals. It is the family that satisfies the needs of its members in terms of food, clothing and shelter. Roles are usually distributed among its members, although the father's control over the family has lost its intensity but his position remains essential.

According to Fukuyama, the extended family provides shelter and food to all its members regardless of their individual contributions. So, attention is paid to the poor and the lazy alike in what is similar to the social security system. Working individuals may use their combined earnings for the benefit of all. Family members

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are not encouraged to save the individual. The senior members of the family pay close attention to the behavior of its members and their way of life including marriage. Commitments to the family take over loyalties and other commitments. Thus, the extended family works on reducing individual motives for work, savings and investment. (Fukuyama, 1998, p89)

One of the characteristics of the extended family is that it is characterized by an increase in the size and quality of social relations between its members. The individual has a large network of social relations that ensures communication between its members. It is also characterized by the spatial convergence between its members which helps them maintain the social values to which the family is committed.

The kinship relations in the extended family are very strong. There are close cohesive and deep relations between relatives and, its members exchange assistance and visits. In addition to the fact that relatives participate in raising children and making decisions of organizing its affairs and determining its destiny and future.

The extended family regulates the behavior of its members in order to maintain their continued coexistence together. This control is practiced is through family customs and traditions which are mostly acceptable to individuals. These are achieved through cohabitation, and shared residence allows to constantly monitor each other's behavior to be the force that motives acts as the regulator of rights and duties between individuals as it deals with the conflicts that arise between them.

In addition, the extended family performs two types of primary and secondary functions at the same time. The state does not provide a lot of aid for the extended family since its social status does not rise to that of a man (Al-Hassan, 1988, p400)

MacIver believes that the extended family is very cohesive in which authority evolves on the patriarchal side. Sometimes it is part of a joint family where it consists of the father and the families of his children joined in one house. The majority of Arab societies tended to the patriarchal system, where the patriarchal extended family pattern was the main type of families and it is the main supporter in our Arab societies while the other types are just secondary types. The founder of the family remains the first in control of the extended family. He is the one who regulates the aspects of its activity, and resolves disputes between its members. He also enjoys obedience and respect from all its members.

4. Urban society

Although the majority of scholars are sure that the nuclear family is the dominant pattern in industrial societies. It is the shape that is more appropriate to the industrial production pattern. However, the presence of the extended family in the city has become apparent, and this is what the majority of Arab countries are witnessing. There is no doubt that this phenomenon is the result of social and economic conditions that Arab societies suffer from including Algerian society. The analysis of Algerian society reveals a system in which the tribal structure is still ongoing and is controlled by the organization. It is marked by kinship, regional, cultural and sexual conflict, not to mention economic conflict (Hamdaoui, 1998, p22)

Perhaps the housing problem is one of the main problems that Algerian society suffers from. This problem has led to the emergence of a new family pattern that we can call the modified extended family. The difficulty of obtaining an independent house for children made them live together in a large family. There is no doubt that the common residence is linked to a pattern of relationships which differ from the pattern found in the nuclear family. It assimilates the pattern of relationships that exist within the traditional family. Grandmothers take care of children and pass on culture to them in traditional ways. The conflict that arises within the family is due to the gap between the generation of parents and the generation of children, as well as the lack of economic resources. The Algerian woman in rural areas controls the possibility of expanding or changing the dwelling as its members increase, and this possibility became difficult and impossible in the new environment.

In the past, the Algerian family was distinguished by the feature of extension. It contained among its members including fathers, sons, and uncles who are characterized by the presence of three or more generations in one large family that share a house and a single budget under the head of the large family. Usually, they are represented by the father or the eldest son of the family, under the influence of factors like the various changes of demographic growth, industrialization, reconstruction and expansion of the wage system, and education by means of the media. The Algerian society was not able to transcend its extended patriarchal system, even if the latter had some cracking features.

The Algerian family is patriarchal in that the father or grandfather is the spiritual leader of the group and his authority is not limited to the world of things, but also to the sons and their children, as his authority helps to maintain the internal

cohesion of the family and its unity. The unity of power entails the unity of the structure and strong cohesion between the members.

As an expression of the strength and resilience of the Algerian extended family, the power was concentrated in the hands of its elder, i.e. the father. Regarding the economic, social, and sometimes domestic matters, the executive authority in the house remained in the hands of the large family. The father is the one who spends on the family, especially since his children work in the agricultural or handicraft fields for a fee. Spending on them allocates part of the money while they are still single. Therefore, the father is the centerpiece of all these operations and activities. Strength and positions gave him great respect by all members of the family and the wives of his sons as he has his own authority. He often used his economic ability as a means to restore his sons to adhere and to preserve traditions. The great-grandmother used to distribute the work to women so that each daughter-in-law is assigned to work for a certain period or a certain work on a permanent basis, such as cooking or cleaning. Besides, the obligation of every wife is to take care of her husband and children and to meet their requests.

The phenomenon of the extended family in the Algerian urban society has a housing crisis in which the family lives. Residents of cities in general push them to coexist in an extended family at least spatially. This explanation is found in the collective spirit of solidarity and individual construction, and It is also found in the family's desire to live in the extension. It is a strategy for obtaining housing in accordance with the laws of urban social housing. (Al-Suwaidi, 1990)

In general, the Algerian family has been numerous for many years, and the father or grandfather is the spiritual leader. The family and its authority go beyond the economic and social affairs of individuals. Thus, the extended family becomes another aspect of manifestations of the urban family. Case studies and questionnaire analysis have demonstrated that most extended families perform many economic and social functions Which determines its status among its members.

The field study showed that the urban extended family undertakes a group of one of the basic functions that are the important positive aspect that helps its survival and continuity. The most important functions of the extended family in the city are the following:

4.1 Economic functions

Economic functions have played a major role in the emergence of most cases of this pattern, which has helped to keep the family going. This is represented in

providing material support to its members, and it ensures the economic life of families that cannot achieve this by relying on their monthly income. As well as providing cash support to nuclear families who were not economically independent as a result of sick conditions, unemployment or disability. Economic activity within the extended family has become a diversity in economic activity and this is due to the diversity of jobs of married children. Consequently it leads to the multiplicity of incomes within the extended family. This affected the father's authority and most decisions were made with the participation of the father and his children.

We have concluded that urban extended families have more than two incomes, and they depend in their budget on two incomes and more. This indicates the nature of the common life that these families live and the extent to which the father contributes with his multiple incomes to preserving, protecting and supporting his large family, financially and morally.

With regard to the nature of spending, we found that the pattern of spending has changed according to the nature of the subscription, as the family is no longer a single economic unit as it was in the past. But there are many ways of spending due to the multiplicity of the family's income, as we found that there are two types of extended families. The first type is represented in the extended family joint in housing and budget. It is characterized by monetary participation and usually the budget is in the hands of the head of the family. The second pattern is represented in the extended family's housing and independent spending. According to the respondents' statements, this pattern emerged as a result of conflicts over spending policy, but this did not prevent economic participation in the spending policy in occasions and holidays. It was specifically between parents and children, which includes all aspects of their lives, and this is useful in the urban lifestyle that is reflected in it and it effects many aspects of urban life. In addition to solidarity and social solidarity, we also find education, urban social control, and integration.

In addition to all this, we have concluded that the extended family in the city still retains its economic traditional functions since it provides all forms of material assistance to all its members, whether by participating in daily live expenses and spending on food or on important occasions such as marriage. Young people find marriage difficult as they are unable to provide all the requirements for this occasion. It requires the intervention of parents and even relatives when the father tries to help the children to provide the same conditions of life that they were accustomed to in the pre-marital stage. The new nuclear family, despite its dependence on the income

of the extended family, remains far from or unable to provide all the requirements of life independent marriage.

In view of the low monthly income of married children, they generally tended to engage in commercial activities to improve their financial level despite their educational level. The homogeneity of the profession between the father and his children and their relationship at work, especially in private business, led to the establishment of a common economic life. Thus, it provides forms of economic sponsorship that the state is unable to provide.

4.2 Social and Educational functions

It seems that the continuation of the extended family does not in any way mean that its members have established a rupture between them and their traditional affiliations principles, nor does it mean that they have become urban. Their city life is an extension of their previous lives especially since the majority of families are of rural origin. They adhere to this original community affiliation and rely on its gains. It involves planting some aspects of rural culture in the urban environment, and the continuation of relations in the original environment. The father works to keep these original principles and transfer them to the urban environment in order to protect its members from conflicts and cultural pressures that occur through urban culture.

The study showed that the extended family in the city still maintains important social and cultural functions such as: cooperation, internal solidarity, socialization and social control. It became clear to us through the results of the study that the extended family creates cooperative relationships among its members that work on the coexistence of its members with each other in a way that secures its continuity. In addition, the study indicated the role that the grandmother plays in raising her grandchildren. Especially during periods of time when the wife is pregnant or ill. The working wife in the extended family finds a solution to the problem of custody of the child by leaving him with grandmothers or aunts. The study showed that the urban extended family regulates the behavior of its members in a way that preserves the family during which they will continue to coexist together, as shared residence allows monitoring each other's behavior through coexistence. This contradicts the theoretical assumptions that claim the family functions shrink since there is a continuity, and there are many jobs. In addition to the emergence of new jobs imposed by the pressures of economic and social life. It was also found through the study that most of the nuclear families of married sons

settled in the family house because of the economic pressures you are familiar with, especially in the early stages of marriage, despite the tendency of these families to achieve spatial and economic independence.

According to the study, this process is linked to economic factors, i.e. the economic level of married children. Most of them were unable to provide independent housing before marriage due to the low monthly income and lack of financial means to rent or buy a house, so that their economic and social integration within the extended family is an opportunity to achieve. The financial surplus through savings enable them to achieve economic and spatial independence from the extended family future.

The presence of more than one family in one house led to the need for an internal organization for these extended families to coexist together in a way that ensures the continuity of family life.

The study showed that the larger the extended family, the more intense the relationships each individual has social relations with others within the family. Through the role played by wives, the family can achieve harmony or conflict between it and members of the extended family.

The study concluded that a large number of individuals within a limited spatial space leads to forms of relationships, whether they are positive or negative. The study showed that the existence of respect and counseling relationships between extended family members. It was proven to us that through the results, the relationship between its members are generally good. This does not prevent the existence of tension and conflict relationships because of the spending policy, which is concentrated on the category of men, as for the category of wives, their differences generally revolve around the division of labor or Child-caring. These relationships restrict the movement of individuals within the housing unit, and the narrowness of housing contributed to a large extent.

5. Conclusion

Through this study, we reached several results that served as answers to the questions we posed in the study, as we were able to know the extent to which the proposed hypotheses were fulfilled according to the following points:

1- The presence of the family in the city has been linked to its functions towards its members, in addition to the functions provided by the institutions .The state's social status, where its position is determined by the multiplicity of jobs, especially the economic ones, despite the changes that have occurred on the Algerian family because of the processes of urbanization and industrialization, and

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its position is still the same as it was in the past. In view of the great role it plays within the urban environment in protecting its members and supporting them financially and morally, the family remains the urban sprawl that maintains its functions and customs which are derived from the values and heritage of the Algerian society.

2- The requirements of urban life were imposed on individuals in the extended family in order to seek protection and economic support. The lack of financial means to buy a separate house was the main reason why married children stayed in the family house. In addition to the housing crisis that the city's residents suffer from, and which forces individuals to use the extended family's resources in the face of the necessities of urban living.

3- The study showed that the presence of a certain number of individuals in a limited residential area leads to the emergence of patterns of relationships. Social relations that differ according to the nature of kinship, as the research proved to us that the nature of the relationship between members of the extended family is generally good. Thus, the relationship of respect and advice prevail between its members, with some minor disagreements due to the expenditure or division of labour, and it occurs more frequently among the same members and within the same generation.

We have also found that the extended family in the city still maintains the system of social values that achieves the individual's social adaptation and ensures his continuity of living in the family on the one hand, and then in urban society on the one hand other.

We also found through this study that the need for the extended family as a pattern that guarantees nuclear families many important services. It provides them with material and moral support to face the troubles and requirements of urban life, and it has been proved to us that the extended family protects its members from many social problems associated with urban life. It protects them from weak incomes and lack of financial means, as well as it protects the elderly, the widows, and the sick.

The collective life that these families live in forces them to share with each other all the hardships of urban life through consultation, dialogue and exchange of assistance between family members. Family solidarity through these indicators remains one of the most important characteristics of the extended family in Algerian society.

Although the results of the study cannot be generalized to Algerian society, its importance lies in this context. It tried to reveal the reasons for the existence of the extended family in a milieu that contradicts the characteristics of society, which is believed its existence is limited to the traditional rural environment.

The importance of studying the extended family in the city lies in the importance of its presence in this environment. Also, in the importance of jobs for the social and economic roles that it provides to its members, and especially with the economic and social changes that the Algerian society has known.

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