

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOURTH SEMESTER
EQUITY & GENDER ISSUES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MRD-403 A**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[PART-A : Objective]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna was held in the year-
 - a. 1993
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1999
 - d. 2000
2. The third five year plan recognises the greater importance of _____ for women which have been a major welfare strategy for women.
 - a. Health
 - b. Education
 - c. Sanitation
 - d. None of these
3. Need for training women in respect of income generating activities and their protection was stretched in-
 - a. Fifth Five year plan
 - b. First Five year plan
 - c. Tenth Five year plan
 - d. All of these
4. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year-
 - a. 1984
 - b. 1986
 - c. 1988
 - d. 1998
5. The Government of India has declared _____ as Women Empowerment year.
 - a. 1987
 - b. 1968
 - c. 2001
 - d. None of these
6. In Saudi Arabia Women are not allowed to-
 - a. Drink
 - b. Travel
 - c. Drive
 - d. None of these
7. Women in Development (WID) approach that emerged in the year-
 - a. 1950s
 - b. 1960s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 1970s
8. Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year-
 - a. 1955
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1977
 - d. None of these
9. According to 2011 census, child sex ratio was-
 - a. 914 /1000 males
 - b. 951/1000 males
 - c. 976/ 1000 males
 - d. All of these
10. STEP was launched in-
 - a. 1987-88
 - b. 1986-87
 - c. 1999-2000
 - d. None of these

11. National commission for women is a-
- a. Statutory Body
b. Government organization
c. Autonomous Body
d. None of these
12. Minister of HRD-
- a. Amit Shah
b. Prakash Javadekar
c. Smiriti Irani
d. None of them
13. Department of Women and Child Development was set up in-
- a. 1970
b. 1968
c. 1985
d. None of these
14. Department of Women and Child Development has been upgraded to a ministry in:
- a. 1999
b. 2006
c. 2012
d. None of these
15. NCPCR stands for-
- a. National Cooperative for protection of Child Rights.
b. National Committee for protection of Child Rights.
c. National Commission for protection of Child Rights.
d. None of these.
16. Domestic violence may be manifested-
- a. Verbally
b. Physically
c. Psychologically
d. In all the above manners
17. Who of the following advocated the idea of widow's remarriage?
- a. Raja Rammohan Roy
b. Motilal Nehru
c. R N Tagore
d. None of them
18. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year-
- a. 1985
b. 1986
c. 1987
d. 1988
19. Which of the following is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men?
- a. Gender Registering
b. Gender Education
c. Gender Budgeting
d. Gender Mainstreaming
20. Female Feticide means Kill the girl child-
- a. Before birth
b. After birth
c. Within one year of birth
d. All the above

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Give the concept of Gender. Critically explain the dominant gender paradigms in India. 10
2. Explain why women empowerment is important? Discuss the concept of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK). 5+5=10
3. What is Women Empowerment? Explain about the department of women and child welfare and how it is related with the empowerment of women? 4+6=10
4. Define Violence against women. Enumerate the constitutional safeguards for the protection of women. 6+4=10
5. What is Female Foeticide? Discuss the factors affecting female foeticide and infanticide. 5+5=10
6. Write the concept of child rearing practices in India. Discuss the cognitive theory given by Piaget. 6+4=10
7. What is Child Labour? Discuss the main provisions of the child labour (prohibition and regulation) Act, 1986. 2+8=10
8. Define Dowry. What are the penalties for giving or taking and demanding dowry? 3+7=10

= = *** = =