

Ba/SOC/H/M-4

2025

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

Paper : 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) Define gender. Explain the sociological
context of understanding gender. 2+8=10**

Or

**(b) Discuss the different sociological
perspectives on gender. 10**

**2. (a) Analyze the nature and the cultural
aspects of gender as a social construct. 10**

Or

- (b) Define patriarchy. Is the patriarchal system contributing to the low status of women? Explain.

3. (a) Discuss the functionalist perspective on gender.

10

Or

- (b) Analyze the subaltern perspective on gender.

4. (a) Explain in detail how class and gender display in terms of gender differences and inequalities.

10

Or

- (b) Discuss with example how workplace/workfront contributes to gender differences and inequalities in our contemporary society.

5. (a) Is gender mainstreaming a necessity in our present society? Explain your perspective.

10

Or

- (b) Analyze and give a detailed account of the emerging challenges of gender and power.

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(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(MINOR)

Paper : 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 sex as “the different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc.”?

(a) Antonin Scalia ()

(b) World Health Organization ()

(c) Frank Butler ()

(d) M. R. Kaufman ()

2. _____ is a term used to describe individuals who do not identify with any gender or feel a lack of gender altogether.

- (a) Agender ()
- (b) Bigender ()
- (c) Non-binary ()
- (d) Transgender ()

3. According to studies, globally, women's participation in the labour forces has seen a significant _____ over time.

- (a) decrease ()
- (b) low ()
- (c) increase ()
- (d) decline ()

4. The Dowry Prohibition Act, _____ was established to stop the practise of paying or accepting dowry as a consideration for marriage.

- (a) 1931 ()
- (b) 1941 ()
- (c) 1951 ()
- (d) 1961 ()

5. The term 'NCW' stands for

- (a) National Corporation of Women ()
- (b) National Commission for Women ()
- (c) National Corps of Women ()
- (d) Natural Component of Women ()

6. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar focussed on

- (a) equal pay and salary ()
- (b) vocating for male rights ()
- (c) abolishing of equal rights ()
- (d) abolishing of Sati, promoting remarriage, advocating for female education, etc. ()

7. The book, *Theorizing Patriarchy* which describes patriarchy as a system of social structure and practices in which man dominate, oppress and exploit women, was written by

- (a) Sylvia Walby ()
- (b) Hartmann ()
- (c) Juliet Mitchell ()
- (d) Andy Newton ()

8. Women empowerment refers to the process of increasing women agency, autonomy and ability to make informed choices and take actions to improve their lives.
- (a) True ()
- (b) False ()
- (c) None ()
- (d) Not relevant ()
9. _____ refers to the process by which individuals learn and internalize norms, values, behaviour, associated with their perceived gender.
- (a) Gender norm ()
- (b) Gender socialization ()
- (c) Gender identity ()
- (d) Gender change ()
10. Mahatma Gandhi believed that the lack of _____ and _____ was the root cause of all evil against women.
- (a) education, information ()
- (b) economy, power ()
- (c) engagement, role ()
- (d) equality, inequality ()

11. The term 'LGBTQ' stands for

- (a) Legal, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ()
- (b) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ()
- (c) Lesbo, Gay, Biology, Trans and Queer ()
- (d) Lesbian, Guy, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer ()

12. According to the _____ perspective, it examines how power imbalances and social inequalities shape the experiences and opportunities of men and women in society.

- (a) functionalist ()
- (b) feminist ()
- (c) symbolic interactionist ()
- (d) conflict ()

13. According to studies, the division of unpaid labour within households and across societies is a _____ struggle as well as a _____-based struggle.

- (a) gender, caste ()
- (b) gender, class ()
- (c) gender, power ()
- (d) gender, family ()

14. In December 2012, New Delhi witnessed a horrific crime, where a female medical student was violently gang raped. This horrific incident led to a movement called

- (a) Nirbhaya Movement ()
- (b) Gulabi Gang ()
- (c) Narmada Bachao Andolan ()
- (d) Liquor Movement ()

15. The term 'subaltern' originated in the field of post-colonial studies and refers to

- (a) elite and upper groups within societies ()
- (b) women and children groups within societies ()
- (c) marginalized and oppressed groups within societies ()
- (d) empowered and elite groups within societies ()

(7)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* questions in brief :

2×5=10

1. What is the basic difference between sex and gender?

2. Briefly explain any two types of gender.

(9)

3. What is gender socialization?

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4. What is patriarchy?

5. Briefly explain the subaltern perspective of gender.

6. Briefly illustrate on women and decision-making process.

7. How does family influence differences and inequality between gender?

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