

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

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

**Part-A (Objective) =20**

**Part-B (Descriptive) =50**

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

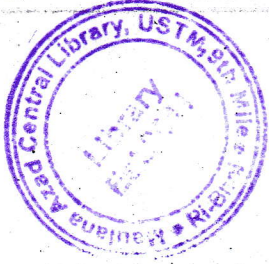
**Marks: 50**

**Instruction: Question no 1 is compulsory. Attempt any FOUR questions from question no 2 to 8.**

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

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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**A) Fill in the blanks with correct options**

**1×15=15**

- (a) 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)
- (b) The Indian Succession Act (1925) was implemented for Christians in  
..... in 1986. (Kerela/ Goa/ Mizoram).
- (c) Females use ..... hemispheres of the brain to process  
language. (Left/right/both right and left).
- (d) The Hindu Code Bill was introduced by .....  
(Dr. B.R. Ambedkar/ Indira Gandhi/ Pandit Nehru).
- (e) The Special Marriage Act, ..... permits Marriage of people from different  
religious faith without changing their religion. (1953/1954/1955).
- (f) The ..... societies also believe in complete union of man with God  
and nature. (Matriarchal / Patriarchal / both matriarchal and Patriarchal).
- (g) Ecofeminism argues that there is ..... connection between  
women and nature. (historical/ economical/sociological)
- (h) 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)
- (i) Keshub Chandra Sen was a prominent ..... Samaj leader (Prarthana/  
Brahmo/ Gandhi).
- (j) ..... is the first Indian woman editor.  
(Annie Besant/ Swarnakumari Devi/ Indira Gandhi)
- (k) 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)

- (l) ..... argues that men control women's roles in reproduction and child-rearing. ( Firestone/ Karl Marx/ Friedrich Engels)
- (m) The Family Courts Act was passed in ..... (1983/1984/1885)
- (n) Worship in the matriarchal region is extremely ..... (joyful/ sad/ rigid).
- (o) Matriarchy refers to the rule by the ..... (mother/ father/ uncle).

**B) Match column A with column B**

**1×5=5**

- | A                           | 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 |

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