

D 40212

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SIXTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Sociology

SOC 6B 13—WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Choose the correct answer from options given)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) for organizing women working in informal sector was formed in Ahmedabad in the year :
(a) 1972. (b) 1982.
(c) 1992. (d) 2002.
2. Which programme of Government of India aims to improve access of the poor women and children to quality Primary health care services.
(a) NREP. (b) SGSY.
(c) JRY. (d) NRHM.
3. The measure which adjusts the average achievements to reflect the inequalities between men and women is referred to as :
(a) Gender Empowerment Index. (b) Gender Poverty Index.
(c) Gender Social Index. (d) Gender Development Index.
4. Who among the following characterizes womens role in the family as 'expressive' which means she provides warmth and emotional support.
(a) Ann Oakley. (b) Talcott Parsons.
(c) Sigmund Freud. (d) Bruno Bettelhelm.
5. Which feminist thought recognizes capitalism as the foundation of patriarchy ?
(a) Liberal. (b) Radical.
(c) Socialist. (d) Psycho Analytical.

Fill in the blanks :

6. Ann Oakley considers Gender roles are ——— rather than biologically determined.

Turn over

7. International women's is year was celebrated by United Nations in _____.
8. The measure which adjusts the average achievements to reflect the inequalities between men and women is referred to as _____.
9. The Hindu Marriage Act which prohibits polygyny, polyandry and child marriage was passed in the year _____.
10. A form of social organisation in which females dominate males is _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Short Answers)

Answer any ten of the following.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Socialist Feminism
12. Media violence
13. Dowry
14. Indira Mahila Yojana
15. Women's studies
16. Media stereotyping.
17. Female foeticide.
18. Women's Reservation in 73rd amendment.
19. Sexual harassment at workplace.
20. Women empowerment.
21. Gender discrimination.
22. Maternal mortality.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

23. Enumerate major women rights enjoyed by Indian women.
24. Explain post independence women's movement in India.
25. Write a note on the economic status of women in India.
26. Compare and contrast liberal feminism and radical feminism.

27. Explain the key arguments put forward by cultural theorists.
28. Describe the rights and privileges of Indian women.
29. Explain the concepts of gender and sex.
30. Discuss the national context of the development of women's studies.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

31. Analyse the nature and importance of women studies in national and international setting
32. Explain the major issues of women in contemporary India
33. Describe the term feminism and explain the various perspectives on feminism

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 40212-A

(Pages : 4)

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(CUCBCSS—UG)

Sociology

SOC 6B 13—WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SOC 6B 13—WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The act of killing a female child before it is born is called _____.
(A) Infanticide. (B) Infant mortality.
(C) Child Killing. (D) Female Foeticide.
2. The phenomenon of "Missing Millions associated" with _____.
(A) Rape. (B) Domestic violence.
(C) Decline in the number of females. (D) Sexual Harassment.
3. Which among the following is the most effective way of condemning domestic violence ?
(A) Family Quarrel. (B) Police Torture.
(C) Breaking ties with the family. (D) Neighbourhood actions.
4. A Society which treats women and men as equal as referred _____ society.
(A) Sex stable society (B) Biased society.
(C) Gender equal Society. (D) Gender Mainstream.
5. Gender roles refer to :
(A) Chromosomal and hormonal differences that cause inevitable differences in the behaviour of men and women.
(B) The rights, responsibilities, expectations, and relationships of women and men.
(C) The subordination of women based on the assumption of superiority of men.
(D) None of the above.
6. Which of the following terms refers to individual beliefs and action that are rooted in anti-female prejudice and stereotypical beliefs.
(A) Gender Socialisation. (B) Individual sexism.
(C) Gender segregation. (D) Institutionalised sexism.
7. The Dowry prohibition Act was first passed in the year :
(A) 1962. (B) 1955.
(C) 1929. (D) 1971.

8. The book the 'Dialectic of sex' was authored _____.
- (A) Kate Millet. (B) Shulamith Firestone.
(C) Germaine Greer. (D) Ellen Frankfort.
9. Which of the following is correct for patriarchal Society ?
- (A) Women dominated Society. (B) Male dominated Society.
(C) Educated Society. (D) Cultured Society.
10. _____ which keeps males and females locked in fairly rigid gender roles ?
- (A) Stereo types. (B) Socialisation.
(C) Structural obstacles. (D) All of the above.
11. _____ is a Social construct based on concept on masculinity and femininity, and consists of personal identifying with the norms and expectation that are held about being male or female.
- (A) Sex. (B) Sexual orientation.
(C) Intelligence. (D) Gender.
12. Which feminist perspective has patriarchy as its fundamental concept in the explanation of gender inequality ?
- (A) Liberal Feminism. (B) Radical Feminism.
(C) Socialist Feminism. (D) Marxist Feminism.
13. Sociologist use the term 'Sex' to refer to :
- (A) Anatomical and physiological difference.
(B) Erotic and physical practices.
(C) Psychological and Social Difference.
(D) Emotional and cultural practices.
14. Which form of feminism draws on Marxist Theory ?
- (A) Liberal. (B) Socialist.
(C) Radical. (D) Post modern.

Turn over

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of feminist Theory ?
- (A) Feminist theory treats women as the central subject of investigation.
 - (B) Feminist theory promotes activism on behalf of women.
 - (C) Feminist theory is multicultural in orientation.
 - (D) Feminist theory advocates a linear understanding of the historical experiences of Women.
16. According to Radical feminists, patriarchy is based on :
- (A) Class stratification.
 - (B) Physical violence.
 - (C) Cultural differences between men and women.
 - (D) Cognitive mobilisation.
17. The first wave of the feminist movement in Canada began in the :
- (A) Mid-1700s.
 - (B) Mid-1800s.
 - (C) 1920s.
 - (D) 1960s.
18. In which year women's studies emerged in India ?
- (A) 1960.
 - (B) 1959.
 - (C) 1970.
 - (D) 1972.
19. Who introduced the concept of 'Expressive role' and instrumental role ?
- (A) Emile Durkheim.
 - (B) Ann Oakley.
 - (C) Talcott Parsons.
 - (D) G. P. Murdock.
20. The theoretical focus of liberal feminism is on :
- (A) Gender difference.
 - (B) Gender inequality.
 - (C) Gender oppression.
 - (D) Structural oppression.