

**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER**  
**MSO – 21(E)**

**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 *five* of the following questions:**

1. Write a contrasting essay on the main highlights of the Liberal & Radical Feminism. (10)
2. Explain the existing welfare programmes meant for the upliftment of women in India. (10)
3. Initiate with examples how caste and women are related. (10)
4. State the relationship between Cultural symbolism and General roles. (10)
5. Critically explain the concept of Division of Labour – Production & Reproduction. (10)
6. Critically write an essay on the Hindu Code Bills in India. (10)
7. Trace the various women movements in India and elsewhere. (10)
8. State Dowry as a social problem. Explain the Dowry Prohibition Acts in details. (10)

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**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A- Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×20=20**

1. Which feminist thought suggests that gender equality can be realized by eliminating the cultural notion of gender?  
(A) Socialist feminism (B) Post modern feminism  
(C) Radical feminism (D) Neo classical feminism
2. Who propounded the theory of liberal feminism?  
(A) John Stuart Mill (B) Harriet Taylor  
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft (D) William Thompson
3. Match the major schools of thought with their respective ideologies:

**List – I**

- a. Inclusion of domestic labour in productive labour
- b. Capitalist patriarchy
- c. Critique of manmade language
- d. Liberation from domesticity

**List – II**

- i. Modern Marxism
- ii. Radical feminism
- iii. Socialist feminism
- iv. Modern liberal feminism

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |    |    |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
|     | a   | b   | c  | d  |
| (A) | iv  | iii | ii | i  |
| (B) | iii | i   | ii | iv |
| (C) | i   | iii | iv | ii |
| (D) | ii  | iii | i  | ii |

4. Who wrote “What is Patriarchy?”  
a. Kamala Bhasin b. J.S. Mill  
c. Sara Delamont d. None of the above
5. Who introduced the term ‘sex’ to Sociology?  
a. Sara Delamont b. Ann Oakley  
c. Bhasin d. Betty Friedan

6. Match the following ideas with their respective theories :

**List – I**

- a. Patriarchy, Reproductive technology
- b. Rationality, freedom
- c. Alienation, class struggle
- d. Division of labour, unified and dual system

**List – II**

- i. Liberal feminism
- ii. Radical feminism
- iii. Socialist feminism
- iv. Marxist feminism

**Codes :**

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | ii  | i   | iv  | iii |
| (B) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (C) | ii  | iii | iv  | i   |
| (D) | iii | i   | iv  | ii  |

7. "One is not born but rather becomes a woman". Who is the author of the above statement among the following feminist thinkers?  
(A) John Stuart Mill (B) Betty Friedan  
(C) Simone de Beauvoir (D) Shulamith Firestone
8. Which is not the correct statement relating to women's job satisfaction?  
(A) Women's work is visible and recognized.  
(B) Women's work is invisible and not recognized.  
(C) Sex discrimination.  
(D) Gender division of labour.
9. The Child Marriage Act amended in \_\_\_\_ year raised the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years.  
(A) 1986 (B) 1976 (C) 1929 (D) 1991
10. Which National Education Policy gave impetus to women's studies in India?  
(A) Kothari Commission 1964-66 (B) National Educational Policy 1986  
(C) Recent Education Policy (D) Education Commission of 1882
11. In which year the Dowry Prohibition Act passed?  
(A) 1961 (B) 1971 (C) 1871 (D) 1971
12. What does NCW stands for?  
(A) National Committee of Women (B) National Commission for Women  
(C) National Committee for Women (D) None of the above
13. According to 2011 Census (Provisional), the lowest sex ratio is recorded in  
(A) Chandigarh (B) Daman and Diu  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Bihar
14. Among the following who is associated with Health movement?  
(A) Arundathi Roy (B) Mira Shiva  
(C) Kiran Desai (D) Ela Bhatt

15. The basic features of Radical feminism are

- (i) Attack on Patriarchy (ii) Opposition to heterosexuality  
(iii) Preference to women's reproductive role (iv) Treating marriage as labour contract

**Codes :**

- (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) only  
(C) (i) and (iv) only (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

16. Socialist feminism favours:

- (i) Class conflict.  
(ii) Economic independence of women.  
(iii) Competitiveness in place of co-operation.  
(iv) Sex relations as by-product of economic development.

**Codes :**

- (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (ii) only  
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

17. Who is the author of "Dalits and Democratic Revolution"?

- (A) Gayle Rubin (B) Gail Omvedt  
(C) Sharmila Rege (D) Ashwini Tambe

18. Who did Marx refer to as the 'reserve army of labour'?

- (A) Children (B) Women  
(C) Men (D) Old people

19. Match women leaders with the movement they are associated with :

**(Name of woman leader)**

**(Movement)**

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Annie Besant      | (1) Green Belt Movement   |
| (ii) Kasturba Gandhi  | (2) Swadeshi Movement     |
| (iii) Wangari Maathai | (3) Home Rule Movement    |
| (iv) Vandana Shiva    | (4) Eco-Feminism Movement |

**Codes :**

- |     |     |      |       |      |
|-----|-----|------|-------|------|
|     | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (A) | (3) | (2)  | (1)   | (4)  |
| (B) | (2) | (1)  | (3)   | (4)  |
| (C) | (1) | (3)  | (4)   | (2)  |
| (D) | (4) | (1)  | (2)   | (3)  |

20. "The Personal is political." Which of the following feminist theories has given this slogan?

- (A) Liberal Feminism (B) Radical Feminism  
(C) Marxist Feminism (D) Socialist Feminism

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