

Abstract for

20th WADP congress / XXXIII International Symposium of the German Academy
for Psychoanalysis (DAP) e.V., 16.04.2024 to 20.04.2024, Marrakech, Morocco
"Social Challenges - Shared Responsibility in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy"

Key Lecture

Male / Female / Diverse

Name: **Kallivayalil** First Name: **Roy**

Title / Position: Professor

Country: India

Presentation title: **Fatherhood in India and Asia: Roles, Challenges, Mental well-being and
Future Perspectives**

Abstract text up to 20 lines in English:

Fatherhood was invented by humans during the agricultural revolution about six thousand years ago. Symbolized by the new god-king, it incorporated the mother's originally superior role in primate families--the control or ownership of children. Researchers have found that fathers who are more involved in child care, particularly during early infancy, undergo more pronounced biological changes than fathers who are less involved—biological changes that can support men in being more compassionate caregivers, developing closer emotional relationships with their children. Social fathers are father-figures in a child's life that are not biologically related to the child. They are physically, financially and emotionally engaged in the life of the child. Fatherhood is considered sacred within Hinduism. Profound demographic and socioeconomic transformations in Asia in the second half of the 20th century have significantly affected Asian families. Despite significant variation across Asian countries in the nature and intensity of these changes, major trends can be identified to include an increase of nuclear families, a decline in fertility and mortality rates, delayed marriages, a rise in female education and labour force participation, increased internal and international migration, and globalization. What an Indian father is and what he does was found to be determined not only by praxis, position and personality,