

**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester (Repeat)**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER**  
**(MSO - 306 A)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8**  
**Question no. 1 is compulsory.**

1. What is Ecofeminism? "Ecofeminism shows the connections between women and nature." Explain the statement. (2+8=10)
2. Write short notes on: (5+5=10)
  - (i) Role of women in National Movement.
  - (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act of 1969.
3. Define sex and gender. Explain the concept of social construction of Gender. Give examples. (2+8=10)
4. What do you mean by womens' studies? State the emergence and significance of womens' studies. (3+7=10)
5. Critically explain the theory of radical feminism. (10)
6. Examine the changing role of women due to globalization in the Indian society. State the negative implications of globalization for Indian Women. (6+4=10)
7. What are the aims of Hindu Code Bill? How did Hindu Code Bill helped in uplifting the conditions of women? (2+8=10)
8. Differentiate between Patriarchy and Matriarchy. (5+5=10)

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**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester (Repeat)**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER**  
**(MSO - 306 A)**

**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Fill in the blanks with the correct options:**

**1×15=15**

1. The Family Courts Act was passed in..... (1983/1984/1885)
2. Ecofeminism argues that there is .....connection between women and nature. (historical/ economical/sociological)
3. Matriarchy refers to the rule by the..... (mother/ father/ uncle)
4. The Indian Succession Act (1925) was implemented for Christians in..... in 1986. (Kerala/ Goa/ Mizoram)
5. Females use .....hemispheres of the brain to process language. (Left/right/both right and left).
6. The Hindu Code Bill was introduced by ..... (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar/ Indira Gandhi/ Pandit Nehru)
7. The Special Marriage Act, ..... permits Marriage of people from different religious faith without changing their religion. (1953/1954/1955).
8. The .....societies also believe in complete union of man with God and nature. (Matriarchal / Patriarchal / both matriarchal and Patriarchal)
9. Worship in the matriarchal region is extremely..... (joyful/ sad/ rigid)

10.The Child Marriage Restrain Act came into force on .....1930.

(1<sup>st</sup> April/ 2<sup>nd</sup> April/ 3<sup>rd</sup> April)

11.The roots of the Indian Women’s Movement go back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century

.....social reformers. (male/ female/ both male and female)

12.Keshub Chandra Sen was a prominent .....Samaj leader. (Prarthana/

Brahmo/ Gandhi)

13.....is the first Indian woman editor. (Annie Besant/

Swarnakumari Devi/ Indira Gandhi)

14.The ..... sees society as a system of interlinked parts which, when

in balance, operate smoothly to produce social solidarity. (Feminist approach/ Functionalist approach/ Marxist approach)

15.....argues that men control women’s roles in reproduction and child –

rearing. ( Firestone/ Karl Marx/ Friedrich Engels)

**II. Match column A with column B:**

**1×5=5**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
(a) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani	(1) Ladies Society
(b) Swarnakumari Devi	(2) Protests against dowry
(c) Adam Smith	(3) Intimate partner violence
(d) Domestic violence	(4) Bharat Stree Mandal
(e) POW	(5) An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations
(i) a-4,b-1, c-5, d-3.e-2	(iii) a-5, b-3, c-1,d-4, e-2
(ii)a-1, b-4, c-5, d-2, e-3	(iv) a-2, b-1, c-5, d-4, e-3

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