

**MCQ of GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY (BED210) Sem IV**

S.No.	Ques	A	B	C	D	ANS
1	The term which literally means a 'pure and virtuous woman' is:	(a) Abolished	(b) Excluded	(c) Sati	(d) Satya	C
2	Who gave emphasis on the liberation of the Hindu Society by 'Go back to the Veda' ?	(a) Arya samaj	(b) Brahmo samaj	(c) Ancient samaj	(d) Education	A
3	Who founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1815 and the Brahmo Samaj on 20th August 1828?	(a) Vivekanand	(b) Raja RamMohan Roy	(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati	(d) Bhimsen	B
4	Which is <u>not</u> the scheme & programme for women empowerment?	(a) SSA	(b) Ladli	(c) NCR	(d) Kasturba Gandhi educational	C
5	Who worked very hard for years to stop the practice of 'Sati'.	(a) Vivekanand	(b) Raja RamMohan Roy	(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati	(d) Bhimsen	B
6	Who advocated the abolition of polygamy (a practice of a man having more than one wife) and child marriage?	(a) Vivekanand	(b) Raja RamMohan Roy	(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati	(d) Bhimsen	B
7	Which commission constituted the National Commission for Women as a statutory body. The first commission of this was constituted on 31st January 1992 with Mrs. Jayanti	(a) The National Commission for Women Act, 1990	(b) The National Commission for Women Act, 1991(Act No. 20 of	(c) The National Commission for Women Act, 1992 (Act	(d) The National Commission	A
8	Dowry Prohibition Act came in which year?	(a) 1961	(b) 1963	(c) 1965	(d) 1968	A
9	It was a period of feminist activity and thought that occurred during the 19th and early 20th century throughout the Western world. It focused on legal issues, primarily on gaining the right to vote.	(a) First-wave feminism	(b) Second-wave feminism	(c) Third-wave feminism	(d) Fourth-wave feminism	A
10	Which feminism is a perspective within feminism that calls for a radical reordering of society in which male supremacy is eliminated in all social and economic contexts?	(a) Radical	(b) Postmodernists	(c) Black	(d) White	A
11	The movement of which feminism is said to have arisen out of the realization that women are of many colors, ethnicities, nationalities, religions and cultural backgrounds.	(a) First-wave feminism	(b) Second-wave feminism	(c) Third-wave feminism	(d) Fourth-wave feminism	C

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12	Which of the following is <u>not</u> a four feminist approaches to educational intervention?	(a) Ancient theory	(b) Gender difference	(c) Structural theory	(d) Deconstructive theory	A
13	It is one's sense of one's own gender. It is the result of socialization, but it also has a biological basis.	(a) Gender identity	(b) Sex	(c) Sexuality	(d) Transgender	A
14	Which theory of feminism argue that girls can meet the same academic standards as boys, provided they face no negative intervention from different socializing agents.	(a) Socialisation theory	(b) Gender difference	(c) Structural theory	(d) Deconstructive theory	A
15	Which feminist philosophy is a version of feminism whose primary focus concerns, at least to some degree, Black women from within African contexts.	(a) Radical	(b) Postmodern	(c) Black	(d) White	C
16	It is the personal sense of one's own gender.	Gender Role	Sex	Gender stereotype	Gender identity	D
17	It is the process through which children learn about social expectations, attitudes, and behaviours typically associated with boys and girls.	Gender socialisation	Gender Role	Gender identity	Gender stereoty	A
18	Which one is the formal agency of socialization?	Family	School	Peer	Neighbourhood	B
19	Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 states which law?	laws related to dowry	laws related to divorce	laws related to rape	laws related to	C
20	It is manifested within society by observable factors such as behaviour and appearance.	Gender socialisation	Gender Role	Gender identity	Gender stereoty	B
21	It is a social process in which both individual and other social processes are intrinsically related.	Social construction	Society	Relationship	Community	A
22	Culturally Responsive Classroom Management approach can be used for:	Gender Stereotypes	Overcoming Gender Stere	Gender roles	Overcoming ge	B
23	"In my textbooks, I learned that only men are doctors." it is an example of:	Gender equality	Gender inequality	Reproducing Gender in S	Gender disparit	C

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24	It refers to the biological characteristics or natural biological differences between men and women, for example, the differences in the organs related to reproduction.	sex	gender	sexuality	identity	A
25	An umbrella term for people whose gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned at birth.	cisgender	transgender	hetrossexual	sex	B
26	It is the rule of the father over all women in the family and also over younger socially and economically subordinate males.	patriarchy	matriarchy	polygamy	matrilineal	A
27	In the Hindu epic Mahabharata, in which Draupadi, daughter of the king of Panchala, is married to five brothers. It is an example of:	Polygamy	Polineal	Polyandry	Patriarchy	C
28	It refers to policies and measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination in the lives of people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting (again) on their own authority.	Discrimination	Equality	Equity	Empowerment	D
29	The movie 'KI KA' is an example of:	Gender Stereotypes	Overcoming Gender Stere	Gender roles	Overcoming gender roles	B
30	For working towards gender equality in the classroom which strategy is correct?	inclusive language	exclusive practices	unequal tasks	away from fam	A

S.No.	Descriptive Questions
1	Write the difference between Gender, Sex and Sexuality?
2	Write a note on Paradigm Shift from women studies to gender studies.
3	How patriarchal society affects the education system for boys and girls?
4	Discuss Right to Inheritance?

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S.No.	Ques	A	B	C	D	ANS
5	What are the needs and strategies for gender equality in classrooms?					

