

Quiz 10

Arranging a Marriage in India

1. T/F In an arranged marriage in India a woman is judged as a prospective daughter-in-law as much as a prospective bride.
2. T/F In India urban well-educated young people do not allow their parents to arrange their marriages.
3. T/F Indian parents often force their children into marriages with partners they find objectionable.
4. T/F In India romantic love is not considered to be of much importance in a happy marriage.
5. What is a “love match?”
6. Why might a young Indian bride be willing to marry a boy she barely knows?
7. T/F When Indian parents look for a possible match, issues such as physical appearance have little importance.
8. Young people in India allow their parents to arrange their marriages because:
 - a. it’s a time worn tradition
 - b. they are ill equipped to deal with the stress of dating
 - c. they believe their parents know more about making such choices
 - d. they don’t trust the durability of a “love match”
 - e. they would not want to compete amongst one another for the best catches
9. T/F Dowry gifts are no longer legal in India.
10. What considerations do Indian parents make in arranging marriages?
 - a. compatible family background (caste/class/style)
 - b. education – career potential
 - c. sex appeal
 - d. wealth – resources
 - e. social contacts

11. T/F In that arranged marriages are so common in India it has resulted in young Indian women becoming shy and hesitant in social interactions.
12. The prevalence of arranged marriages in India has resulted in.
 - a. higher divorce rates than in the U.S.
 - b. divorce rates similar to those in the U.S.
 - c. many young Indians traveling outside their country to make their own marriage arrangements
 - d. much lower divorce rates than in the U.S.
12. T/F The divorce rate for Indians in arranged marriages is very low.
13. Why might a girl coming from a family with many sisters not be considered a good catch?
14. What factors might cause Indian parents to take many years to locate a proper match for their son/daughter?
15. What factors are causing the arranged marriage system to change?
16. What classes of Indians would be most likely to engage in love marriages?
17. What might be the social economic consequences of the breakdown of the arranged marriage system?

When Brothers Share A Wife

1. What is fraternal polyandry?
2. T/F Much effort is made to determine who the biological father amongst polyandrous families.
3. What marital forms are in practice in Tibet?
4. What are the material advantages of practicing fraternal polyandry in Tibet?
5. Why do Tibetans regard monogamy as economically unstable?
6. T/F Fraternal polyandry persists in Tibet due to the high incidence female infanticide.

7. T/F Women in Tibet remain virgins until marriage.
8. What happens to brothers who decide to leave behind their polyandrous households?
9. T/F Tibetan polyandry has waned in popularity in recent years.
10. Unmarried Tibetan women were found to engage in all of the following *except*
 - a. set up their own household
 - b. have more children on average than married women
 - c. become Buddhist nuns
 - d. work as servants for other families.

How Many Fathers Are Best for a Child?

1. How according to the Bari is it possible for a child to have multiple biological fathers?
2. What is *partible paternity*? Which tribes practice this?
3. What might be the survival advantages to children who whose parents believe in *partible paternity*?
4. What value is there to studying the Bari peoples beliefs about conception when we know from a cell-biology standpoint that they are incorrect?
5. T/F Bari children with only one father had higher rates of survival than those with multiple fathers.
6. Under what conditions is it most likely for a Bari child to have a secondary father?
 - a. older sibling died in infancy
 - b. the child's mother also had a secondary father
 - c. the community is experiencing drought conditions
 - d. the child's father is of advanced age.
7. T/F Bari husbands typically resent the thought of their pregnant wives taking additional lovers.
8. The key stage at which food gifts from a secondary father can improve a child's survival are:
 - a. infancy
 - b. toddler stage
 - c. during fetal development
 - d. birthing process
 - e. young adult
9. How have Western attitudes influenced Bari practices?