

1. Imposing different characteristics as typical for male and female is considered as

- [A] gender discrimination
- [B] gender stereotype
- [C] gender equality
- [D] gender study

2. The notion of formal/political leadership is stereotypically linked to

- [A] masculinity
- [B] femininity
- [C] financial ability
- [D] educational qualification

3. The feminist movement of modern time could be said to have started with

- [A] *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* by Mary Wollstonecraft
- [B] *The Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir
- [C] *Gender, the Basics* by Hilary M. Lips
- [D] *Gender, Key Concepts in Philosophy* by Tina Chanter

5. Radical feminism emphasizes on the ending of

- [A] patriarchy
- [B] capitalist system
- [C] democratic system
- [D] matriarchy

6. One of the important impacts of capitalism on women is that

- [A] they started to be educated
- [B] they started to restrict themselves at home
- [C] it generated income of their own
- [D] None of the above

7. Plato made the point that there is no reason why women could not be guardians or philosopher kings in

- [A] 'The Statesman'
- [B] 'Theaetetus'
- [C] 'Republic'
- [D] 'Apology'

4. In India, the 'Sarda Act' was passed for

- [A] prohibition of child marriage
- [B] prohibition of child trafficking
- [C] sanctioning of widow marriage
- [D] girl's education

8. Socially constructed idea is that sexual assault to a woman is the fault of the

- [A] society
- [B] criminal
- [C] victim
- [D] police

9. In particular, masculinity often implies superiority to and power over
- [A] women
 - [B] society
 - [C] State
 - [D] institution
10. The factor which is not considered as a feature of femininity is
- [A] gentleness
 - [B] caring attitude
 - [C] politeness
 - [D] aggressiveness
11. The Equal Remuneration Act (in India) was passed in
- [A] 1970
 - [B] 1972
 - [C] 1974
 - [D] 1976
12. In India, the survey on unpaid work of women was included for the first time in
- [A] 1981 Census
 - [B] 1991 Census
 - [C] 2001 Census
 - [D] 2011 Census
13. A feminist writer who explains sex as not an analytical category is
- [A] Judith Butler
 - [B] Simone de Beauvoir
 - [C] Allen Willis
 - [D] None of them
14. Women are subordinate to men in the society in
- [A] matriarchal system
 - [B] matrilineal system
 - [C] patriarchal system
 - [D] All of the above
15. *Marriage of Hindu Widows* was written by
- [A] Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - [B] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - [C] Mahatma Gandhi
 - [D] Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
16. Polygamy and child marriage were strongly opposed by
- [A] Rabindranath Tagore
 - [B] Jyotirao Phule
 - [C] Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - [D] Amartya Sen

17. Woman is more fitted than man to mark Ahimsa is said by

- [A] Netaji Subash Chandra Bose
- [B] Lala Lajpat Rai
- [C] Mahatma Gandhi
- [D] Benazir Bhutto

18. A Bill passed in 1955 to ensure inheritance rights in ancestral property is called

- [A] Property Code Bill
- [B] Ownership Bill
- [C] The Hindu Code Bill
- [D] None of the above

19. The full form of NFIW is

- [A] National Federation of Indian Women
- [B] National Federation of International Women
- [C] National Federation of Indigenous Women
- [D] None of the above

20. The 'Chipko Movement' was launched in Himalayan regions by

- [A] Baba Amte
- [B] Sunderlal Bahuguna
- [C] Medha Patkar
- [D] Arundhati Roy

21. An example of violence on women within home is

- [A] girl child abuse
- [B] rape
- [C] eve-teasing
- [D] witch hunting

22. Woman may be mentally abused by

- [A] humiliation
- [B] dominance
- [C] intimidation
- [D] All of the above

23. In Article 14, Constitution guarantees the

- [A] political equality
- [B] economic equality
- [C] equality before law
- [D] None of the above

24. The Indian Divorce Act was passed in

- [A] 1969
- [B] 1979
- [C] 1949
- [D] 1939

25. The Hindu Marriage Act was passed in

- [A] 1965
- [B] 1975
- [C] 1985
- [D] 1955

26. In Article 39, Constitution guarantees

- [A] equal rights for men and women
- [B] equal pay for equal work for men and women
- [C] equal property rights
- [D] None of the above

27. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act was passed in

- [A] 1984
- [B] 1964
- [C] 1974
- [D] 1982

28. The full form of PNDT is

- [A] Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique
- [B] Person Not Developed Term
- [C] Post-National Democratic Tenure
- [D] None of the above

29. IPC Section 498 is about

- [A] abortion
- [B] women harassment
- [C] domestic violence
- [D] All of the above

30. Feminist movement works to

- [A] deconstruct gender stereotypes
- [B] reconstruct gender stereotypes
- [C] restructure gender stereotypes
- [D] None of the above

31. Which form of feminism is most closely associated with intersectional?

- [A] Postmodern
- [B] Black
- [C] Radical
- [D] Socialist

32. Which feminist perspective has patriarchy as its fundamental concept in the explanation of gender inequality?

- [A] Liberal
- [B] Radical
- [C] Socialist
- [D] Marxist

33. Gender roles refer to
- [A] rights, responsibilities and relationship of women and men
 - [B] the subordination of women based on the assumption of superiority of men
 - [C] chromosome and hormonal differences
 - [D] None of the above
34. What is the gendered division of labour?
- [A] It is based on gender-structured conception of appropriate work
 - [B] It has led to an increase in women's compensation worldwide
 - [C] It negates the 'double burden'
 - [D] None the the above
35. The idea of gender-sensitive lens came from which feminist theorist?
- [A] Titchener
 - [B] Euloe
 - [C] Peterson and Runyan
 - [D] None of them
36. Gendering of world politics is seen in which of the following areas?
- [A] Prostitution and human trafficking
 - [B] Civil wars and refugee flows
 - [C] Trade and development
 - [D] All of the above

37. Who is not known as liberal feminist?
- [A] Mary Wollstonecraft
 - [B] Rousseau
 - [C] J. S. Mill
 - [D] None of them
38. Which view says that "Women's subordination began with the development of private property"?
- [A] Liberal view
 - [B] Traditional view
 - [C] Marxist view
 - [D] Socialist-feminist view
39. When was the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) founded?
- [A] 1927
 - [B] 1950
 - [C] 1930
 - [D] 1951
40. When was the National Commission for Women founded?
- [A] 1991
 - [B] 1971
 - [C] 1992
 - [D] 1981

41. Where was the UDHR adopted?

- [A] London
- [B] New York
- [C] Paris
- [D] Geneva

42. The UDHR is applicable to

- [A] every citizen of third world countries
- [B] the citizens of UN member countries
- [C] each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion, cultural background
- [D] None of the above

43. The slogan 'All Human Rights for All' was adopted for _____ anniversary of the UDHR.

- [A] 50th
- [B] 25th
- [C] 15th
- [D] 30th

44. The six freedoms of Indian citizens have been enshrined in the

- [A] Article 17
- [B] Article 18
- [C] Article 19
- [D] Article 20

45. Which of the following is the slogan of French Revolution?

- [A] Liberty, Resistance, Brotherhood
- [B] Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- [C] Liberty, Unity, Democracy
- [D] Liberty, Equality, Unity

46. 'Right to Family' is ensured in the UDHR under

- [A] Article 14
- [B] Article 15
- [C] Article 16
- [D] Article 17

47. The full form of NHRC is

- [A] National Human Rights Committee
- [B] National Human Rights Cell
- [C] National Human Rights Commission
- [D] National Human Rights Constitution

48. The full form of HDI is

- [A] Human Development Index
- [B] Human Diagnostic Indicator
- [C] Human Development Indicator
- [D] Health Development Intensification

49. The full form of ICCJ is
- [A] International Council of Child Justice
 - [B] International Criminal Court of Justice
 - [C] International Council for Criminal Justice
 - [D] International Crime Council Jurisprudence
50. The International Aged People's Day is observed on
- [A] October 2
 - [B] October 3
 - [C] October 4
 - [D] October 1
51. The Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Person was declared in
- [A] 1945
 - [B] 1965
 - [C] 1975
 - [D] 1985
52. The full form of NGO is
- [A] National Geographical Organization
 - [B] Non-Governmental Organization
 - [C] National Grievance Ostentation
 - [D] National Games Organization

53. The full form of IDP is
- [A] Internally Displaced Persons
 - [B] International Development Plan
 - [C] Inter Denomination Program
 - [D] International Demographic Plan
54. The full form of IHL is
- [A] International Humanitarian Law
 - [B] International Human Law
 - [C] International High Law
 - [D] International Heavy Law
55. The full form of ICRC is
- [A] International Committee of the Red Cross
 - [B] Indian Council for Rural Campaign
 - [C] International Council for Right Choice
 - [D] Internally Care Room Center
56. The pioneer of Human Rights in India is
- [A] Swami Vivekananda
 - [B] Dayanand Saraswati
 - [C] Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - [D] Sister Nivedita

57. The full form of ICLU is
- [A] Indian Cricket Lovers Union
 - [B] International Court of Land Utilization
 - [C] Indian Civil Liberties Union
 - [D] Indian Civil and Law Union

58. The full form of PIL is
- [A] Premiere Indian League
 - [B] Public Intimation Letter
 - [C] Public Interest Litigation
 - [D] Public Interest Loan

59. 'Sati' was abolished in
- [A] 1813
 - [B] 1821
 - [C] 1822
 - [D] 1823

60. The concept of Human Rights is based on the assumption that all human beings are born equal in
- [A] dignity and rights
 - [B] civil and political rights
 - [C] economic, social and cultural rights
 - [D] property rights

61. The Right to Property in India is a
- [A] fundamental right
 - [B] legal right
 - [C] political right
 - [D] civil right

62. The second generation of Human Rights corresponds to
- [A] civil and political rights
 - [B] economic, social and cultural rights
 - [C] environmental rights
 - [D] development rights

63. Who was the founder of International Committee of the Red Cross?
- [A] Rousseau
 - [B] F. Lieber
 - [C] Henri Dunant
 - [D] E. Roosevelt

64. The document adopted by the UN also known as 'International Bill of Rights for Women' in 1979 is
- [A] CSW (Commission on the Status of Women)
 - [B] UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights)
 - [C] ICERD (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)
 - [D] CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)

65. Who amongst the following can be the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?
- [A] A serving judge of Supreme Court
 - [B] A serving judge of High Court
 - [C] A retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - [D] A retired Chief Justice of High Court
66. Which among the following international organizations deals with refugee?
- [A] UNESCO
 - [B] UNICEF
 - [C] UNHCR
 - [D] UNCTAD
67. When was the First Geneva Convention held?
- [A] 1776
 - [B] 1215
 - [C] 1628
 - [D] 1864
68. When did the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaim?
- [A] 1948
 - [B] 1215
 - [C] 1628
 - [D] 1864
69. Who is the principal architect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- [A] Eleanor Roosevelt
 - [B] John Kennedy
 - [C] Woodrow Wilson
 - [D] Abraham Lincoln
70. Which one of the following rights was included in the first generation of Human Rights?
- [A] Economic Rights
 - [B] Social Rights
 - [C] Civil and Political Rights
 - [D] All of the above
71. Which one of the following rights is included in the third generation of Human Rights?
- [A] Right to development
 - [B] Right to Peace
 - [C] Right to own natural resources and cultural heritage
 - [D] All of the above
72. Which of the following generations emphasized on 'group rights'?
- [A] Third generation
 - [B] Second generation
 - [C] First generation
 - [D] None of the above

73. Which one of the following groups is known as vulnerable groups?

- [A] Women, Children, Tribals and Minorities
- [B] Refugees, Displaced persons and Prisoners of War
- [C] Bonded labour and Unorganized labour
- [D] All of the above

74. Who advocated natural rights of individuals?

- [A] John Locke
- [B] Jeremy Bentham
- [C] John Rawls
- [D] All of them

75. Which of the following thinkers advocated theory of rights based on the value of utility?

- [A] Utilitarian
- [B] Gandhian
- [C] Marxian
- [D] None of the above

76. Who advocated Human Rights in the framework of justice?

- [A] John Rawls
- [B] Robert Nozick
- [C] M. K. Gandhi
- [D] None of them

77. Which one is the main critique of the liberal perspective on Human Rights?

- [A] Communitarian
- [B] Socialist
- [C] Marxian
- [D] None of the above

78. Who is the main proponent of Marxian theory?

- [A] Lenin
- [B] Mao Tse-tung
- [C] Stalin
- [D] Karl Marx

79. Who elaborated the concept of natural rights in his book, *Rights of Man*?

- [A] Thomas Paine
- [B] Thomas Hobbes
- [C] Rousseau
- [D] None of them

80. Which international fund provides assistance to children?

- [A] UNESCO
- [B] UNICEF
- [C] WHO
- [D] FAO

This Booklet contains 12 printed pages.

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310672

Question Booklet for TDP/TDP (Hons.) 6th Semester Exam., 2018

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER STUDIES

Full Marks : 80] (SOFT STUDY COURSE)

[Time : 3 Hours

Question Booklet SET No. : B

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