



**Ba/SOC/H/M-4**

**2024**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 4th Semester )**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**( Minor )**

**Paper Code : SOC/H/M-4**

**( Sociology of Gender )**

**Full Marks : 75**

**Pass Marks : 40%**

**Time : 3 hours**

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions***

- 1. (a) What is gendering in sociology? Give reasons why gender matters in society.**

**2+8=10**

**Or**

- (b) Define gender. Explain the different types of gender.**

**2+8=10**

2. (a) Discuss the difference between sex and gender. 10

Or

- (b) What do you mean by gender socialization? Discuss the agencies of gender socialization. 2+8=10

3. (a) How does the conflict perspective explain gender? 10

Or

- (b) Analyze Gandhian perspective on gender.

4. (a) Examine, in detail, how in India women are victims of both caste and gender discrimination. 10

Or

- (b) Analyze how family and household become a site for perpetuation of gender inequalities.

5. (a) In what way women are segregated from the decision-making process? 10

Or

- (b) Give a detailed account of women's movement in post-Independent India.

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( FYUGP )

( 4th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

( Minor )

Paper Code : SOC/H/M-4

( **Sociology of Gender** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the  
brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Who defined gender as a social role performed/enacted by the individuals, and validated and accepted by society?

- (a) Talcott Parsons ( )
- (b) Judith Butler ( )
- (c) Shulamith Firestone ( )
- (d) Nancy Julia Chodorow ( )

2. A person who is identified as \_\_\_\_\_ has a gender that is either both masculine and feminine or between masculine and feminine.

- (a) bigender ( )
- (b) agender ( )
- (c) androgyne ( )
- (d) cisgender ( )

3. According to sociologists, gender behaviour is

- (a) learned ( )
- (b) biological ( )
- (c) androgenic ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

4. Social structure that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women is

- (a) masculinity ( )
- (b) gender discrimination ( )
- (c) patriarchy ( )
- (d) femininity ( )

5. Early \_\_\_\_\_ starts at birth and is a process of learning socio-cultural roles according to one's gender.

(a) social differentiation ( )

(b) social division ( )

(c) gender sensitization ( )

(d) gender socialization ( )

6. Which of the following statements is true regarding gender?

(a) It is biologically determined. ( )

(b) It is a social construct. ( )

(c) It is a numerical concept. ( )

(d) It is the same as the sex of the person. ( )

7. To which theoretical perspective does the following statement most likely apply?

Women continue to assume the responsibility in the household along with a paid occupation as it keeps the household running smoothly, i.e., at a state of balance.

(a) Symbolic interactionism ( )

(b) Subaltern ( )

(c) Functionalist theory ( )

(d) Conflict theory ( )

8. Who is the author of the book, *Gender, Subaltern Studies and the Invisibility of Women* ?

(a) Kate Currie ( )

(b) Radha Kumar ( )

(c) Tejaswini Niranjana ( )

(d) Liz Stanley ( )

9. What is gender equality?

(a) Men and women are equal ( )

(b) Men and women are not equal ( )

(c) All gender must share the same rights ( )

(d) Equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys ( )

10. Who among the following argued that "Caste hierarchy and gender hierarchy are the organizing principles of the Brahmanical social order" ?

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar ( )
- (b) Uma Chakravarti ( )
- (c) Savitribai Phule ( )
- (d) Periyar ( )

11. Which Act provides for equal wages to men and women for equal work?

- (a) The Equal Salary Act ( )
- (b) The Equal Wages Act ( )
- (c) The Equal Remuneration Act ( )
- (d) The Equal Allowance Act ( )

12. Women in India are discriminated in

- (a) political life ( )
- (b) social life ( )
- (c) economic life ( )
- (d) All of the above ( )

**13.** The Women's Liberation Movement which was a part of the second-wave of feminism emerged in the late

- (a) 1950s ( )
- (b) 1960s ( )
- (c) 1970s ( )
- (d) 1980s ( )

**14.** Feminist Movements are aimed at

- (a) equality ( )
- (b) liberty ( )
- (c) participation ( )
- (d) power ( )

**15.** Article \_\_\_\_ of the Constitution prohibits any discrimination on the basis of sex.

- (a) 12 ( )
- (b) 13 ( )
- (c) 14 ( )
- (d) 15 ( )

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SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* questions in brief :

2×5=10

1. What is the role of culture in gender construction?

2. Distinguish between Agender and Bigender.

3. Four Fundamental Principles are

- (a) equality
- (b) liberty
- (c) participation
- (d) power

15. Article \_\_\_\_\_ prohibits discrimination on the basis of

- (a) 12
- (b) 13
- (c) 14
- (d) 15

3. Write a brief note on the functionalist perspective on gender.

4. What is patriarchy?

5. What do you mean by gender inequality in workplace? Discuss briefly.

6. What is the importance of gender mainstreaming?

7. State the current challenges in achieving gender equality.

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