

Types of Family

Nuclear family

Extended family

Rules of Descent, Residence and Authority would also be thrashed.

Functions of the family:

1. Grant life
2. Imparts social identity or reference
3. Provide support and sustenance
4. Provide socialization.

Changes in the Nigerian Family.

This would be reviewed using brain storming sessions.

The School

A school is the arena in which basic values, attitudes and other cultural dimensions of a modern society are transmitted to the succeeding generations of citizens. Most elementary schools in the rural areas are ill-equipped. Only few rural communities have secondary schools.

Religion

Religion refers to a system of belief or faith and practices associated with such faith or belief which gave it its own expression. Most religions are distinguished by moral issues which involved sacredness. Religious practices are associated with thoughts associated with descriptions such as invisible power, mighty, miraculous, mysterious, supernatural etc.

Religion in the Rural Areas

Virtually all the orthodox religion originated from the rural area. Various types of religion that emanated from the rural areas would be discussed.

Changes in Rural Religious Values

Social change has brought about changes in rural religion values. Beliefs, attitudes and values about religion have been modified.

Rural Religion in Nigeria

There are 3 major forms of religion in Nigeria.

1. Christianity
2. Islamic
3. Traditional has many sub-types

The Government

The political institution serves the people of a nation in form of government in their traditional and modern forms which exist at the local, state, provincial and national level

Features of Local Government in Rural Areas would be included as part of class discussions

The Economy

Issues to be considered here are

- The importance of the economic institution
- Economic activities are performed through
- Functions of rural bank

The Health

The farmer operates in the open area under the influence of sun, rain and the wind. The rural person is more influenced by the biological environment than the urban person. The environment includes soils, climate, minerals, wind, radiation, gravity and other natural forces.

The survival rate of children in most rural areas would also be treated.

Human ecology

Human ecology is partly subjective. What people do to their environment depends on how they see it and what values they place on it. Various definitions of human ecology would be assessed.

Ecosystem: An ecosystem is a specific pattern of interdependence among organisms, the products and physical environment.

A forest is an ecosystem made up of many mutually dependent species, both plant and animals would be looked into as well as its stability

Attitudes of man to nature

1. Nature is exploited to serve human needs
2. Exploitation of natural resources becomes an end in itself
3. Exploitation favors the greatest possible productivity in the short run.
4. The environment is freely altered to fit human
5. As society become less dependent on nature, they become more dependent on technology.