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1.) The family is an intimate domestic group made up of people related to one another by bonds of blood, sexual mating or legal ties. It is the smallest and most basic social unit, which is also the most important primary group found in any society. It is the simplest and most elementary group found in a society. It is a social group consisting of a father, mother and one or more children. It is the most immediate group a child is exposed to. In fact, it is the most enduring group, which has tremendous influence on the life of an individual, from birth until death. It also accounts for the most enduring social relationship found in society.

Family is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household interacting and inter-communicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture.

2.) I) Procreation: Family is a unit through which procreation takes place. Marriage sanctions sexual relationships, and it also establishes a family, which is further reinforced with the birth of children.

II) Socialization: Family is an important agent of socialization. The primary socialization of any individual takes place within the family. The immediate family members teach all the basic rules and norms of social life to a child.

III) Helps preserve culture: Family is also an important agent of cultural

transmission. Culture is transmitted from one generation to another through family. All the aspects of culture are learnt within the family structure.

IV) Economic/financial needs: A family fulfills the economic needs of its members. This function has undergone transformation, with families moving from being production and consumption units in earlier times, to becoming more of consuming units rather than a producing one. Now-a-days, members of a family no longer produce things themselves; rather, they go out and work for some monetary remuneration or wages.

3.) The significant traits in Traditional African Family are matrilineality, patrilineality and the practice of polygamy. These were the things that distinguished African from Europeans. One widely known aspect that distinguishes the African traditional family, say from the European one, is the perversity of polygamy, polygamy is the act of an individual being married to more than one spouse at the same time, but it is most polygyny that is practice in Africa; polygyny, the legal marriage of one man to two or more women, and because of its perversity, the presence and absence of polygyny was a significant determinant and indicator of the nature of virtually every African social group. This is the backbone of most Traditional African families. This we practiced to increase the children so that there would be more workers to do work family farms hence wealth is gotten from family work.

4.) The traditional definition of a nuclear family is a family unit that includes two married parents of opposite genders and their biological or adopted children living in the same residence. A family that consist of just parents and their children. My nuclear family consists of four individuals: I, my father (Mr. Dunu Sunday), my mother (Mrs. Dunu Vivian), my elder brother (Chibuike), my older brothe (Chikezie) and my younger brother (Onyekachi). My parents had four children; three boys and a girl (me).

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