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DEPARTMENT:LAW

COURSE:INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY II

COURSE CODE:SOC 102

1.A family is a social group whose members are related either through common ancestry or marriage and are bound by moral and economic rights and duties.

2.Functions of the family

A.Nurture:every child is born into a family and every child is expected to be fed,clothed,educated and cared for.This responsibilty lies in the hands of the family;hence the family ensures providong for the welfare needs of the children thereby ensuring the survival of the next generation of the society.The family provides food,shelter,affection,protection and security to all its members .It plays a vital role in the process of socialization of children.It provides a healthy atmosphere in which the personality of the child develops properly.Family takes care of the child at the time of need.Hence it is rightly remarked that family is an institution par excellence for the rearing of children.

B.Regulation of sexual placement:one of the paramount biological needs of man in all society is sexual relationship.Such relationship is often protected with rules and regulations in all societies and it is the family that helps and enforces such rules.This is done to prevent incestuous relationships for example the need for one not to have a sexual relationship with a close relativeor kin etc.The family also screens and approves sexual partners and spouses for members.It is the primary duty of the family to satisfy the sexual urge of its members in a stable and desirable way.Through the mechanism of marriage family regulates the sexual behaviour of its members.Because satisfaction of sex instinct brings the desire for life long partnership of husband and wife.Satisfaction of these sexual needs in a desirable way helps in the normal development of personality.

C. Procreation:the family through the regulation of sexual relationship function fulfills the biological need of reproduction and perpetuation of both the immediate family and the society as a whole.Necessary arrangement of stable satisfaction of sexual urge resulted in procreation.Family provides the legitimate basis for production of children.It institutionalizes the process of procreation.By performing this function of procreation family contributes to the continuity of family and ultimately human race.Hence perpetuation of human race or society is the most important function of family.

D. Social placement:an individual acquires his identity and place in society through his family .The family ascribes many statuses to its members such as :race,ethnic affiliation,nationality,religion,royalty,etc.The family teaches about social customs,norms,traditions,etiquette to the incoming generation.Family exercises social control over its members and brings them into conformity with accepted standards.

E.Educational function:as a primary educational institution family is used to teach letters,knowledge,skill and trade secret to all its members.It looks after the primary education of it's members and moulds their character and career.Mother acts as the first and best teacher of a child.Besides he learns all sorts of informal education such as discipline,obedience,manners,etc.

3.Traditionally,African family practices polygamy because of the idea that the larger the family or clan,the more workers there are to work on the farm.Hence,more wealth can be possessed by the family.However,nowadays the practice depends on the religion of the person.Muslims in Africa will take up to 3 to 4 wives,the number permitted in the religion while the christians only practice monogamy.The tribe is biiger in terms of size compared to clans but the latter has greater influence on the family.Four factors that linked their kinship were profession-derived names,tribal names,distingusihing personal names and determining the child's legitimacy as a clan member.The clan's name is also included in a person's name.Tribal marks were used widely during tribal wars to distinguish members of different clans.Only legitimate children will bear the clan's name.The naming ceremony is very important as a child will not be considered as part of the clan till his or her legitimacy is established.

 The test of a child's legitimacy differs from tribe to tribe.The test of a child's legitimacy in hausa customs is by dropping a child's umbilical cord into a can filled with milk and water.The clan chief will only accept this child as being part of the clan if the cord floats.If it sinks the child will be considered as illegitimate and disowned. The ijaw tribe will throw the babies into the river to test their legitimacy .The infant will only be considered as legitimate if it floats .However,Abu Bakar asserted thrown into a river will always float ''it's the oldest science'',he said.

 The infants are then taken care of by their father's brother ,not by their biological parents.Nonetheless the real parents do not forget that children but continue to visit them.The pratice was done to prepare the girls to become wives and mothers and the boys to become husbands and fathers.The hausa people are patrilineal.Hence,their household family consists of relatives of their fathers.

 Dowry is not practiced in traditional african society.African bridegrooms work for the bride's father as a form of dowry to wed his daughter instead of giving money or property.

4.A nuclear family,elementary or conjugal family is a family group consisting of two parents and their children.It is a contrast to a single-parent family,the larger extended family,and a family with more than two parents.Nuclear families typically center on a married couple,the nuclear family may have any number of children.It involves two parents and their dependent children living under the same roof.It not only includes biological children but also adopted ones as well.Within a nuclear family there are shared values,responsibilities,unconditional love,healthy attachment patterns and an environment that supports growth and learning.Within a nuclear family there may be:

A. A mother and father.

B.Parents who amy identify as LGBTQIA.

C.Biological or adopted parents.D. Legally married parents or parents who aren't even married,but are committed to each other and their family.

**QUESTION 5**

Grandpa(dad’s dad) Grandma(dad’s mum)

Moses Richard(my dad) Samson Stella AB Bibi

 Faith(me) Caleb Obed Daniel Sarah Precious

 Favour

Grandpa(mum’s dad) Grandma(mum’s mum)

Ogechukwu Ebi Bumienha(my mum) Endokpo Akpo Samson Bibowei

Peace Finni Faith(me) Damilola

 Samuel Enoch Caleb David

 Favour Obed

