

## Self evaluation Lecture 6: Family-II

### Objective questions

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

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#### Fill in the blanks.

Q.1. The term patriarchy connotes the superior power of the:

- (A) Father (B) Mother (C) Maternal uncle (D) Grandson

Q.2. In Tali-marriage a woman can have sexual relationship with:

- (A) Only with husband (B) Only with priest (C) Anyone (D) A number of persons of the same caste

Q.3. Sociologists make a distinction between a concept and reality. It may be noted that:

- (A) Reality is not a concept (B) Concept and reality are same (C) Concept is a value (D) Concept is not reality

Q.4. According to one sociological view the cause of polyandry among certain tribes is that:

- (A) It makes women happy (B) Nature demands that a man has relationship with a number of women (C) Prevents division of land (D) Avoids conflicts between different tribal groups

Q.5. As society as developed from primitive stage to advanced industrial stage the institution of marriage has changed from promiscuity to:

- (A) Polygamy (B) A plurality/variety of forms (C) Monogamy (D) Collective marriages

Q.6. The example of the Khasi is given to show that:

- (A) There are alternatives to patriarchal family (B) Khasi culture was unnatural (C) The Khasi are not influenced by religion (D) The Khasi are patrifocal

Q.7. Among tribes of Central Australia all elderly men are called fathers and all elderly men are called mothers; all male adults are called husbands and all adult women are called wives. This shows the possibility of:

- (A) Joint family among the tribes (B) Prevalence of promiscuity in the ancient society (C) Existence of feudalism (D) None of the above

Q.8. One child policy in China distorted the sex ratio among children and increased violence against women. This is mainly due to:

(A) Masculine bias inherent in communism (B) Impact of urbanization (C) Continuation of feudal and patriarchal tendencies in society (D) Lack of development of civil society

Q.9. In the matrilineal system the family line goes from:

(A) Father to mother (B) Mother to son (C) Father to son (D) Mother to daughter

Q.10. A powerful critique of family that family could be responsible for split personality and schizophrenia among children comes from:

(A) Marxism (B) Interactionist perspective (C) Functionalism (D) Nationalism

### Subjective question

Q.1. What are functions and dysfunctions of family?

Q.2. Is there a relationship between private property, family and gender bias? What does Marx say on this issue?

Q.3. Why did Marxists attack family in Soviet Russia?

Q.4. Why does one child policy result in distortion of sex ratios, i.e. fall in proportion of female children?

Q.5. What is functionalism and why is it not seen to be critical of family?

### Exercises

E.1. Use the latest edition of *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, written by M. Haralambos and write a note on the nature of Tali-marriage in India.

E.2. Discuss with friends and those interested in sociology whether in the future the dominant family structure in India will move towards Khasi family structure or the later will move towards the former. Why?

E.3. Find out how are family and household defined in Indian censuses.

E.4. Take a fictional work produced by any famous feminist writer in English or your native language. How is family portrayed there? Can you generalize from the fictional picture of family to family in general?

E.5. What kind of family system is found in the epics – *Ramayana* and *Mahabharat*? Does the modern Indian family differ from the epical image of family? What are the major influences on modern family?