CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 12, SOCIOLOGY

PART A: STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY
UNIT 1
THE CHALLENGES OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by unity?
Ans. The term unity means to bring different elements within a society to form a single unit or whole.

2. What is meant by diversity?
Ans. Diversity means variety based on differences.

3. What is fundamentalism?
Ans. Fundamentalism is the attitude of the people that their religious alone is true.

4. What is tribal religion called?
Ans. Tribal religion is called as Animism.

5. What is a pilgrimage?
Ans. Pilgrimage is a journey to a shrine or other holy places undertaken in order to gain a greater sense of closeness to the religion.

6. How many languages and dialects are there in India according to Grierson?
Ans. According to Grierson, there are 179 languages and 544 dialects in India.

7. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule at present? Name two languages from the North-East included in the Schedule.
Ans. At present, there are 22 languages included in the Eight Schedule.
Bodo and Manipuri are the two languages from the North-East included in the Schedule.

8. Which is the official language of India as defined by the Constitution of India?
Ans. The official language of India as defined by the Constitution of India is Hindi.

9. In which year was English made as the associate additional official language in India?
Ans. In 1950, English was made as the associate additional official language in India.

10. To which racial group do the Nagas belong?
Ans. The Nagas belong to the Mongoloid group.

11. What is communalism?
Ans. Communalism means placing one's own community above other communities, even above the nation.

12. What is regionalism?
Ans. Regionalism is a feeling of pride and loyalty among the people who inhabit or belong to a region.

13. What is 'casteism'?

Ans. Casteism is caste-mindedness and caste-consciousness.

Short Answer Questions
1. Name any three Christian majority states.
Ans. Three Christian majority states are Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

2. Briefly explain the two aspects of religion.
Ans. The two aspects of religion are:
(i) Spiritual.
All religions uphold the same basic moral values.
(ii) Temporal.
Religious groups differ from one another because religion is related to group identity and solidarity.

3. Name the major religious groups in India.
Ans. The major religious groups in India are Hindus, Muslims, and Christians

4. Mention the major religious groups in India.
Ans. The major religious groups in India are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Mundari and Tibeto- Burman.

5. What are the three principal races of mankind?
Ans. The three principal races of mankind are:
(i) The Negroid (black)
(ii) The Caucasoid (white)
(iii) The Mongoloid (yellow)

6. Cite an example each of mutual borrowing of practices by Muslims and Hindus.
Ans. The mutual borrowing are: Muslims borrowed the caste from Hindus, and Hindus took the practice of Purdah from Muslims.

7. What are the linguistic problems of India after Independence?
Ans. The linguistic problems of India after Independence are:
1. The official language issue:
There was a strong anti- Hindi movement in South India, particularly Tamil Nadu. There were also movements for the inclusion of some languages in the Eight Schedule as in the case of Manipuri.
2. Re- organization of the States on linguistic basis because during the British period, people speaking a language were sometimes divided and belonged to different Provinces.
3. The problem of minority languages and linguistic minorities in the reorganized States. In order to meet this situation, there are special provisions in the Constitution of India for linguistic minorities.

Essay Type Questions

1. Discuss unity in diversity.
Ans. A unique feature of Indian society is its unity in diversity. In fact, the expression or cliché 'unity in diversity' is a part of India's self-identity. There is a great amount of diversity in Indian society in terms of geography, race, religion, language, community and culture. At the same time, there is also a fundamental unity because of geography, history, politics, basic values and culture. Thus, unity in diversity is a basic feature of Indian society.

Diversity means variety based on differences. Diversity is found in a society when there are observable differences between regions, groups, culture, and so on. Most societies are characterized by diversity.

Every society which has diversities must deal with such diversities for the very existence of society. There are basically two ways in which a society deals with diversity. The first way is to do away with diversities and to impose uniformity. The second way is to promote integration and unity while accepting diversities. It is only in this second sense that there can be unity in diversity. It is in this sense that Indian society is characterized by unity in diversity because Indian society accepts diversities and organizes itself in a spirit of tolerance, acceptance and accommodation.

Therefore, scholars say that the unity in diversity found in India is civilization rather than national.

2. Explain any two factors of 'unity in diversity' of India.
Ans. The two factors of 'unity in diversity' of India are:
(i) Geographical Factors
There is a great diversity in the geographical features of different regions in India. There is variation in the physical features with high mountain ranges, plateaus, plains and deserts. Temperature varies from extremely hot to extremely cold. The temperature, the tropical and the polar climates are found in India.
However, geography has played an important role in promoting unity and a sense of distinctiveness or Indianness. The mighty and high Himalaya Mountains in the north, and seas and oceans on all other sides sharply demarcate India as a distinct geographical entity. The geographic unity and the richness of resources have made possible the growth of an ancient civilization. They have also made possible a continuous growth of agricultural economy, varied forms of political organization and cultural life.

(ii) Cultural Factors
There is immense cultural diversity in India. There are a large number of ethnic groups, communities, castes and tribes in different geographical regions. Each of them has its distinctive way of life. As a result, there is a great variety in customs, habits and practices. There is also a great variety in material traits like dress, habitation, arts and crafts.

In spite of diversity, there are several cultural factors which are a source of unity. Indian religious beliefs, philosophy, art and literature have been important factors of unity. The celebration of festivals is observed all over India in more or less the same way. Thus, in the midst of enormous cultural diversity, there is a basic sense of cultural unity.

3. Explain the geographical factors of unity in India.

Ans. Geography has played an important role in promoting unity and a sense of distinctiveness or Indianness. The mighty and high Himalaya Mountains in the north, and seas and oceans on all other sides sharply demarcate India as a distinct geographical entity.

The geographic unity and the richness of resources have made possible the growth of an ancient civilization. They have also made possible a continuous growth of agricultural economy, varied forms of political organization and cultural life.

There is another factor which has promoted a sense of unity. It is the institution of pilgrimage. There are places of pilgrimage or holy places of Hindus, Muslims and Christians in different parts of the country. People from various places in the country visit them travelling long distances. Thus, geographical distances are overcome and a sense of geographic unity is promoted due to the institution of pilgrimage.

4. Explain the religious factors of unity in India
Ans. The factors of unity in India are possible through the following reasons:
   a) All religions uphold and promote the same basic values.
   b) There are similarities in personal spirituality as in the case of Bhakti or devotion promoted by Hindu saints and Muslim Sufi saints.
   c) It is common for people to join in the cultural celebrations connected with religious festivals of others. Thus, all celebrate Diwali (Hindu festival), Christmas (Christian festival) and Id-ul-fitr (Muslim festival) as cultural events though only those who belong to a particular religious group take part in the religious rituals of the festival.
   d) The institution of pilgrimage is another factor of unity. Though the people of a particular religious group go on a pilgrimage to shrines of their saints or temples, others also visit them. In a special way, Hindus visit Muslims' and Christians' holy places.
   e) There has also been mutual borrowing. Muslim borrowed the caste from Hindus, and Hindus took the practice of Purdah from Muslim.

5. Discuss the diversities found in India in terms of religions.
Ans. India is a multi-religious country. All the world religions namely, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam are found in India. The following are the religious communities in India as recorded by the census of 2011.
   (1) Hindus constitute 79.80 % of India's population.
   (2) Muslims (14.22%)
   (3) Christians (2.30%)
   (4) Sikhs (1.72 %)
   (5) Buddhists (0.70%)
   (6) Jain (0.37%);
   (7) Others religions 0.65% and
   (8) Religion not stated 0.24%.

In addition, many tribal communities have their own religions. As a category, tribal religion is known as Animism.

In India, Hindus are the religious majority, while Muslims, Christians and others are religious minorities. However, in Jammu and Kashmir, Muslims are majority and in Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya, Christians are majority.

The religious groups (Hindus, Muslims and Christians and others) have internal diversity in the form of sects and denominations. Besides, there are castes not only among the Hindus but also among the Christians and the Muslims.

In a multi- religious country like India, religions can be the basis of conflict between different religious groups. In recent times, communal harmony has been under strain.

6. Explain the cultural factors of unity in India.
Ans. There are several cultural factors which are a source of unity. The story of Indian culture is of continuity, synthesis and enrichment. Dominant groups or rulers did not eliminate cultural differences. Thus, Hindu or Muslim rulers did not eliminate those who practiced other religions.

Indian religious beliefs, philosophy, art and literature have been important factors of unity. The celebration of festivals is observed all over India in more or less the same way. There are also similarities in temple and palace architecture and art. The social institutions of caste and the joint family are found throughout India making them typically Indian institutions. Thus, there is a basic sense of cultural unity.

7. Discuss the political factors of unity in India.
Ans: India has never been a well-organized political unit under the government of a single State. There was considerable political diversity in the past. The idea of bringing the whole country under one central authority has always been on the minds of great kings and statesmen of India.

The British also tried to establish political unification under the paramount power with regard to defense, external relations, foreign policy and certain economic matter within the whole of India. But after independence the unity of India is expressed in the institution of India as a nation. It is the product of the freedom movement as well as the constitutional legacy after British rule.

There is political and administrative unity today. After independence, the nation and its different organs have become the pillars of unity. The unity of India is strengthened by the values of equality, liberty, fraternity, secularism and justice. The parliament also passed various acts in order to integrate the weaker sections with the main stream society.

8. What are the linguistics problems of India after Independence?
Ans. The linguistic problems of India after Independence are:
i. The official language issue:
There was a strong anti- Hindi movement in South India, particularly Tamil Nadu. There were also movements for the inclusion of some languages in the Eight Schedule as in the case of Manipuri.
ii. Re- organization of the States on linguistic basis because during the British period, people speaking a language were sometimes divided and belonged to different Provinces.
iii. The problem of minority languages and linguistic minorities in the reorganized States. In order to meet this situation, there are special provisions in the Constitution of India for linguistic minorities.

9. How is language a source of unity?
Ans: Language plays an integrative role in unity of India. In the midst of this linguistic diversity, some languages has functioned as link languages. In ancient times, Sanskrit was the link language. During the medieval period, Persian and Arabic became the court languages. But Urdu and Hindustani developed as languages of the masses. During the British period English became the official language and medium of instruction in higher education. After independence, with the adoption of the constitution of India in 1950, Hindi became the official language of India and English became the additional official language.

The constitution also recognized regional languages as official languages of the States. At present, there are 22 languages included in the Eight Schedule.

In the midst of linguistic diversity there is fundamental unity. There is unity and similarity in the ideas and things expressed in these languages.

10. Discuss the racial factors of unity in India.
Ans. Racial classification of the people is made on the basis of physical and biological differences such as the colour of skin, stature and build of the body, the form of head and the face, the formation of nose, lips and forehead.

There are three principal races of mankind, namely

(a) the Negroid (black),

(b) the Caucasoid (white),

(c) the Mongoliod (yellow) (Nagas belong to this group).

These are further divided into several categories.

Anthropologists have presented different racial classifications of the Indian population. B.S Guha has identified six racial types in India. They are⊗

1) the Negrito found in the tribal groups in central India, and Andaman Islands;

(2) the Proto-Astroloids who are found in many isolated or semi-isolated parts of the country;

3) the Mongoloids found in the Himalayan borderland, particularly in Ladakh, Sikkim and North-East India;

(4) the Mediterreneans who constitute the bulk of the population of India;

(5) the Brachycephals found in Gujarat, Maharastra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu; (6) the Nordics found in the north-western part of the country (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan).

In spite of such racial diversities, the Indian population has common characteristics because of racial admixture in varying degrees. Besides, various social, religious and culture factors have also played a dominant role in promoting a sense of unity.

11. Unity in diversity is India. Discuss.
Ans. Refer the answer of Q.1

12. What is communalism? Why is it a threat to national integration?
Ans. Communalism means placing one's one own community above other communities, even above the nation.

 Communalism in India is a threat to national integration because it breeds hatred and promotes violence and destruction of life and property. Communal tension and communal violence are actively promoted by some vested interests. Our country has witnessed several instances of communal riots. Widespread communal riots between Hindus and Muslims took place in 1946-47 at the time of partition of the country. There were Hindu-Sikh riots in 1984 after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

There was a wave of communal riots in 1992 after the demolition of the Barbri Mosque. The recent Gujarat riots in 2002 have tarnished our secular image before the world community.

Communal violence and riots lead to the destruction of life and property. But more serious is the damage done to national integration. They breed suspicion and hatred of other religious communities. In this process, all the people involved in communal violent forget their common national identity.

13. What is regionalism? How is it a challenge to national integration?
Ans. Regionalism is the feeling of pride and loyalty among the people who inhabit or belong to a region. It is a feeling of unity on the basis of culture, language and economic interests. It is often associated with a feeling of distinctiveness or even superiority among the people.

Regionalism is a threat to national integration because it promotes regional loyalties together with a dislike and even hatred to others. In India, regionalism is often promoted by regional political parties and politicians for their own narrow ends and vested interests. It leads to the demand for the creation of new states. It favors the theory of the "sons of soil" for employment.

For instance, in November 2000, three new states, namely, Chhatisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created and in 2014, a new Telengana State was created. The creation of these new states was based on regional feeling and loyalty of the people of these regions. Similarly, there is a demand for creation of Bodoland in Assam and Gorkhaland in West Bengal.

14. Instead of disappearing in the wake of modernism, caste has become still stronger. Discuss.
Ans. Instead of disappearing in the wake of modernism, caste has become still stronger as the caste system attempts to adjust itself to the changed conditions of life which has assumed new roles.

On the contrary caste consciousness of the members has been increasing. Every caste wants to safeguard its interests. For fulfilling this purpose, castes are getting themselves organized on the model of labour unions. Today, every caste wants to organize itself mainly to cater to the educational, medical and religious needs of their members. These organizations are running hostels and hospitals, schools and colleges, reading room and libraries, dharmashalas and temples, and so on.

Caste has become inseparable aspects of politics. Elections are often fought on the basis of castes. Selection of candidates, voting analysis, selection of legislative party leaders, distribution of ministerial portfolios, etc. are very much based on caste.

15. What is casteism? Mention any four attempts made by caste organizations to strengthen their identity.
Ans. Casteism is the caste-mindedness and caste-consciousness. Casteism aims at securing the loyalty of all those who belong to a caste, in order to strengthen their caste-identity and solidarity.

The four attempts made by caste organizations to strengthen their identity are:
(a) Though caste panchayats are disappearing, caste organizations are growing and increasing in number and strength.
(b) Caste organizations run their own papers, bulletins, periodicals, monthlies, etc. to promote caste consciousness and caste interest.
(c) Attempts are made to increase caste integration through the establishment of caste based trusts and trust- unit.
(d) The occupational castes are making determined efforts to improve the economic conditions of caste members by establishing cooperative credit and industrial societies.

UNIT II
STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is democracy?
Ans. Democracy is the systematic study of people and related aspects.

2. Who used the term demography for the first time and when?
Ans. Guillard used the term demography for the first time in 1885.

3. What is the etymological meaning of demography?
Ans. The word 'democracy' is derived from the words 'demos' which means people and 'graphy' which means science or study. Therefore, etymologically 'democracy' means the systematic study of people and various related aspects.

4. What is the population of India according to Census of India 2011?
Ans. The population of India according to Census of India 2011 is 1.21 billion.

5. Which is the second most populous country in the world?
Ans. India is the second most populous country in the world.

6. What is meant by population growth?
Ans. Population growth means increase in the size of population.

7. What is fertility?
Ans. Fertility refers to the number of children that are born to a woman.

8. What is crude birth rate?
Ans. Crude birth rate is the number of live births taking place in a year in a specified area (country or state) per thousand persons living in that area.

9. What is crude death rate?
Ans. Crude death rate is the number of deaths taking place in a year in a specified area (country or state) per thousand persons.

10. What is meant by infant mortality?
Ans. Infant mortality is the death of children who have not completed one year of age.

11. What is infant mortality rate?
Ans. Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying in a year per thousand live births.

12. What is immigration?
Ans. P .19
13. What is emigration?
Ans. A person who leaves his own native place or country or region to settle in another country is called emigration.

14. How is age composition studied?
Ans. The age composition is studied by examining the distribution of the population in different age groups.

15. What is meant by life expectancy?
Ans. Life expectancy indicates the number of years a person born in a particular year can be expected to live.

16. What is sex /gender ratio?
Ans. Sex ratio or gender ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males.

17. What is sex /gender ratio in India according to census of India 2011?
Ans. Sex /gender ratio in India according to census of India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 males.

18. What is the meaning of rural-urban distribution?
Ans. Rural-urban distribution means the proportion of those living in rural areas or villages and in urban centres or towns and cities.

19. What is literacy?
Ans. Literacy means the ability to read and write in any language.

20. What is meant by literacy rate?
Ans. Literacy rate is the percentage of population who are literate.

21. What is the literacy rate in India according to Census of India 2011?
Ans. The literacy rate in India according to Census of India 2011is 74.04%.

22. What is the main aim of population policy in India?
Ans. The main aim of population policy in India is to reduce population growth by reducing the birth rate.
23. What is the new name of family Planning Programme in India?
Ans. The new name of family Planning Programme in India is Family Welfare Programme.

24. Expand the abbreviation "KAP".
Ans. The full form of KAP Knowledge, Attitude and Practice.

25. What is the basic aim of the Family Welfare Programme?
Ans. P.19The basic aim of the Family Welfare Programme is to bring the total fertility rate down and to achieve a stable population.

26. What is the meaning of the word 'rural'?
Ans. The word 'rural' refers to 'village' and things pertaining to the village and agriculture.

27. What is the meaning of the word 'urban'?
Ans. The word 'urban' refers to a town or city and to things pertaining to them.

28. What is urbanism?
Ans. The way of life found in an urban centre is called urbanism.

29. What is a corporation?
Ans. Local self -government in a city is called corporation.

30. What is a municipality?

Ans. Local self -government in a town is called municipality.

31. What is the main basis of rural economy?
Ans. The main basis of rural economy is agriculture.

32. What is a statutory town?
Ans. Urban centres which are notified by the government is called a statutory town.

Short Answer Questions
1. Give some reasons for the high birth rate in India.
Ans. Some of the reasons for the high birth rate in India are:
(i) Universality of marriage because f religious beliefs,
(ii) Early marriage,
(iii) Importance given to child bearing by a woman,
(iv)Economic, social, cultural and religious value of children and
(v) The desire for a son.

2. What is mortality? What are the important measures of mortality?
Ans. Mortality means death.
The important measures of mortality are
(i) The death rate
(ii) Expectation of life at birth (life expectancy)
(iii) Infant mortality rate.

3. What is migration? What are the two types of migration?
Ans. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.
The two types of migration are:
(i) Internal migration which takes place within a country.
(ii) International migration which is the movement from one country to another.

4. Distinguish between long term migration and short term migration?
Ans. Short term migration is usually seasonal, when people move for a short period in search of work.
Long term migration involves those who go in search of work and change their residence on a permanent or semi permanent.

5. What is the most important type of long term migration in India? What is the proportion of migrant population in India according to 2001 census?
Ans. The most important type of long term migration in India is rural-urban migration.
The proportion of migrant population in India according to 2001 census is 28%.

6. What is the main aim of National Population Policy 2000?
Ans. The main aim of National Population Policy 2000 is to bring the total fertility rate down to replacement levels by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. Its long term aim is to achieve a stable population by the year 2045 at a level that is consistent with the socio-economic and ecological requirements at that time.

7. What is rural community?

Ans. A rural community is a kind of enlarged primary group characterized by intimate face-to-face interaction, having a certain degree of community sentiment and a relatively autonomous organization.

8. What is urban community?
Ans. Urban community is loose organization of people living in a limited area, with high population density, and formal social organization.

9. What are the criteria of a non-statutory or census town?
Ans. The criteria of a non-statutory or census town are:
(i) A minimum population of 5000.
(ii) At least 75% of the adult male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.
(iii) A density of population of at least 4000 persons per square kilometer.

10. What is the difference between 'municipality' and 'corporation'?
Ans. Local self-government in a town is called municipality whereas local self-government in a city is called corporation.

Essay Type Questions.
1. What is social demography? What are its subject matters?
Ans. social demography is an inter-disciplinary study and lies at the intersection demography and sociology.
The subject matter of social demography includes not only demographic processes and structure but also their relationship to social processes and structures. Social demography is based on the premise that there is a reciprocal influence between social processes and structures on the one hand, and demographic processes and structures on the other.

2. What are the salient features of National Population Policy 2000?
Ans. The salient features of National Population Policy 2000 are:
i. To reduce birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate.
ii. To provide basic reproductive and child care services.
iii. To make school education compulsory up to the age of 14 and to provide population education.
iv. To raise the age of marriage.
v. To provide universal immunization of children.
vi. To provide universal access to information, counseling and services related to fertility (birth).
vii. To control AIDS and other communicable diseases.
viii. To integrate reproductive and child health services into Indian systems of medicine.
ix. To promote vigorously the small family norm.
x. To make population programmes people centered.

3. What are the features of a rural community?
Ans. The features of a rural community are:
i) Agriculture is the dominant occupation. Even non- agricultural occupations like those of artisans and carpenters are directly or indirectly linked with agriculture.
ii) The joint family is a social and cultural institution of great importance.
iii) The caste system is the main form of social stratification in Indian villages.
iv) The jajmani system is the system of economic, social and cultural ties between the castes in a village. The castes found in a village are divided into two categories. The first is the category of jajmans or masters. They are the owners of land. The other category is that of service providers. They provide various types of services to the jajmans and are compensated in kind rather than in cash.

v) Usually, there is a strong community sentiment in a village.

iv) There is less social mobility and slow social change because rural people are slow to accept change or innovation due to tradition. There is also less social mobility because it is not easy to change occupations.

vii) Social control is informal because primary institutions like family, caste and religion exercise informal social control. Behavior of the people is governed by customs, folkways and mores. If there is a case of deviant behavior, it is punished by institutions like the panchayat.

viii) People in Indian villages, especially those who belong to the lower castes suffer from poverty and illiteracy.

4, Highlight the features of urban community.

Ans. The features of urban community are:

i) There is social heterogeneity. There is concentration of large population with high density. People are engaged in a great variety of occupations with specialization.

ii) Social control is formal and agencies like the police are necessary.

iii) There is a predominance of secondary groups and voluntary associations.

iv) An important characteristic of urbanism is individualism.

v) Social mobility is significant because it is possible to change occupations and to improve one's social status.

vi) Urban centres are usually characterized by greater social inequalities. There are wide differences between the rich and the poor.

5. Explain the features of rural-urban divides and linkages in India.

Ans. P.22The features of rural-urban divides and linkages in India are:

(i) Social organization

In rural areas, inter caste marriages are very rare but in urban centers, inter-caste marriage are found.

(ii) Social relationship and interaction:

In rural society, relationships are primary that is personal, informal and permanent. But in urban society, relationship are mainly secondary, that is, formal and impersonal.

(iii) Social mobility.

Social and occupational mobility in the village is very limited because it is governed by the rigid caste system. But in urban centers both vertical and horizontal mobility are possible.

(iv) Social control.

In rural society, social control is exercised through informal means like folkways, mores and taboos. Deviance is checked by caste or village panchayats. But in urban society, social control needs formal means like enacted laws enforced by the police and court.

(v) Social change.

Social change in villages is slow because there is little innovation due to lack of opportunities. But in urban society, there is rapid social change due to innovations and adaptations because of greater opportunities.

(vi) Cultural life.

There is cultural unity in villages. Common values and norms are reinforced through festivals, rituals old age customs and traditions. But in Urban centre's, cultural life is heterogeneous, individualistic, flexible and dynamic.

(vii) Economic life.

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people in the villages. Others occupations are related to agriculture. Income level and consumption level are low. But in urban centers, there is great variety of occupation due to specialization, and income and consumption levels are high.

In Indian context, though there is difference between rural and urban societies, there are also various linkages between them. Even in the past, the two were linked together as two aspects of the same civilization. The traditional linkages have become stronger in modern time.

UNIT III
INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Very short Answer Questions.

1. What is marriage?
Ans:- A marriage is the social institution that sanctions the relationship of a man and a woman as husband and wife.

2. What is levirate?
Ans: - Levirate is the form of marriage in which a woman marries the younger brother of her dead husband.

3. What is sororate?
Ans: - Sororate is the form of marriage in which a man after his wife's death, marries his wife's sister.

4. How is marriage understood among the Hindus?
Ans: - Marriage among the Hindus is not nearly a union between a male and a female but a sacrament or religious bond.

5. What is endogamy?
Ans: - Endogamy is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected within the group.

6. What is exogamy?
Ans:- Exogamy is a rule of marriage in which an individual has to marry outside his own group.

7. What is inter-caste marriage?
Ans:- A person marrying outside one's own caste is known as inter-caste marriage.

8. What is hypergamy or anulom?
Ans:- Hypergamy or anulom is a form of marriage in which the ritual status of a man is higher than that of his prospective wife.

9. What is hypogamy or pratilom?
Ans:- Hypogamy or pratilom is a form of marriage in which the ritual status of a woman is higher than that of her prospective husband.

10. What is nikah?
Ans:- The Muslim's marriage is known as nikah.

11. What is nikahnama? ('11)
Ans:- The bride and the groom are asked by the kazi in the presence of the witnesses about their voluntary consent of the marriage. When they agree voluntarily, the marriage contract is sanctioned. This is called nikahnama.

12 . What is mehr?
Ans:- Mehr is the sum of moneyor other property which a wife is entitled to get from her husband in consideration of marriage.

13. What are the two types of Muslim marriage?
Ans:- The two types of Muslim marriage are :
i) Regular (Sahi)
ii) Irregular (Fasid)

14. Define joint family.
Ans:- Irawati Karve defined joint family as a group of people who generally live under one roof, eat food cooked at one hearth, hold property in common, participate in common family worship and is related to other as some kind of kindred.

15. Define kinship. ('07)
Ans:- According to Duncan Mitchell, "when we use the term kinship, we are referring to people who are related by consanguinity or affinity".

16. What is consanguinity?
Ans:- Consanguinity is the relationship based on common blood.

17. What is affinity?
Ans:- Affinity is the relationship based on marriage.

18. What is a lineage?
Ans:- A lineage is a group whose members trace descent from a common ancestor through known links.

19. What is a clan?
Ans:- A clan is usually composed of several lineages that claim descent from a common ancestor but cannot trace the links.

20. What is descent?
Ans:- The tracing of relationship through succeeding generation, i.e. who has descended from whom is known as descent.

21. What is unilineal descent?
Ans:- If the descent is traced through one line, i.e either along the male or female line is called

22. What is double or duo lineal descent?
Ans:- Double or duo lineal descent is traced through both the male and the female line.

23. How is marriage understood among the tribal communities ('15)?
Ans:- Tribal communities understand marriage as a social contract for sexual pleasure, procreation of children and mutual cooperation.

Short Answer Questions.
1. Differentiate between hypergamy and hypogamy. ('07)
Ans:- Hypergamy or anulom is a form of marriage in which the ritual status of a man is higher than that of his prospective wife whereas hypogamy or pratilom is a form of marriage in which the ritual status of a woman is higher than that of her prospective husband.

2. Name the defining features of nikah (Muslim marriage).
Ans:- The defining features of nikah (Muslim marriage) are:
i) the groom
ii) the bride
iii) the kazi
iv) the witnesses (two male and four female witnesses).

3. Explain briefly the role of kinship.
Ans:- The role of kinship are :
1) Kinship provides a way for transmitting status and property from one generation to the next. This is the area of descent which traces relationship through succeeding generations.
There are several ways of tracing descent:
i) Unilineal System: This system traces descent through one line, i.e, either along the male or female line. If descent is traced through only the male line (from father to sons), it is known as patrilineal or agnatic descent. If descent is traced through only the female line (mothers to daughters), it is called matrilineal or uterine descent.
ii) Double or duo lineal lineal or bilineal system. In rhe double or duo lineal or bilineal system, descent is traced through both the male and the female lines. Sometimes descent is traced through the male line for some purposes and through the female line for other purposes.
2) Kinship regulates social behavior:
It establishes and maintains effective social groups for cooperation and social behavior. It regulates social behavior relating to birth, marriage and death. It indicates the expectations, rights and duties that kinsmen have for one another.

4. Distinguish between consanguineous and affinal kinship. ('06,'12)
Ans:- The relationship between parents and children and between siblings is called consanguineous kinship whereas affinal kinship is kinship based on affinity due to marriage between husband and wife.

Essay Type questions
1. Explain the different ways of acquiring mates among the tribal communities. ('06,'11,'14)
Ans:- The different ways of acquiring mates among the tribal communities are:
 1. Marriage by negotiation:
        It is a common form of acquiring a mate in tribal societies. It is a long procedure. It involves the parents and elder, both of the boy and the girls. It often involves a go-between or mediators.

2. Marriage by probation.
         In this type of marriage, a man is allowed to live with the woman at her parents' house for a particular period of time. During this period of probation, if they can adjust to each other, they marry. If not, they separate and the man has to pay some money to the parents of the woman as compensation. If the woman becomes pregnant during the period of probation, then the man must marry the woman. This type is found among some of the Kuki tribes.

3. Marriage by capture.
        It is the type of marriage in which a man marries a woman forcibly. Marriage by capture is of two types: (a) physical capture by which a man carries away a woman by force and marries her
(b) Ceremonial capture in which a man surprises the woman and surprises the woman and applies vermilion or similar mark of marriage on her. Excessive bride –price is the main reason for this type of marriage.

4. Marriage by trial.

Marriage by trial requires a man to show his prowess and courage by braving the obstacle thrown in his way. This type of marriage is found among the Bhils.

5. Marriage by purchase.

Marriage by purchase takes place when the parents of the bride groom pay something in cash or kind to the parents of bride. Such payment is called bride-price.

6. Marriage by service.

Marriage by service takes place when the bridegroom lives in the house of the bride before marriage and renders service or works for the family of the bride. If the family of the bride is satisfied with his services, then the marriage takes place. This is found among the Gonds and Baigas.

7. Marriage by exchange.

Marriage by exchange takes place when two families exchange their son and daughter. This is very common in Indian tribes as among the Muria, Gonds, Baigas, Koya and Saora tribes.

8. Marriage by elopement.

Marriage by elopement takes place when a man and woman love each other, but parents do not easily approve of their marriage. Then they elope or run away from the village. When they return after some time, they are recognized as husband and wife.

2. Briefly discuss marriage among the Hindus. ('12)

Ans:- Marriage among the Hindus is not merely a union between a male and a female but a sacrament or religious bond. In fact, marriage is considered a religious duty. Therefore, traditional Hindu belief considers marriage as a permanent bond. Hindus believe that vivaha (marriage) joins two individuals for life in order to pursue the basic aims in life called purusharthas. These aims are: dharma (duty), artha (possessions), kama (physical desires) and moksha (ultimate spiritual release). Hindu marriage is a samskara (sacrament) or life ritual. In fact, marriage is the most important samskara.

Rules of mate selection:

There are detailed rules and regulations regarding the choice of marriage partners. These are the rules of endogamy and exogamy.

1) Rules of endogamy prescribe whom a Hindu can marry. The basic rule is that of caste endogamy. A hindu must marry within his or her caste.

2) Rules of exogamy prescribe whom a Hindu cannot marry. The important rules are sagotra exogamy and sapinda exogamy. A Hindu cannot marry with a person of the same gotra and pinda.

In modern times, some Hindus marry outside their caste. This is known as inter-caste marriage. Though such marriage is not approved by Hindus religious tradition, they are now legally valid because of the provisions of Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and the special Marriage Act of 1954.

3. Muslim marriage is a contract. Explain this statement.

Ans:- Among the Muslims, marriage is known as Nikah. It is a social and a civil contract. But it is usually performed with religious rituals. As a contract, marriage can be dissolved through a prescribed procedure. Therefore, divorce is possible. It is also makes widow marriage possible.

The defining features of marriage are:

1) The groom
2) The bride
3) The kazi
4) The witnesses

The bride and the groom are asked by Kazi in the present of the witnesses about their voluntary consent to the marriage. When they agree voluntarily, the marriage contract is sanctioned. This is called Nikhanama. A part of the contract is the agreement about Mehr or bride-wealth which the groom gives to the bride at the time of the marriage or later on.

A Muslim man can marry up to four wives at any point of time. But such polygyny is rare because the man is required to treat all his wives equally. Hence, in practice, most Muslim marriages are monogamous.

There are two types of marriages:
1) Regular (sahi) and
2) Irregular (fasid).

Irregular marriages occur in such cases as the absence of witnesses, like the fifth marriage of a man, differences in religion, marrying a woman undergoing Iddad and marrying during pilgrimage. Irregular marriages can be made regular.

4. Write an essay on Muslim marriage. (15)
Ans:- Refer the answer of Q. 3.

5. Write an essay on Christian marriage in India. (12)
Ans:- Christians believe that marriage is not only a social contract but also a sacrament. But Christian does not consider marriage as a duty as the Hindus do. Though all Christians consider marriage as a sacred, some Christian denominations permit divorce. Monogamy is the general norm among all Christians. Widow re-marriage is permitted among all Christians.

The following are the procedure of Christian marriage:
i) The first step is the production of the character certificate which is usually followed by the engagement when the boy and girl declare their intention to marry.
ii) Submitting an application to the church pastor or priest three weeks before the date of marriage.
iii) The priest or the pastor made the announcement about the proposed marriage and invites objections. This is known as reading of the banns. If there are no objections, the date of marriage is fixed.
iv) At the time fixed for the marriage, the actual ceremony takes place in the church in the present of the people and two witnesses, the priest or pastor asks the bridegroom and the bride to declare their consent and to exchange their marriage vows to be faithful to each other. Usually, wedding rings, symbols of the married status are exchange after this.
v) The priest or the pastor acts as the registrar of marriage according to the provisions of Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872. He also records the marriage in the Register of Marriage maintained in the church.
vi) After the marriage ritual in the church, there are celebrations of different types. In such celebrations, Christian follows many local social practices found among their Hindu neighbours.

6. Name any two structural features of a joint family. What are the factors that are now leading to the break up of the joint family system? ('07)
Ans:- The two structural features of a joint family are
i) Common residence (roof) and kitchen (hearth) and
ii) Large size because of the depth of generations which is usually a depth of three generations.

The factors that are now leading to the breakup of joint family system are:

(a) Differential earnings of brothers generating tension in the household;
(b) Disinclination of the sons and their wives to share responsibility;
(c) Growth of individualism and
(d) The development of the secondary and the tertiary sectors in the Indian economy.

7. What is a joint family? Explain any three functional elements of a joint family system in India. ('08)
Ans:- Irawati Karve defined joint family as "The joint family is a group of people who are generally lived under one roof, eat food cooked at one hearth, hold property in common, participate in common family worship and is related to each other as some kind of kindred". In India, joint family is the ideal pattern and cultural norm of family life. The joint family is often contrasted with the nuclear family.

The three functional elements of joint family system in India are as follows:
i) Common rituals and ceremonies, in accordance with caste norms and religious obligations.
ii) Role of karta, who is usually the eldest male and exercises authority.
iii) Mutual obligations among the members which bind them with reciprocal relationships.

The joint family has been the cultural norm and ideal pattern of family life in Indian society. For this reason, it is found not only among the Hindus but also Muslim and Christians. It has been one of the pillars of Indian society along with the caste system and the village community.

8. Write a short note on changes in a joint family. ('13)
Ans:- The changes in a joint family are:
1. Structural changes.
    Structural changes in the joint family are seen in its break up into smaller nuclear households. This is due to various factors such as:
(a) Differential earnings of brothers generating tension in the household;
(b) Disinclination of the sons and their wives to share responsibility;
(c) Growth of individualism and
(d) The development of the secondary and the tertiary sectors in the Indian economy.

2. Functional changes.
    Functional changes in the joint family are observed in the following areas:
i) Wife-husband relations, with the wife playing more active role, often at par with the husband;
ii) Parent-children relationships that gives importance to children;
iii) Relationships between daughter-in-law and parents-in-law because of the changing role and status of women.

The nuclear family is becoming popular among some classes. These are the urban middle and professional classes. These classes have accepted the small family norm. Their families are small in size and economically stable because often both parents are employed.

9. Explain four factors leading to the disintegration of the joint family in India. ('10)
Ans:- The four factors leading to the disintegration of the joint family in India are:
(a) Differential earnings of brothers generating tension in the household;
(b) Disinclination of the sons and their wives to share responsibility;
(c) Growth of individualism and
(d) The development of the secondary and the tertiary sectors in the Indian economy.

10. What is kinship? Discuss the functions of kinship in Indian society.

Ans:- Kinship means social relationship based on blood, marriage or adoption. According to Duncan Mitchell, "when we use the term kinship, we are referring to people who are related by consanguinity or affinity".

The functions of kinship in Indian society are:

1. Kinship provides a way of transmitting status and property from one generation to the next.

2. Kinship regulates social behavior. It establishes and maintains effective social groups for cooperation and social behavior. It regulates social behavior relating to birth, marriage and death. It indicates the expectations, right and duties that kinsmen have for one another.

3. Kinship in contemporary India continues to be important for majority of the people. They rely on their kinsmen in time of crisis, in finding jobs in town or cities, in finding marriage partners, and so on. For majority of Indians, kinship continues to provide the framework of social and cultural life.

4. Kinship decides who can marry with whom and where marital relationships are taboo.

5. Kinship helps in designating kin of various types such as classificatory and descriptive.

6. Kinship rules govern the role relationship among kins.

11. Define joint family. Explain the structural and functional changes of a joint family. ('15)

Ans:- Irawati Karve defined joint family as the joint family is a group of people who are generally lived under one roof, eat food cooked at one hearth, hold property in common, participate in common family worship and is related to each other as some kind of kindred. In India, joint family is the ideal pattern and cultural norm of family life. The joint family is often contrasted with the nuclear family.

The structural and functional changes of a joint family are:

Structural changes:

Structural changes in the joint family are seen in its break up into smaller nuclear households. This is due to various factors such as:

(a) Differential earnings of brothers generating tension in the household;

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Functional changes:

 Functional changes in the joint family are observed in the following areas:

i) Wife-husband relations, with the wife playing more active role, often at par with the husband;

ii) Parent-children relationships that gives importance to children;

iii) Relationships between daughter-in-law and parents-in-law because of the changing role and status of women.

The nuclear family is becoming popular among some classes. These are the urban middle and professional classes. These classes have accepted the small family norm. Their families are small in size and economically stable because often both parents are employed.

12. Discuss the South Indian and North Indian kinship system in India.

Ans:- The North Indian kinship system in India

In North India the basic kinship groups are Kula, Gotra and Jati. Kula and Gotra are exogamous units, while Jati is endogamous. There is also village exogamy. As a result, there is significant distance between the bride and the bridegroom. Consequently the bride comes to the house of the groom as a stranger. There is also a sharp distinction between the 'daughters' and the 'daughters-in-law' of the village. A particular marriage alliance is a means for extending kinship bonds by forging new kinship bonds.

The South Indian kinship system in India

In South India, there are both patrilineal and matrilineal communities. A well known example of a matrilineal community is that of the Nayars in Kerala. Marriage alliances are within a known circle. There are also preferred marriages like cross-cousin marriage and uncle-niece marriages. The bride is familiar with the family into which she is married. Thus, a marriage alliance strengthens existing kinship bonds.