

SOC/VI/XII(A)
2020 (CBCS) (6th Semester)
SOCIOLOGY TWELFTH PAPER (A)
SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Unit – 1

Tick the correct answer:

1. Women's movement in India began in the year ;
 - a) 1974-1975
 - b) 1975-1976
 - c) 1976-1977
 - d) 1977-1978
2. The Research Centre for Women Studies (RCWS) in India was set up in
 - a) 1974
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1940
 - d) 1980
3. The Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS) in India was founded in
 - a) 1976
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1980
 - d) 1986
4. In which year did the UGC bring out the guidelines for development of women studies in Indian Universities and Colleges ?
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1989
5. The Indian Association for Women Studies (IAWS) was set up on
 - a) October 28, 1982
 - b) September 23, 1988
 - c) August 28, 1982
 - d) November 23, 1982
6. The committee on the status of women in India released a report in
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1973
 - d) 1974
7. The first national conference on women's studies was held in the year
 - a) 1981

- b) 1982
 - c) 1983
 - d) 1984
8. Who among the following feminists referred women's studies to as 'the academic arm of women's movement, a potent instrument playing a deliberate and active role in the battle for people's minds' and 'autonomy continues to be battle cry of both'?
- a) Uma Chakravarti
 - b) Neera Desai
 - c) Veena Mazumdar
 - d) Maithreyi Krishnaraja
9. Which chairperson of the UGC gave a fresh perspective to women's studies by widening the agenda of the programme, strengthening the role of the participants and giving greater academic credibility to the programme?
- a) Armaity Desai
 - b) Madhuri Shah
 - c) Yash Pal
 - d) Virander Singh
10. Which of the following feminist thinkers believed that 'female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that block women's entrance and success in the public world'?
- a) Liberal feminist
 - b) Cultural feminist
 - c) Marxist feminist
 - d) Radical feminist
11. After whose name was the women's division of the Indian National Army named?
- a) Chand Bibi
 - b) Rani Jhansi
 - c) Sultana Rajia
 - d) Aralyabai
12. In which year did the women's movement emerge and had a strong impact on colleges and universities to start women's studies as an academic discipline?
- a) 1960s
 - b) 1970s
 - c) 1980s
 - d) 1990s
13. In which of the following Five Year Plans for the first time in the history of planned development in India, the empowerment of women was adopted as one of the objectives?
- a) 7th Five Year plan
 - b) 8th Five Year Plan
 - c) 9th Five Year Plan
 - d) 10th Five Year Plan

14. Which committee has recommended the establishment of 'National Commission for Women'?
 - a) Committee on status of women in India
 - b) Parliamentary committee for women
 - c) High power committee for women
 - d) National Empowerment Committee for Women
15. Which of the following is India's first women photo-journalist?
 - a) Homai Vyarawalla
 - b) Shobana Bhartia
 - c) Arundhati Roy
 - d) Leela Menon
16. Which of the following structural variables determine women's work in India?
 - a) Regional differences
 - b) Labour market
 - c) The family, caste, class and region
 - d) All of the above
17. Which constitutional amendment states that the total number of seats to be filled in Panchayats and Municipalities will be reserved for women and should not be less than one third of the total number of seats?
 - a) 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
 - b) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act
 - c) 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act
 - d) 104th Constitutional Amendment Act
18. Which of the following are the major objectives of 'Beti Bachao Beti Pachao Yojana'?
 - a) Prevention of gender based sex selective abortion
 - b) Ensuring survival and protection of girl child
 - c) Ensuring education and participation of girl child
 - d) All of the above
19. Which of the following universities first started a course on women's studies?
 - a) Oxford university
 - b) S.N.D.T. University
 - c) Cornell University
 - d) San Diego State University
20. Which of the following Universities first started a course on women's studies in India?
 - a) SNDT Women's University
 - b) Delhi University
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru University
 - d) Banaras Hindu University

21. Who said the following : 'Educate your women first and leave them themselves, then they will tell you what reforms are necessary for them'
- Swami Vivekananda
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. BR. Ambedkar
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
22. Who was the Minister of Women and Child Development when the National Policy on Empowerment of Women was framed?
- Krishna Tirath
 - Renuka Choudhary
 - Manela Sanjay Gandhi
 - Sumitra Mahajan
23. As per 'Sukanya Samridi Yojana' the parents of girl children can open an account for a girl child up to the age of
- 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 15 years
 - 18 years
24. The 2016 Women Economic Forum (WEF) has been hosted by which of the following countries?
- India
 - Brazil
 - South Africa
 - Russia
25. The protagonists of the Reformist movement on women's issues in India were
- Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Jawaharlar Nehru and Sri Aurobindo
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Gandhiji
 - Vijaylaxmi Pandit and Gandhiji
26. Which of the following is correct with regard to women's studies curriculum?
- The study of subjects relating to women, their roles in history and their contributions to society
 - The multi-disciplinary study of the social status and societal contributions of women and the relationship between power and gender disparity
 - A critical instrument to study reality from the standpoint of women
 - All of the above
27. What is the strength of the Indian Women's Studies movement?
- Diversity within women's studies in terms of sources of research, information, documentation and action
 - Women's studies centres are being supported by the University Grants Commission
 - Some women's studies centres have also been funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research
 - All of the above

28. Which of the following are duties of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- a) Assisting the magistrate in the discharge of his/her functions
 - b) To ensure that the aggrieved person is provided legal aid under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - c) To get the aggrieved person medically examined if she has sustained bodily injuries
 - d) All of the above
29. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that 'not less than one-third (including number of seats reserved for women belonging to SC and ST) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections in every municipality shall be reserved for women and seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a municipality'?
- a) Article 243T(B)
 - b) Article 243 P
 - c) Article 243 R
 - d) Article 243Y
30. In which of the following dates did a delegation of women met 'the erstwhile viceroy Frederic Thesiger to demand voting rights for women'?
- a) March 24, 1917
 - b) December 18, 1917
 - c) November 18, 1916
 - d) March 21, 1921
31. Under which section of Criminal Procedure Code can a woman not be called to the police station for interrogation?
- a) Section 160
 - b) Section 158
 - c) Section 163
 - d) Section 166
32. Who made the following statement, 'As long as the women of India do not take part in public life there can be no salvation for the country'?
- a) Sarojini Naidu
 - b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - c) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
33. After 1977, the women's movement developed quite differently from the earlier movement. Autonomous women's groups emerged in the country. In the beginning, which were their basic common issues?
- a) Oppression, exploitation and patriarchy
 - b) Equality, empowerment and employment
 - c) Patriarchy, power and protection
 - d) Participation, reservation and development

34. Which are the statutory bodies under the Ministry of Women and Child Development?
- a) National Commission for women
 - b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
35. Who was the author of the book 'A decade of Women's Movement in India'?
- a) Vandana Shiva
 - b) Neera Desai
 - c) Vina Mazumdar
 - d) Bina Agarwal
36. The Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated The National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in :
- a) 2011
 - b) 2012
 - c) 2013
 - d) 2014
37. What is correct about women's studies?
- a) Few men take interest in women's studies
 - b) Women's studies is a social science
 - c) Both(a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
38. How does women's studies affect students as individuals?
- a) Students get the scientific knowledge about the power relation between men and women
 - b) Students get appraised of the feminist perspective of the social issues
 - c) Women's studies courses are structural to encourage students to speak
 - d) All of the above
39. The need for women's studies was realized when concerned women and men noticed _____
- a) The presence of women in higher education curriculum
 - b) The ways in which women were systematically excluded from many positions of power and authority
 - c) The way masculinity and femininity interacted with each other and come closer
 - d) The way history courses taught only about women as leaders in wars
40. The emergence of women studies as an academic discipline is the result of:
- a) First Wave Feminism
 - b) Second Wave Feminism
 - c) Third Wave Feminism
 - d) Fourth Wave Feminism

Fill in the blanks

1. The Research Centre for Women's studies was set up in _____
2. The International Women's Year was celebrated in the year _____
3. The first women's studies Research Centre in India was located in _____
4. The centre for women's studies(CWDS) is located in _____
5. RCWS stands for _____
6. IAWS stands for _____
7. _____ emerged in India as a necessity for the problems women were facing in the past and the present.
8. During 1070s there was a global awakening on the issues of women and many efforts were made to end discrimination against _____
9. Women's Studies originated in _____
10. The contemporary feminist movement in India finds its genesis in the report of the status of women which was published in India in the year _____
11. _____ said, 'Educate a man and you educate one person; educate a woman and you educate the whole nation'.
12. In 1981, the first National Conference on women's studies was convened at _____
13. The earliest effort to educate girls was made by Christian Missionaries and the first school for girls was started in the year _____
14. AIWC stands for _____
15. The University Education Commission or the _____ was the first body to review the education system of the country and submitted its report in the year 1949.
16. In 1974, a unit for research on women was set up in the SNDT Women's University, Bombay and officially became a centre in the year _____
17. The National Policy on Education (NPE) which prescribed a new role for the national educational system was adopted by the Parliament in the year _____
18. _____ is an interdisciplinary study of women and society from the standpoint of women's lived experiences.
19. The Anveshi Research centre for women's studies was in the city of _____
20. _____ of the Indian Constitution promulgated non-discrimination in public employment on ground of sex.

ANSWER KEY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (c)
9. (a)
10. (a)
11. (b)
12. (a)
13. (c)
14. (a)
15. (a)
16. (d)
17. (a)
18. (d)
19. (c)
20. (a)
21. (a)
22. (d)
23. (b)
24. (a)
25. (a)
26. (d)
27. (d)
28. (d)
29. (a)
30. (b)
31. (a)
32. (d)
33. (a)
34. (c)
35. (b)
36. (c)
37. (c)
38. (d)
39. (b)
40. (b)

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. 1974
2. 1975
3. SNDT Women's University (Mumbai)
4. New Delhi
5. Research Centre for Women's Studies
6. Indian Association for Women's Studies
7. Women's Studies
8. Women
9. The US
10. 1975
11. Mahatma Gandhi
12. Mumbai
13. 1824
14. All India Women's Conference
15. Radhakrishnan Commission
16. 1985
17. 1986
18. Women's Studies
19. Hyderabad
20. Article 16