Muonagolu onyinye gloria

19/law01/149

Soc 102

 **Introduction to sociology ii**

**What is family:**

**Family** is defined as a specific group of people that may be made up of partners, children, parents, aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents. ... The **definition of family** is the group of people who share common ancestors. An example of **family** is all the descendants of a specific person.

2. Discuss the functions of the family

**(i) Physical care:**

It is the duty of the family to take physical care of the weaker members of the family like children, ladies, old people and the disabled.

**(ii) Provision of shelter:**

The family provides a home or shelter for its members so that they feel secure in it and are able carry out their day-to-day work.

**(iii) Provision of food and clothing:**

Family provides nutritious and balanced food for its members. On this depends the health and growth of its members.

In the similar manner, clothing requirement of each member is also fulfilled by the family. Purchasing, stitching, leaning, ironing, storage, etc., are the various aspects of clothing requirements of family.

Both these needs can be partially looked after for particular period or exigenc

3. Discuss the African traditional family

Family plays a central role in African society. It shapes such daily experiences as how and where individuals live, how they interact with the people around them, and even, in some cases, whom they marry. It can determine a person's political identity and the way money and property are transferred. In rural areas, the family typically remains the basic unit of agricultural production.

However, no single type of family exists in Africa. Societies have defined family in many different ways, and many bear little resemblance to the Western idea of the nuclear family. Furthermore, throughout the continent, traditional family patterns are changing. [Colonialism](https://geography.name/colonialism/), [capitalism](https://geography.name/capitalism/), the growth of cities, exposure to Western culture, and increasing opportunities for women are some of the factors that are affecting the shape of family life. Each of the many family systems in Africa can be defined in terms of two broad kinds of relationships. Relationships of descent are genealogical—that is, based on the connections between generations. Relationships of affinity are marital—based on marriage. The interweaving of these relationships creates the family that an individual sees every day, as well as the wider network of [kinship](https://geography.name/kinship/) that surrounds each person.

4. Discuss your nuclear family:

A **nuclear family**, elementary **family** or conjugal **family** is a **family** group consisting of two parents and their children (one or more). It is in contrast to a single-parent **family**, the larger extended **family**, and a **family** with more than two parents. My family consist of my father mother, and my siblings. My father is the head of the house then my mother . My father is responsible for the provision of our basic needs in my home, then mother ensures that we her children are trained .

5. Draw your family tree

