

MODEL ENTRANCE QUESTION PAPER FOR M.A WOMEN'S STUDIES, APRIL 2020

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Part I (Objective Type)

Answer **all** questions.

Each question carries **2 marks**.

1. Expansion of WCP:
 - a) Women Centered Planning
 - b) Women Centered Plan
 - c) Women Component Plan
 - d) Women's Component in Planning
2. Gramasabha is a body consisting of:
 - a) All people residing in a panchayat
 - b) All the persons registered in the electoral rolls of a ward
 - c) All the adult population in a ward
 - d) All the citizens living in the locality
3. The reservation provisions of Panchayati raj Act are not applicable to:
 - a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - b) Jammu Kashmir
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) West Bengal
4. Gender refers to:
 - a) The biological identity of men and women.
 - b) Women as a social group.
 - c) The socially constructed characteristics of women and men.
 - d) Women's issues in a society.
5. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 'aggrieved person' means:
 - a) Wife of the respondent.
 - b) Mother of the respondent.
 - c) Any women who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent.
 - d) Wife and girl children of the respondent.
6. ----- is the most densely populated and ----- is the least densely populated districts in Kerala according to 2011 census.
 - a) Thiruvananthapuram and Idukki
 - b) Ernakulam and Wayanad
 - c) Alappuzha and Wayanad
 - d) Malappuram and Idukki
7. Expansion of NABARD:

- a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
 - b) National Banking Agency for Rural Development.
 - c) Nationalised Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
 - d) National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development.
8. An Act to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith is called:
- a) Right to Children Act
 - b) POCSO Act
 - c) Child Rights Commission Act
 - d) Family Courts Act
9. Gender Inequality Index (GII) intends to have a clearer understanding of gender inequality as it prevails in the three important aspects of human development, namely:
- a) Reproductive Health, Empowerment and Economic status.
 - b) Female literacy rate, Economic status and female workforce participation.
 - c) Infant Mortality Rate, Empowerment Status and Sex Ratio.
 - d) Economic status, political participation and health status of women.
10. The first woman teacher in India:
- a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
 - b) Pandita Ramabhai
 - c) Savitribai Phule
 - d) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
11. The first woman doctor of India:
- a) Anandi Gopal Joshi
 - b) Mary Punnen Luckose
 - c) Janaki Ammal
 - d) Sarojini Naidu
12. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a best seller and helped to popularize the anti-slavery campaign. This novel was written by a woman. Who is she?
- a) Jane Austin
 - b) Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - c) Virginia Woolf
 - d) Emily Dickinson
13. As head of UN human rights commission she helped to draft the 1948 UN declaration of human rights. Why?
- a) Eleanor Roosevelt
 - b) Annie Besant
 - c) Helen Keller
 - d) Simone De Beauvoir
14. Who wrote the book 'Feminine Mystique'?
- a) Maryline Munroe
 - b) Rosa Parks
 - c) Bell Hooks
 - d) Betty Friedan

15. Two important mechanisms that create dalit feminist standpoint are:

- a) Caste and gender
- b) Caste and masculinity
- c) Caste and male domination
- d) Gender and marginalization

16. The phrase 'missing women' denotes:

- a) Dowry
- b) Infanticide
- c) Wife battering
- d) None of the above

17. The first female Supreme Court Judge in India was:

- a) Justice M. Fathima Beevi
- b) Justice Geeta Mittal
- c) Justice Daya Choudhary
- d) Justice Sabina

18. Which of the following is a feminist journal from India?

- a) Kali for Women
- b) Femina
- c) Women's Link
- d) None of the above

19. Women's Studies deal with:

- a) Gendered violence
- b) Women Empowerment
- c) Gender identity
- d) All the above

20. Which committee has recommended the establishment of National Commission for Women?

- a) Committee on Status of Women in India.
- b) Parliamentary Committee for women.
- c) High Power Committee for Women.
- d) National Empowerment Committee for Women.

21. Which among the following was the first Indian female wrestler to win medal at the Olympics?

- a) Dipa Karmakkar
- b) Sakshi Malik
- c) Serina Williams
- d) P.V Sindhu

22. Which of the following states launched the first transgender policy in India?

- a) Tamil Nadu
b) Maharashtra
c) Andhra Pradesh
d) Kerala

23. What does autonomous women's movement stands for?

- a) State funded women's organizations.
b) All Women's wings in left political organizations.
c) Politically independent women's organizations.
d) NGOs working for women's health.

24. The first Women's Studies Centre in Indian Universities was established in 1985 at:

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
b) SNDT University, Mumbai
c) University of Madras, Chennai
d) Delhi University

25. Women's Studies is both a perspective and a discipline. It challenges the notions of objectivity of knowledge:

- a) This statement is true.
b) This statement is false.
c) The first part is true and second part is false.
d) The first part is false and second part is true.

(25 X 2= 50 marks)

Part II

Answer any *five* questions.

Each question carries **10** marks.

1. What is your understanding on gender, gender discrimination and gender equality?
2. Critically analyse the status of women in India.
3. What are the factors responsible for child marriages in India? Suggest the strategies to control child marriages.

4. Briefly explain the reasons for high dropout rate of girls in India.
5. “Stereotyped depiction of women and gender biased approach of media adversely affects the process of women empowerment.” Elaborate.
6. Critically examine the role of education in the empowerment of Women.
7. Examine the measures adopted by the Government of India to combat violence against women in India.

(5 X 10 = 50 marks)