

HUL 272: INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

MAJOR EXAM

Max Marks: 40

Part I (Objective) — 14.

1. A residence pattern, where the wife moves to her husband and his parents' home after marriage: _____. The descent system that typically accompanies this is: _____. (2,2)
2. Cross-cousin marriage is a feature of the _____ type of kinship system characterized by _____ language. (2,2)
3. Typically, a 'household' has been defined as a unit that shares the following two features: _____ and _____. (2,2)
4. _____ are included in a joint family but excluded as co-parceners in the HUF. (2)

Part II (Short Answer) — 16.

1. What were the three types of kinship systems identified by Lewis Henry Morgan? On what basis did he create the typology and what were their main distinguishing features? (3,3)
2. What is a Uniform Civil Code? Provide two arguments for bringing it about and two arguments for *not* implementing it (this is different from reasons why it is not being implemented). (2,4)
3. What is the 'matrilateral puzzle'? Explain in the context of Khasi kinship structures. (4)

Part III (Essay) — 10.

What is patriarchy and to what extent is it a useful concept to understand the differential allocation of power and authority in society? Explain using the concept of the 'patriarchal bargain'.

OR

What do you understand by 'familial ideology' as defined by Ratna Kapur and Brenda Cossman? If we were to apply this concept to commonly understood gender biased practices in India such as domestic violence, dowry deaths, female foeticide etc., how would it enhance our sociological understanding of these practices?
