

2023

(5th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-501

(Marriage, Family and Kinship)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. What is marriage? Discuss dowry as a marital transaction. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the factors that pose as challenges to the marriage as an institution. 9

2. Explain Duvall's developmental cycle of family. 9

Or

Explain the changing trends in family.

3. Explain the functionalist perspective on family. 9

Or

Discuss the conflict perspective on family.

4. Explain the classification of kinship terminologies with suitable example. 9

Or

Explain the genealogical method with diagram.

5. Discuss the patrilineal kinship system in the context of Naga society. 9

Or

Explain the matrilineal kinship system of Khasis of Meghalaya.

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Paper No. : SOC-501

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(-Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. An important advantage of exogamy is

- (a) it ensures that individuals will marry outside a group ()
- (b) it helps to establish economic relations with neighbouring groups ()
- (c) it reduces the likelihood of warfare ()
- (d) All of the above ()

2. When a female can have more than one husband, this situation is denoted by the term

- (a) polyandry ()
- (b) nuclear ()
- (c) polygyny ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. Marriage is an important institution

- (a) because it aims at procreation and maintenance of children ()
- (b) because it is a permanent bond between husband and wife ()
- (c) because people having learnt to live in a family cannot live without it, as it is conducive to sex discipline and social harmony ()
- (d) All of the above ()

4. The family in which a person is born and raised is called

- (a) nuclear family ()
- (b) family of orientation ()
- (c) family of procreation ()
- (d) patrilocal family ()

5. Kinship relationship is based on

- (a) blood ()
- (b) marriage ()
- (c) adoption ()
- (d) All of the above ()

6. The kinship terms which are coined by joining suffixes or prefixes on objectives to the elementary kinship terms are known as

- (a) derivative term ()
- (b) descriptive term ()
- (c) classificatory term ()
- (d) denovative term ()

7. Consanguineous kinship relationship is based on

- (a) blood ()
- (b) marriage ()
- (c) adoption ()
- (d) All of the above ()

8. Establishment phase of Duvall's developmental cycle of family begins

- (a) from the time the couple become aware of the pregnancy until the baby is born
- (b) from marriage and continues till the couple become aware of the wife's pregnancy
- (c) when the eldest child enters school
- (d) when all the children leave their parents home

9. In the Garo society, the heiress to the family property is called

- (a) Nokna
- (b) Nokoom
- (c) Nokma
- (d) Ling

10. The Garo word for lineage is

- (a) Ling
- (b) Chowari
- (c) A Kim
- (d) Machong

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. The term 'amitate' is one of the kinship usages used for father's sister who gets prime importance and respect.

(T / F)

2. In the Garo society, only the youngest daughter is chosen as Nokna.

(T / F)

3. In the genealogical method, Δ (triangle) denotes female.

(T / F)

4. Joint family consists of more than one primary family.

(T / F)

5. A genitor refers to an actual biological father.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following questions in short : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. What is bride-price?

(7)

2. Distinguish between endogamy and exogamy.

3. What is kinship terminology? Distinction between

4. What is family of procreation?

5. What is couvade?

(11)

6. Write a note on interactionist perspective on family.

6. Write a note on inter-caste marriage.

7. Explain the degrees of kinship.
