

103

REV-01
MSW/07/12

2023/06

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
FOURTH SEMESTER
WOMEN CENTRIC SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE
MSW – 403B
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[Objective]

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Which branch of feminism focuses on issues such as reproductive rights, domestic violence, and sexual assault?
a. Liberal feminism
b. Marxist feminism
c. Radical feminism
d. Socialist feminism
2. Which branch of feminism sees women's oppression as a result of both economic and cultural factors and seeks to address both through social transformation?
a. Liberal feminism
b. Radical Feminism
c. Marxist Feminism
d. Eco-feminism
3. Which branch of feminism advocates for collective action and the reorganization of society to eliminate gender-based oppression?
a. Liberal feminism
b. Marxist feminism
c. Radical feminism
d. Socialist feminism
4. Which government scheme in India aims to empower women by providing them with financial services and promoting their entrepreneurship?
a. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
b. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
c. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
d. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
5. What is the primary barrier to women's political participation in India?
a. Lack of education
b. Gender bias and discrimination
c. Limited access to political resources
d. Cultural restrictions
6. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by women in accessing education in India?
a. Lack of schools and colleges
b. Discrimination based on caste and religion
c. High tuition fees
d. Lack of interest among women
7. What is the literacy rate of women in India according to the latest available data?
a. 78%
b. 40%
c. 80%
d. 74%

8. The Women's Reservation Bill, introduced in the Indian Parliament in 1996, aimed to reserve seats for women in:
 - a. Lok Sabha (Lower House)
 - b. Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
 - c. State Legislative Assemblies
 - d. All of the above
9. Which Indian state became the first to implement the recommendations of the Towards Equality Report?
 - a. Tamil Nadu
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Kerala
10. The Towards Equality Report addressed issues related to:
 - a. Women's political participation
 - b. Women's reproductive health
 - c. Women's economic empowerment
 - d. All of the above
11. Who among the following women leaders played a significant role in the Women's Movement during the Nationalist Movement in India?
 - a. Sarojini Naidu
 - b. Rani Lakshmbai
 - c. Indira Gandhi
 - d. Mother Teresa
12. The Women's Movement in India gained momentum during which period?
 - a. Pre-colonial era
 - b. Nationalist movement
 - c. Post-independence period
 - d. Modern era
13. Which international body adopted CEDAW?
 - a. United Nations General Assembly
 - b. World Health Organization
 - c. International Monetary Fund
 - d. World Trade Organization
14. What does CEDAW stand for?
 - a. All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - b. Committee for the Empowerment of Women in India
 - c. Coalition for Equality and Development of Women
 - d. Center for Elimination of Discrimination against Women
15. Which international agreement is a comprehensive framework for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment globally?
 - a. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - c. Sustainable Development Goals
 - d. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
16. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) program was launched in India to address:
 - a. Female infanticide and foeticide
 - b. Gender-based violence
 - c. Women's access to education
 - d. Maternal health and child welfare
17. Which committee in India was set up to review and recommend changes to existing laws and suggest new legislation to address crimes against women?
 - a. Justice Verma Committee
 - b. Ranganath Misra Commission
 - c. Mandal Commission
 - d. Sachar Committee

18. Which of the following is a flagship program initiated by the Department of Women and Child Development in India to address malnutrition and promote health and development of children under the age of six?
- a. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 - b. Integrated Child Development Services
 - c. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
 - d. Swachh Bharat Mission
19. Which court in India has the authority to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights, including the rights of women?
- a. District Court
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. High Court
 - d. Family Court
20. The National Commission for Women (NCW) in India was established in which year?
- a. 1975
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1992
 - d. 2000

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(Descriptive)

Marks : 50

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What are the major challenges faced by women in terms of health and reproductive health in India? What are some prevalent forms of violence against women in India, and what measures are being taken to address this issue? What is the level of women's political participation and representation in India, and what initiatives are being undertaken to promote greater inclusion of women in politics? 4+3+3
=10
2. What is the main focus of liberal feminism? How does Marxist feminism analyze the intersection of gender and class? What distinguishes radical and socialist feminism from other branches of feminism? 3+3+4
=10
3. How did the nationalist movement in India contribute to the advancement of women's rights and their participation in the freedom struggle? What were the key findings and recommendations of the Towards Equality Report, and how did it impact the women's movement in India? 5+5=10
4. What are some challenges faced by women in actively participating in Panchayati Raj institutions, and what measures have been taken to address these challenges and promote greater inclusivity? What specific roles and responsibilities do women hold in Panchayati Raj institutions in India? How has their participation in local governance impacted decision-making processes? 4+3+3
=10
5. What are personal laws? How do they impact women's rights in areas such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption? 5+5=10
6. Describe the manifestations of patriarchy in Indian society, highlighting the specific challenges faced by women in terms of gender-based violence, access to education, and employment opportunities. 10
7. How do labor laws in India address the rights and protection of women in the workplace? Provide examples of specific labor laws that safeguard women's interests. 5+5=10
8. What role do family courts, police, and the judiciary play in ensuring legal protection for women? How do these institutions contribute to addressing issues such as domestic violence, gender-based crimes, and ensuring access to justice for women? 5+5=10

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