

**MA HISTORY – II SEMESTER****HY010204- REFLECTION'S OF WOMEN'S HISTORY AND GENDER  
IN MODERN INDIA****MCQ**

- 1. The first women's Studies program was initiated in the year**  
a. 1970 b. 1977 c. 1980
- 2. National Women's Studies Association was formed in**  
a. 1967 b. 1977 c.1987
- 3. International Women's Year**  
a. 1972 b. 1975 c. 1980
- 4. United Nations commitment to the advancement of Women began with the signing of UN Charter in**  
a. UK b. San Francisco c. Australia
- 5. Commission focuses on Women's Rights**  
a. CSW b. ECOSOC c. CEDAW
- 6. The Feminism of 1960's and 1970's was the beginning of**  
a. First Wave b. Second Wave c. Third Wave
- 7. What was the goal of Liberal Feminism?**  
a. Economic Security b. Equal Rights c. Political Freedom
- 8. The first wave of Feminism stood mainly for**  
a. Right to vote b. right to education c. right to equality
- 9. United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women's Forum held in 1995 at**  
a. Beijing b. San Francisco c. Geneva
- 10. "As a woman, I have no country. As a woman, I want no country. As a woman, my country is my world" words of**  
a. Mary Wollstonecraft b. Virginia Woolf c. Emma Goldman
- 11. Which among the following is a socially constructed Phenomena that shifts and changes over time?**  
a. Gender, b. Feminine- Masculinity c. All the above
- 12. Defining Gender roles "One is not born a man, but becomes one...One is not born a woman but becomes one" is the words of**  
a. Simon de Beauvoir b. Rosa Luxemburg c. Judith Butler
- 13. According to Gender Historians, gender as a phenomenon cannot be conceptualized as**  
a. Historical b. Social c. Natural

14. Having the same number of men and women at all levels within the organization to ensure equal representation and participation in all areas is
- Empowerment
  - Gender Equity
  - Gender balance
15. Sex is basically referring to
- Psychological
  - biological
  - Sociological
16. *The Feminine Mystique* is the work of
- Betty Friedan,
  - Judith Butler
  - Emmi Koyama
17. *A Vindication of the Right of Women* was written in the wake of
- French Revolution
  - American Revolution
  - Russian Revolution
18. Shula Smith Firestone *The Dialectics of Sex* suggests that patriarchy exploits women's
- physical Capacity
  - biological capacity
  - spirituality
19. Patriarchy reflected in women's life is referred in the ancient literature of
- Dharmasastras
  - Manusmriti
  - Akhyanas
20. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization* is written by
- Uma Chakravathy,
  - Kumkum Roy,
  - A.S. Altekar
21. Women were given complete freedom in family matters and were treated as
- Kulastree,
  - Ardhanginis,
  - Pativratha
22. Women studied the Vedic literature
- Lopamudra,
  - Pravabati,
  - Nayanika
23. The ritual of dying at the funeral pyre of the husband is known as "Sati". Its other name is
- Sahagaman,
  - Jauhar
  - Agnidahan
24. The name frequently found in ancient texts in association with Ganika
- Pativrita
  - Ganika
  - Sabahata
25. Which text in Rig Veda mentioned twenty-seven women seers?
- Veda Samhita
  - Brihatdevatha
  - Purushasuktas
26. In Upanishads the brightest example of women saint and philosopher
- Maitreyi,
  - Katyayani
  - Gargi
27. In great epics Ramayana, the highest manifestation of domestic perfection and ideal of Indian Womanhood is
- Anasuya
  - Sita
  - Sabari
28. Women and Sudras were given equal status in
- Bhagavat Gita
  - Puranas
  - Upanishads
29. An example for approved form of marriage
- Arsa,
  - Asura.
  - Gandharva
30. Approved forms of marriages is strictly followed by

- a. Brahmin, b. Kshatriya, c. Vaishya
31. Niyoga or levirate is mostly permissible for which varnas  
a. Kshatriya, b. Vaishyas, c. Sudras
32. Anuloma marriage defines as  
a. Higher caste man married low caste women, b. Lower caste man marrying High caste women, c. Both sexes bounded within the same caste
33. Pratiloma marriage defines as  
a. Higher caste man married low caste women, b. Lower caste man marrying High caste women, c. Both sexes bounded within the same caste
34. One of the most celebrated Women of Puranas is  
a. Madalasa, b. Devahuti, c. Kardama
35. In which temple dancing girls or Devadasis were attached to great temple  
a. Tanjore, b. Kanchipuram, c. Khajuraho
36. Which among the following is a journal based on women and society?  
a. Manushi, b. Kalhan, c. Navtika
37. Which of the following city had brothel-based sex industry?  
a. Delhi, b. Chennai c. Mumbai
38. First HIV/ AIDS organization founded by homo-sexuals living with HIV/AIDS  
a. Udaan Trust, b. Preerana c. Mitra
39. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (SITA) was passed in  
a. 1937, b. 1947, c. 1950
40. "Women have a History; Women are in History" who quotes?  
a. Mary Dayl, b. Gerda Learner, c. Gayathri Spivak
41. Who is the author of *Amar Jihan*  
a. Rasundara Devi b. Tarani Devi c. Swarnakumari Devi
42. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed in  
a. 1849, b. 1856, c. 1881
43. Age of Consent Act was formed in  
a. 1887 b. 1891 c. 1954
44. The age of consent was to raise  
a. from eight to ten, b. from ten to twelve, c. from twelve to fourteen
45. The orthodox Hindus considered the Age of Consent as  
a. degenerated into a battle for control of Indian woman's sexuality  
b. curtailed individual freedom

**c. governments intrusion into India's religious and social Culture**

**46. Founder of Sarada Sadan in Bombay**

**a. Pandita Ramabhai, b. Saraladevi Chaudhariani, c. Tarabhai Shinde**

**47. 'New Women Concept' is a part of**

**a. Educational upliftment, b. Empowerment, c. Modify gender relations**

**48. Bankim Chandra's emotional hymn Bandemathram is a concept**

**a. to call to women to join the political movement b. representing Indian Motherhood, c. linking of idealized womanhood with nationalism**

**49. Who is the founder of Arya Mahila Samaj**

**a. Pandita Ramabai, b. Mataji Tapaswani, c. D.K.Karve**

**50. The aim of Arya Mahila Samaj**

**a. Educational Upliftment, b. Charitable work, c. Efficiency in domestic and public sphere.**

**51. Who is the founder of Bharat Mahila Samaj**

**a. Swarnakumari Devi, b. Saraladevi Chaudhurani, c. Pandita Ramabai**

**52. What is the political agenda for Women India Association (WIA) in 1917**

**a. Women's participation in Public Sphere, b. Franchise for Women, c. Women constituencies**

**53. The other name of Sarada Act**

**a. Child Marriage Restraint Act, b. Age of Consent Act, c. Widow Remarriage Act**

**54. The minimum age of marriage was fixed in**

**a. Eight to ten for girls, b. ten to fourteen for girls, c. females for fourteen and males for eighteen**

**55. The social reformer who took initiative for the propagation of Widow Remarriage**

**a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, b. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, c. Swamy Dayanda Swaraswati.**

**56. SNDT University in Maharashtra was established by**

**a. Maharshi Karve, b. M.G.Ranade, c. Gokale**

**57. Calcutta Women formed which association**

**a. Nari Satyagraha Samati, b. Mahila Samajam c. Mahila Yojana**

**58. Mahila Rashtriya Sangha began in**

**a. 1925, b. 1928, c. 1918.**

- 59. First Medical College for Women in India**  
a. Calactta Medical College, b. Lady Hardings Medical College, c. Bombay Medical College
- 60. The first Medical College for Women opened in Delhi in**  
a. 1913, b. 1915, c. 1917
- 61. Who was the first Indian Women appointed to Women's Medical Service**  
a. Anandabai Joshi, b. Hilda Lazrus, c. Hemavati Sen
- 62. The Royal Commission of Labor known as**  
a. Whitely Commission, b. Fraiser Commission c. Mudiman Commission
- 63. The Whitely Committee asked women organizations to prepare memorandum describing their activities among**  
a. Philanthropist, b. social workers, c. workers
- 64. The Whitely Committee formed in**  
a. 1919, b. 1929, c. 1939
- 65. Arya Mahila Samaj formed for the**  
a. Upliftment of women, b. upliftment of women's education, c. social reform
- 66. Mahakali Pataskala was affiliated to which university**  
a. Madras University, b. Calcutta University c. Bombay University
- 67. First College for Women in Madras**  
a. Queen Mary's Colleges in Madras, b. Women's Christian College, c. Loyola College
- 68. Bharat Stree Mahamandal opened for the**  
a. To promote female education, b. Upliftment of Widows, c. Women Empowerment
- 69. The first president of Women India Association?**  
a. Annie Beasant, b. Margaret Cousins, c. Dorothy Jinadasa
- 70. Who introduced the Hindu Child Marriage Bill**  
a. Sabib Haribilas Sarada, b. Muthu Lakshmi, c. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
- 71. In which Journal Gandhi urged women to follow the best example of Bengali Women**  
a. Indian Opinion, b. Young India, c. Navajivan
- 72. Mahila Rashtriya Samgha (MRS) begun in**  
a. 1928, b. 1938, c. 1948
- 73. Mahila Rashtriya Samgha was the first formal organization**  
a. to mobilize women for political work  
b. to develop women's organization connected with Congress

- c. to create women's demonstration movements
- 74. Calcutta Women formed a Samathi in 1929**
  - a. NSS, b. MRS, c. MRS
- 75. The full form of NSS, in response of Congress call for Women?**
  - a. National Service Scheme, b. Nari Satyagraha Samati, c. Nair Service Society.
- 76. Women Organizations developed their interests in**
  - a. Women Factory Workers, b. Labor Organizations. c. Professional Organizations
- 77. The Bombay Provincial Women's Council had been interested in the**
  - a. Welfare of Women workers, b. Welfare of female activists, c. welfare women journalists.
- 78. All India Women's Council (AIWC) broaden their arena to**
  - a. Economic issues, b. Political issues, c. Social issues
- 79. Royal Commission, Bombay Council and AIWC arranged a Conference on**
  - a. Health Care and Education, b. Empowerment, c. Political issues
- 80. Open Door International aimed at**
  - a. Improved Work condition, b. Gender Equality among workers, c. Union activities among workers
- 81. OPI was initiated by**
  - a. Mrs Winifred Le Sveur, b. Miss Bhalero, c. Miss Iris Wingate.
- 82. Reform legislation affecting the prostitutes was in**
  - a. 1921, b. 1925, c. 1930
- 83. Devadasi System was abolished in the Act of**
  - a. 1937, b. 1947, c. 1957
- 84. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act was Passed in**
  - a. 1937, b. 1947, c. 1956
- 85. The first name for Immoral Traffic Prevention Act**
  - a. SITA, b. ITPA, c. HTPA
- 86. Women organization became more involved in the abolition of which system.**
  - a. Prostitution, b. Devadasi, c. Concubinage
- 87. Which among the following is a journal based on Women and Society?**
  - a. Manushi, b. Kaithan, c. Navatika
- 88. The program Mahila Samrdhi Yojana was launched for**
  - a. Old Age Women, b. Housing Scheme to poor, c. Women Empowerment
- 89. Who among the following is responsible for ensuring equal opportunity rights for Syrian Christian Women**

- a. Anna Chandy, b. Mary Roy, c. Arundhati Roy
- 90. First University Centre for Women's Studies in India**  
a. SNDT, b. CWDS, c. DAWN,
- 91. National Council of Women's Education was set up in**  
a. Deshmukh Committee, b. Kothari Committee, c. Gadgil Report
- 92. In which constitutional amendment made free and compulsory education for all children**  
a. 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of Constitution, b. 95<sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution, c. 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution
- 93. In which programme of the Government of India, provides quality education of children**  
a. SSA Programme, b. DPEP, c. NLM
- 94. What is the full form of CEDAW?**  
a. Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women  
b. Conviction on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women  
c. Conclusion on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- 95. The Indian Constitution guarantees to all women to**  
a. Fundamental Rights to Equality  
b. Educational Rights  
c. Inheritance Rights to property
- 96. UNESCO development work promote women participation in which year**  
a. 1960-1970, b. 1963- 1975, c. 1975-1985
- 97. In which year the commission turned its attention in the issue of discrimination of marriage**  
a. 1930's  
b. 1950's  
c. 1960's
- 98. What is the full form EFA**  
a. Equality for all, b. Education for all, c. Earnings for all
- 99. Homicide for Dowry Death mentioned in which Article of the Constitution**  
a. Sec.302/304-B IPC, b. Sec.363-373, c. Sec. 376 IPC
- 100. In which Constitutional Amendment Act the reservation of Women in Local Self Government**  
a. 65<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1990  
b. 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1991

**c. 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992****REFLECTION OF WOMEN'S HISTORY AND GENDER IN INDIA****Answers MCQ 2022**

1. a. (1970)
2. b. (1977)
3. b. (1975)
4. b. (San Francisco)
5. a. (CSW)
6. b. (Second Wave)
7. b. (Equal Rights)
8. a. (Right to vote)
9. a. (Beijing)
10. b. (Virginia Woolf)
11. c. (All the above)
- 12.a. (Simon de Beauvoir)
13. c. (Natural)
14. c. (Gender balance)
15. b. (biological)
16. a. (Betty Friedan)
17. a. (French Revolution)
18. b. (biological capacity)
19. b. (Manusmrithi)
20. c. (A.S.Altekar)
21. b. (Ardhanginis)
22. a. (Lopamudra)
- 23.a. (Sahagaman)
24. b. (Ganika)
25. b. Brihatdevatha
26. c. (Gargi)
27. b. (Sita)
- 28.a. (Bhagavat Gita)
29. a. (Arsa)
30. a. (Brahmin)



31. c. (Sudras)
- 32.a. (Higher caste man married low caste women)
33. b. (Lower caste man marrying High caste women)
- 34.a. (Madalasa)
- 35.a. (Tanjore)
- 36.a. (Manushi)
- 37.c. (Mumbai)
- 38.a. (Udaan Trust)
39. c. (1956)
40. b. (Gerda Learner)
- 41.a. (Rasundara Devi)
42. b. (1856)
43. b. (1891)
44. b. (from ten to twelve)
- 45.a (degenerated into a battle for control of Indian woman's sexuality)
- 46.a. (Pandita Ramabhai)
47. c. (Modify gender relations)
48. c. (Linking of idealized womanhood with nationalism)
- 49.a (Pandita Ramabai)
50. c. (Efficiency in domestic and public sphere)
- 51.b. (Saraladevi Chaudhurani)
52. b. (Franchise for Women)
- 53.a. (Child Marriage Restraint Act)
- 54.c. (females for fourteen and males for eighteen)
55. b. (Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar)
- 56.a (Maharshi Karve)
57. a. (Nari Satyagraha Samati)
- 58.b. (1928)
59. b. (Lady Hardings Medical College)
60. a. (1913)
- 61.b. (Hilda Lazrus)
- 62.a. (Whitely Commission)
63. c. (workers)
64. b. (1929)
65. a (Upliftment of women)
- 66.a. (Madras University)
- 67.a. (Queen Mary's Colleges in Madras)
68. a. (To promote female education)
- 69.a. (Annie Beasant)
- 70.a. (Sabib Haribilas Sarada)

- 71.b. (Young India)**
- 72.a. (1928)**
- 73.a. (to mobilize women for political work)**
- 74.a.(NSS)**
- 75. b. (Nari Satyagraha Samati)**
- 76. a. (Women Factory Workers)**
- 77.a. (Welfare of Women workers)**
- 78. c. (Social issues)**
- 79.a. (Health Care and Education)**
- 80. b. (Gender Equality among workers)**
- 81. a. (Mrs Winifred Le Sueur)**
- 82. b. (1925)**
- 83. b. (1947)**
- 84. c. (1956)**
- 85.a. (SITA)**
- 86. b. (Devadasi)**
- 87.a. (Manushi)**
- 88. c. (Women Empowerment)**
- 89. b. (Mary Roy)**
- 90.a. (SNDT)**
- 91.b. (Kothari Committee)**
- 92.a. (93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of Constitution)**
- 93. a. (SSA Programme)**
- 94.a. (Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)**
- 95.a. (Fundamental Rights to Equality)**
- 96. b. (1963- 1975)**
- 97.a. (1950's)**
- 98.b. (Education for all)**
- 99.a. (Sec.302/304-B IPC)**
- 100. a. (65th Constitutional Amendment Act 1990)**

