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1: A FAMILY.

 This can be defined as a group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit. This can also be seen as a number of people living together as a household. OR All the descendants of a common ancestor. This can also be seen as ancestry.

2: DISCUSS FUNCTIONS OF A FAMILY.

A] Responsible for the addition of new members through reproduction. Society must maintain a stable population in order to survive. Population growth provides a competitive advantage that usually enables a society to become wealthier.

B] Provides physical care for their members, including adults , children and dependent elderly. When families are unable to care for their members, hardship results unless the society is organized to replace the family in this function.

C] Socialize children by teaching skills, knowledge, values, and attitudes of the society. Children who learn these can work and relate to others within appropriate adult roles.

D] Controlling the behavior of members to maintain order within the family and the society in which they live. Families monitor and evaluate the behavior of individuals and provide feedback.

E] Maintain morale and motivate individuals to participate in society. Commitment to family may be based on a spiritual sense of duty, or economic necessity.

F] Economic function of producing and consuming goods and services. At one time, each family produced all the goods and services it consumed, and used only what it could produce.

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.

 FAMILY STRUCTURE.

 Each of the many family systems in Africa can be defined in terms of two broad kinds of relationships. Relationship 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 than an individual sees every day, as well as the wider network of kinship that surrounds each person.

 In a household community, several generations and several nuclear families live and work together. In a joint family households, all members live together in a single large homestead or compound. In extended family households, the nuclear families within the household each live in separate compounds. A joint or extended family is under the authority of its senior member, typically a grandfather or great grandfather. Such families may be patrilineal or matrilineal.

4;DISCUSS YOUR NUCLEAR FAMILY.

 A nuclear family is usually made up of a mother and father and their children. In social connotation, it also might include grandparents or aunts, uncles or cousins that live in the same home.

 My nuclear family is made up of my father, mother, me and my three siblings. My family is a family of six.

5;DRAW YOUR FAMILY TREE.

Grandfather Grandmother

 Jacob kwentoh Rebecca kwentoh

 Children

 Mike kwentoh, Ononeyi kwentoh, Odi kwentoh

 Father Mother

 Mike kwentoh Sylvia kwentoh

 Children

Stephen kwentoh, stephnora kwentoh, jennifer kwentoh, angela kwentoh.