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**COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY**

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**ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT**

**WHAT IS A FAMILY?**

**A family is created from the union of a man and a woman known as a nuclear family, it can also be a man and many wives which is called a polygamous family. Therefore a family is made up of the father and the mother and the children.**

**Further a nuclear family is a couple and their children, regarded as a basic unit, it is a family group consisting of two parents and their children. This family is centered on married couple with any amount of children in which the couple may produce.**

**The family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It contains adult of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship and one or more children, own or adopted of the sexually cohabiting adults.**

**Many individuals are part of two nuclear families in their lives, the family of origin in which they are offspring and the family of procreation in which they are as parents.**

**THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY**

**THERE ARE SIX UNIVERSAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY:**

**. SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN**

**. MAINTENANCE AND PHYSICAL CARE**

**. LOVE AND NUTURANCE**

**. PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERIVCES**

**. SOCIAL CONTROL OF CHILDREN**

**. ADDITION OF**

**Family is the most important family group in society. It is an outstanding primary group because the child develops its basic attitudes in the family. Family, as a social institution performs several functions:**

**The primary and The Secondary;**

**THE PRIMARY FUNCTION;**

**1. STABLE SATISFACTION OF THE SEX NEEDS**

**This is essential, sex instinct is the natural urge of human being. The satisfaction of this requires that both the male and female should live together as life partners. It is in the family that the husband and the wife can satisfy their self-instinct easily and comfortably. This provides appropriate mechanism through marriage to regulate sexual behavior between the husband and the wife.**

**2. REPRODUCTION AND PROCREATION**

**This is another essential function of the family. This function of the family contributes to the continuity of the family. And ultimately perpetuates the human race as a whole. This according to the sexual behavior secures a legitimate basics for procreation. It has been an inception since family began.**

**3. PROTECTION AND CARE OF THE YOUNG ONE**

**The care of the children is very essential. It is considered as an institution par excellence for the production and rearing of the children. It is known that no other institution can take care of the child like family. The child at birth is completely helpless without the family, it is the family that provides care, protection, security and other things to make him fit in the society.**

**Other primary function can include; socializing function, provision at home.**

**THE SECONDARY FUNCTIONS;**

1. **ECONOMIC FUNCTION;**

**The family fulfils economic needs of its members. This has been the traditional function of the family. The economic needs include food, clothing, shelter etc. The goods required by its members are produced at home.**

1. **EDUCATION FUNCTION;**

**MAZZIN says “the first lesson of a child is learnt between mothers kiss and fathers care”. Family is regarded as the first school of children. The family provides the basis for the child’s formal learning and gives the child his basic training in the social attitudes and habits.**

1. **RELIGIOUS FUNCTION;**

**The family is a center for the religious training of the children. The family used to teach the children. The religious values, moral precepts etc it is through the family the religious inheritance is passed unto the next generation.**

**Other secondary functions can include; recreational, protective functions**

**THE TRADITIONAL AFRICAN RELIGION**

**This is so broad that it cannot be adequately addressed in one chapter. The cultural and physical diversity added with the dramatic social changes of the last three decades on the continent makes the family pattern situation so variegated as to defy any sweeping generalizations bone of diversity was already apparent to many early scholars of the African traditional family like Mair and Goode.**

**The African society has not been static, changes in the traditional family patterns will be briefly alluded to.**

**THE KINSHIP AND CLAN OF BAGANDA OF UGANDA**

**The Bangada use classificatory system of kinship terminology which seems common to virtually all the Bantu peoples of central and Southern Africa. Similar systems of kinship terminology can be found i.e. Zimbabwe, The Zulu of South Africa, The Ngoni and Tumbuka of eastern Zambia.**

**In this system all brothers of the father are called FATHER and all sisters of the mother are called MOTHER all their children are called BROTHER and SISTER. In male speaking terms father’s sister’s daughter (cross-cousins) are called cousins. But they are terminologically differentiated from parallel cousins and from sisters. A total of 68 linguistic terms of relationships are used by the Bangada.**

**The Bangada have a very important aspect of the society or family structure; ‘the consanguinal kin group” or “blood line” which is a line of different traced through the male members of the family. They have built a formidable system of clans. Among them the clan has remained the most important kinship entity. The clan is linked by four factors. First, two animal totems from one of which the clown derives its name. Second, an identifying drum beats used at ceremonies. Third, certain distinguishing personal names. Fourth, special observation related to pregnancy, childbirth, naming of the child, and testing the child’s legitimacy as clan member 14.**

**The children are brought up in an unroutinized and casual way with a few rites passage to adulthood, they seem to go through three distinct stages during their upbringing. The child must be first recognized as a clan not until that will the naming ceremony take place then people gather at the chief’s house for further processions of stages.**

**Other traditional African family; matrilineal Traditional African Family**

**My nuclear family is made up of four members which is my father, my mother, my sister and I**

**My family tree would explain better;**