

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2020

M.A (Gender Studies)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. WRITE YOUR HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET GIVEN TO YOU. ALSO WRITE THE HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ABOVE.
2. THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS, OUT OF WHICH ONE IS A COMPREHENSION. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
3. THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING..
4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON.
5. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
6. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS TWENTY FIVE (25) PAGES INCLUDING
THIS FRONT PAGE

1. Women's Studies is considered as the academic arm of _____ Movement.
 - A) Independence
 - B) Anti-arrack
 - C) Chipko
 - D) Feminist

2. A view of the world from the male perspective is referred as:
 - A) Gynocentricity
 - B) Androcentricity
 - C) Sexism
 - D) Androgyny

3. The founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha is:
 - A) Durgabai Deshmukh
 - B) Vandana Shiva
 - C) Medha Patkar
 - D) Ela Bhatt

4. In Women's Studies, women are considered as:
 - A) Objects
 - B) Subjects
 - C) Feminist
 - D) Masculine

5. The author of the book 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women' is:
 - A) Mary Wollstonecraft
 - B) Simone de Beauvoir
 - C) Betty Friedan
 - D) Mary Dally

6. The term 'Gender' is a:
 - A) Biological category
 - B) Social and cultural construct
 - C) Determined by chromosomes
 - D) A set of capabilities

7. The term 'private sphere' in Women's Studies refers to:
 - A) Work related to Government
 - B) Work related to private firms
 - C) Work related to domestic activities
 - D) Work related to NGOs

8. Incorporating Gender in development planning and process is known as:
 - A) Gender segregation
 - B) Gender identity
 - C) Gender analysis
 - D) Gender mainstreaming

9. Which of the following binary term is wrongly matched?
 - A) Nature – Culture
 - B) Private - Public
 - C) Aggressive – Assertive
 - D) Domination – Submission

10. Who coined the slogan 'The personal is political' that became synonymous with the Second Wave feminism?
 which became synonymous with the Second Wave feminism?
 - A) Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - B) Virginia Woolf
 - C) Carol Hanisch
 - D) Susan B. Anthony

11. Which of the following statement is not a characteristics of patriarchal society?
 - A) Male domination
 - B) Female autonomy
 - C) Masculine control over female sexuality
 - D) Female oppression

12. "We women will discover what we need for ourselves and get it for ourselves". Which of the following approaches is meant by the above:
 - A) Welfare
 - B) Equity
 - C) Efficiency
 - D) Empowerment

13. 'Bharat Stree Mahamandal', the first women's organization in India, was formed by:
 - A) Sarojini Naidu
 - B) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani
 - C) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein
 - D) Dr. Sucheta Kripalani

14. Margaret Sanger is best known for:
 - A) Suffrage Movement
 - B) Endorsement of co-education
 - C) Advocacy of birth control
 - D) Organization of the Women's Trade Union League

15. Which is the correct pronoun for intersex persons?
 - A) He
 - B) She
 - C) It
 - D) As per the individual's choice of gender.

16. The 'motherhood mandate' refers to the notion that:
- A) Mothers are mandated to spend all their time taking care of their children.
 - B) Mothers are mandated to protect their husbands from the day-to-day hassles of childcare.
 - C) All women need to be mothers.
 - D) Mothers instinctively know how to care for their children.
17. Who was the President of All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927?
- A) Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur
 - B) Maharani Chimanbai Gaekwad of Baroda
 - C) Rani Jhansi
 - D) Rani Saheb of Mandi
18. In which year is the Women's India Association (WIA) established?
- A) 1917
 - B) 1920
 - C) 1935
 - D) 1939
19. The sex of male child is determined by:
- A) X chromosome from the father
 - B) Y chromosome from the father
 - C) X chromosome from mother
 - D) Y chromosome from mother
20. The concept 'personal is political' in Women's Studies explains the family structure as:
- A) Family is a merely a social and cultural institution
 - B) Family relation is based on emotion and co-operation
 - C) Family is an egalitarian institution
 - D) Family relationship is hierarchic and power-based

21. One of the major writers who theorized multiple masculinities is:
- A) R. W. Connell
 - B) William Shakespeare
 - C) Michel Foucault
 - D) Jacques Lacan
22. The phrase 'male gaze' was coined by:
- A) Shobha De
 - B) Laura Mulvey
 - C) Emily Dickinson
 - D) Charlotte Perkins Gilman
23. Gender Queer is a:
- A) binary spectrum of gender identities.
 - B) non-binary spectrum of gender identities.
 - C) binary of queer identities.
 - D) cluster of similar identities.
24. The concept of cyborg, defined as hybrid of machine and organism, is associated with:
- A) Sandra Harding
 - B) Nancy Hartsock
 - C) Donna Haraway
 - D) Kamala Ganesh
25. The identity politics strongly believes that women do not need to eradicate _____ to feel solidarity.
- A) Difference
 - B) Poverty
 - C) Social evils
 - D) Illiteracy

26. The feminist standpoint theorists start with the understanding that; the gender inequalities is related to:

- A) gendered social position
- B) gender neutral position
- C) gendered cultural constructs
- D) gender politics

27. Who stated that endogamy is the only characteristic that is peculiar to caste in India?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Periyar Ramasamy
- D) Narayan Guru

28. Who is the author of *Sakuntala: Texts, Readings, Histories*?

- A) Romila Thapar
- B) Ramachandra Guha
- C) Tanika Sarkar
- D) Partha Chatterjee

29. LGBTQIA means;

- A) Lesbian, Gender, Bisexual Transnational, Queer, Individual, Asexual.
- B) Lesbian, Gay, Biphobia, Transition, Queer, Intersex, Asexual.
- C) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual.
- D) Lesbian, Gender Neutral, Bisexual, Transformed, Queer, Intersex, Asexual.

30. The National Commission for Women (NCW) of India is a/an:

- A) Statutory body
- B) Informal organisation
- C) Wing of the ruling party
- D) Activist group

31. India ranked ____ in the World Economic Global Gender Gap Index 2020.

- A) 112
- B) 20
- C) 500
- D) 1000

32. Who is the author of *Stri Purush Tulana*?

- A) Cornelia Sorabjee
- B) Tarabai Shinde
- C) Sarojini Naidu
- D) Virginia Woolf

33. Patriarchy is a system where:

- A) Men hold power and women are largely excluded.
- B) Both men and women hold power equally.
- C) Power is not vested in any gender.
- D) Women hold power and men are largely excluded.

34. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill was passed in:

- A) 1977
- B) 2010
- C) 2019
- D) 2003

35. The first woman teacher in India who worked for the education and liberation of women and marginalized people is:

- A) Savitribai Phule
- B) Kamala Nehru
- C) Amrita Pritam
- D) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

36. Who said that "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman"?
- A) Helen Cixous
 - B) Simone de Beauvoir
 - C) Juliet Mitchell
 - D) Luce Irigaray
37. The Womanist scholar who held that womanist is to feminist as purple is to lavender is:
- A) Alice Walker
 - B) Bell Hooks
 - C) Audre Lorde
 - D) Buchi Emecheta
38. '*Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*', was written by:
- A) Shulamith Firestone
 - B) Sigmund Freud
 - C) Anne Fausto-Sterling
 - D) Gayatri Chakravarti Spivak
39. The Criminal Law (Amendment Act) (Nirbhaya Act) was passed in:
- A) 1989
 - B) 2013
 - C) 2020
 - D) 1998
40. What is the full form of Workplace Harassment Act 2013?
- A) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.
 - B) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Endurance) Act.
 - C) Sexual Harassment of Women (Prevention, Tolerance and Redressal) Act
 - D) Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

41. The practice of triple talaq was declared unconstitutional in:
A) 2019
B) 1918
C) 1960
D) 1806

42. SlutWalk, a transnational movement that started in 2011 was against;
A) Legalisation of sexwork
B) Blaming and shaming of women
C) Female foeticide
D) Same sex marriages

43. The Equal Remuneration Act 1978 stipulates:
A) Equal remuneration for all men.
B) Equal remuneration for men and children.
C) Equal remuneration for men and women.
D) Equal remuneration for all members of a family.

44. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was passed in
A) 1913
B) 1986
C) 2016
D) 1951

45. #MeToo is a movement against;
A) Sexual harassment or assault on women.
B) Dress code for women.
C) Restrictions on women in hostels of Delhi.
D) Domestic violence.

46. Who is the author of *The Truth About Me: A Hijra Life Story*?
- A) V. Geetha
 - B) A. Revathi
 - C) Living Smile Vidya
 - D) Mahaswetha Devi
47. Who among the following is an Indian disability and gender rights activist who has been appointed to the UN Women Executive Director's advisory group?
- A) Nidhi Goyal
 - B) Vandana Shiva
 - C) Virali Modi
 - D) Arundhati Roy
48. Nalini Jameela is the author of:
- A) My Story
 - B) The Autobiography of a Sex Worker
 - C) A Life Less Ordinary
 - D) The Weave of My Life
49. One of the major objections raised against the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2019 is on the;
- A) Identity registration requirement.
 - B) prohibition of discrimination in employment opportunities.
 - C) right to rent or buy property.
 - D) right to self-perceived identity.
50. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in:
- A) 2005
 - B) 1999
 - C) 2018
 - D) 1984

Comprehension

On the basis of carefully reading the Comprehension Passage below, answer questions 51 to 60.

I have often wondered why the farthest-out position always feels so right to me; why extremes, although difficult and sometimes painful to maintain, are always more comfortable than one plan running straight down a line in the unruffled middle.

What I really understand is a particular kind of determination. It is stubborn, it is painful, it is infuriating, but it often works.

My mother was a very powerful woman. This was so in a time when that word-combination of woman and powerful was almost unexpressible in the white American common tongue, except or unless it was accompanied by some aberrant explaining adjective like blind, or hunchback, or crazy, or Black. Therefore when I was growing up, powerful woman equalled something else quite different from ordinary woman, from simply 'woman'. It certainly did not, on the other hand, equal "man." What then? What was the third designation?

Source: Audre Lorde. (1982) *'Zami : A New Spelling Of My Name'* New York: Crossing Press.

51. What does the author find more comfortable

- A) Extremes
- B) Dangers
- C) Controls
- D) Surveillance

52. What is her determination like?

- A) Sweet
- B) Nostalgic
- C) Stubborn
- D) Passive

53. The author thinks that her mother was

- A) Very powerful
- B) Apathetic
- C) Uninterested
- D) Ideal

54. Does the author think that powerful and women was a word-combination of woman that was expressible at a time in White American tongue?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Not clear
- D) Confusing

55. Why is the author referring to her mother when she is referring to her aspirations?

- A) To trace women's histories
- B) To condemn her mother
- C) To distance herself from her mother
- D) To glorify her mother

56. What does "simply 'woman'" mean in this excerpt?

- A) Essentialised identity of the mainstream woman.
- B) Not allowed to have any other identity except that of a woman.
- C) Normalised woman's identity.
- D) All of the above.

57. What does the author mean when she says 'the white American common tongue'?

- A) English language
- B) American English
- C) Notions of gender in American society
- D) Common people in America

58. In the excerpt, what do the 'adjectives' speak about women's identity in American society?

- A) 'Woman' cannot be powerful.
- B) Some identities are aberrations..
- C) Powerful women are aberrations.
- D) All of the above.

59. Why is the author's growing up phase significant in the excerpt?

- A) Gender socialization
- B) Language learning
- C) No aspirations in life
- D) Ordinary womanhood

60. What is the tone of the excerpt?

- A) Assertive
- B) Apologetic
- C) Nostalgic
- D) Introspective

61. Who among the following is a transgender activist?

- A) Soni Sori
- B) Grace Banu
- C) Bama
- D) Urmila Pawar

62. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- I. Fire—The first Bollywood mainstream film to portray same-sex relationship.
- II. Thappad—A film that deals with domestic violence.
- III. Pink—A film that deals with consent.
- IV. Chhapak—A film based on the story of an acid attack survivor.
- V. Queen—A film that celebrates marriage.

- A) II, III, IV
- B) I, II, III, V
- C) I, II, III, IV
- D) I, III, IV, V

63. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. The Hindu Code Bill placed daughters on par with sons where property inheritance is concerned
- II. The Hindu Code Bill placed the Hindu community above all minorities
- III. The Hindu Code Bill was introduced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- IV. The Hindu Code Bill was introduced by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- V. The Hindu Code Bill was welcomed by the conservatives in the parliament.

- A) II, V
- B) II, III
- C) I, IV
- D) III, V

64. Which of the following describes glass ceiling?

- A) The problems of women in informal sector.
- B) The invisibility of domestic work.
- C) The problems faced by middle class women in the workplace.
- D) An invisible barrier to advancement in professional careers, especially affecting women and other marginalized sections.

65. Which is the first Women's University in India?

- A) Mother Teresa Women's University
- B) Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) University
- C) Savitri Bai Phule University
- D) Assam Women's University

66. Who initiated the #MeToo movement in the U.S.A.?

- A) Tarana Burke
- B) Oprah Winfrey
- C) Uma Thurman
- D) Annabella Sciorra

67. Which of the following pairs of authors and books is/are correctly matched?

I. Pandita Ramabai—The High Caste Hindu woman

II. C.K. Janu—Mother Forest

III. Virginia Woolf—The God of Small Things

IV. Simone de Beauvoir—A Room of Her Own

V. Mahasweta Devi--Breast Stories

A) III, IV

B) I, II, V

C) II, III

D) I, III

68. Which of the following is not guaranteed by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:

A) If the wife is living separately, the husband cannot communicate with or disturb her in any way.

B) The court can grant the wife to have temporary custody of her children.

C) Marital rape as a punishable crime.

D) The aggrieved woman cannot be evicted from shared household.

69. Who is the first woman weight lifter of India who bagged a medal at the Olympics?

A) Karnam Malleswari

B) Mary Kom

C) Geeta Phogat

D) Meena Kumari

70. Who among the following is the co-founder of Kali for Women, India's first exclusively feminist publishing house?

A) Anita Desai

B) Arundhati Roy

C) Urvashi Butalia

D) Jhumpa Lahiri

71. The Vishaka guidelines:

- A) define what constitutes sexual harassment at workplace.
- B) safeguard the rights of women subjected to domestic violence.
- C) specify the minimum age of marriage for women.
- D) protect the rights of women in the informal sector.

72. Who among the following is known for her campaign to end skin color bias in India?

- A) Atishi Marlena
- B) Alka Lamba
- C) Nandita Das
- D) Mahua Moitra

73. Who among the following was a legendary female impersonator in Bengali folk theatre.

- A) Rituparno Ghosh
- B) Chapal Bhaduri
- C) Utpal Dutt
- D) Binodini Dasi

74. Which of the following statements by a man is/are an example of 'everyday sexism',?

- I. Hey, when are you getting married?
- II. Can you please teach me how to operate this app? I am bad at technology!
- III. I am lucky to have you as a boss, I am learning so much everyday!
- IV. I find your business ideas so cute!
- V. Be nice to your wife during lockdown; restaurants are closed!

- A) I, III
- B) II, III, IV
- C) III, V
- D) I, IV, V

75. Which of the following describes intersectionality:
- A) gives predominance to race identity over gender identity
 - B) a theoretical framework to understand how multiple socio-political identities (gender, race, class, sexuality, community, etc.) combine to determine discriminative experience.
 - C) Locates patriarchy as the major cause of women's oppression
 - D) Proposes global feminist solidarity as the solution of the problems faced by women in the third world.
76. Who wrote the essay 'About the Grief of Mahar and Mangs'?
- A) Irawati Karve
 - B) Kumud Pawde
 - C) Mukta Salve
 - D) Shantabai Kamble
77. The Chipko movement is:
- A) a pioneering ecological movement and an indigenous ecofeminist protest.
 - B) a part of the Narmada Bachao Andolan.
 - C) a part of the struggle against the establishment of bauxite mines in Niyamgiri, Odisha.
 - D) was led by prominent middle class activists from the women's movement in India.
78. Which of the following is linked to the concept of 'missing women'?
- A) The large-scale migration of women to foreign countries for professional advancement
 - B) The absence of women in high level positions in corporate organisations.
 - C) A shortfall in the number of women in a region, caused by sex-selective abortions, female infanticide and inadequate nutrition and healthcare.
 - D) The invisibility of women in the history of science.
79. The only woman to win the prestigious Fields medal in Mathematics is:
- A) Maryam Mirzakhani
 - B) Ada Lovelace
 - C) Shakuntala Devi
 - D) Rohini Godbole

80. Who was the only Muslim woman to be a part of the Constituent Assembly in undivided India

- A) Kaifi Azmi
- B) Ismat Chughtai
- C) Begum Qudsia Aizaz Rasul
- D) Aruna Asaf Ali

81. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)?

- A) Most women are unwilling to commit the long hours demanded by scientific research.
- B) STEM fields are often viewed as masculine, and teachers and parents often underestimate girls' math abilities, starting from pre-school.
- C) The contribution of women in STEM fields remains largely invisible in the history of science.
- D) Black and Dalit women are under-represented in the domains of STEM.

82. Which of the following is true with respect to the Saksham Report released by University Grants Commission in 2013;

- A) Recommends the increased securitization of University campuses.
- B) Emphasizes the acute need for CCTV cameras.
- C) Examines the safety of students (women and men) and employees from the perspective of guaranteeing their autonomy, privacy and bodily integrity.
- D) Recommends that University authorities enforce curfew hours for women's hostels.

83. Who among the following is a pioneering disability and gender rights activist in India?

- A) Samita Sen
- B) Anita Ghai
- C) Bina Agarwal
- D) Kalki Koechlin

84. Why have women's groups opposed injectable contraceptives like Net-En and Depo-Provera in India?

- A) It may have severe side effects like menstrual disorders, migraine headaches, and general weakness, among others.
- B) India is not equipped to monitor its potential health hazards over a long period
- C) Poor women who access government family planning programmes may be offered injectables without proper information or accountability.
- D) All of the above.

85. In India, women got the right to vote in

- A) 1935, at the same time as men
- B) 1930, five years before men
- C) 1947, with the coming of independence
- D) 1949, when the Constitution was adopted

86. Which wave of feminism focused more on women's suffrage movement?

- A) First wave
- B) Second wave
- C) Third wave
- D) Fourth wave

87. Which if the following pairs are correctly matched?

- I) Judith Butler-- a) Subaltern Studies
- II) Gayatri Spivak -- b) Radical Feminism
- III) Janice Raymond -- c) Post-Structuralism
- IV) Betty Friedan -- d) Liberal Feminist
- V) Vandana Shiva -- e) Ecofeminism

- A) I-a, II-b, IV-d
- B) I-a, III-c, IV-d
- C) III-c, IV-d
- D) IV-d, V-e

88. According to Census of India 2011 data, which of the following states has the highest female literacy rate in India?

- A) Goa
- B) Chandigarh
- C) Kerala
- D) Maharashtra

89. Gender Equity means:

- A) Allocation of different jobs or types of work to men and women usually by tradition and custom.
- B) a process to achieve gender equality that focuses on fairness and justice.
- C) Activities carried out by men and women in order to produce goods and services either for sale, exchange or to meet the subsistence needs.
- D) to apply an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach to all aspects of work.

90. Which of the programmes are related to maternal health care in India?

- I. Janani Sahayogi Yojana
- II. Chiranjeevi Yojana
- III. Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana
- IV. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- A) I & III
- B) I, II & III
- C) I & II
- D) IV

91. Who among the following played an important role in forming the SEWA Co-operative in Ahmedabad?

- A) Indira Jaisingh
- B) Flavia Agnes
- C) Ela Bhatt
- D) Kumkum Sangari

92. Families following a kinship system in which ancestral descent is traced through maternal lines is called:

- A) Patrilineal
- B) Matrilineal
- C) Ambilineal
- D) Bilineal

93. The system in which men move into the wife's house after marriage is called;

- A) Neolocal
- B) Patrilocal
- C) Matrilocal
- D) Bilocal

94. 'Seeing like a Feminist' is a book written by:

- A) Maitrayee Chaudhuri
- B) Nivedita Menon
- C) Kumkum Sangari
- D) Veena Mazumdar

95. Which of the following have been correctly matched:

- I.) Patriarchy--a) A person's capacity to set goals and act on them.
- II.) Transgender--b) A social system in which men hold greater power, leadership role, privilege, moral authority and access to resources and land, including in the family.
- III.) Agency – c) Refers to those who do not identify with the sex category assigned to them at birth
- IV) Homophobia--d) Negative emotions (such as, fear hatred, discomfort) towards people who are sexually attracted to members of the same sex
- V) Gender stereotype--e) Ascribing certain characteristics and roles to people based on dominant social norms of gender.

- A) I, II and IV
- B) I and II
- C) IV & V
- D) III and V

96. Why was there a high incidence of womb removal among women agricultural labourers in Beed District of Maharashtra in 2019?

- A) Women in Beed District of Maharashtra were offered monetary incentive to undergo hysterectomy.
- B) Cane-cutting contractors were unwilling to hire women who menstruate, so hysterectomies had become their forced choice.
- C) Women in Beed District believed that the surgery would relieve them from gynaecological problems.
- D) Women in Beed District were instilled with the fear of health problems to persuade them into having their uterus removed.

97. Assertion (A): The challenges of women entrepreneurs are higher than men entrepreneurs.

Reason (R): Women are restricted due to social norms and family responsibilities.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- C) (A) is correct (R) is false.
- D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).

98. Match the major schools of thought with their respective ideologies:

List – I

- A. Inclusion of domestic labour in productive labour
- B. Capitalist patriarchy
- C. Critique of man-made language
- D. Liberation from domesticity

List – II

- I. Modern Marxism
- II. Radical feminism
- III. Socialist feminism
- IV. Modern liberal feminism

- A) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- B) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- C) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- D) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-II

99. Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana was launched for:

- A) providing integrated support to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces.
- B) reducing the school dropout rates for girls.
- C) providing bank loans to woman borrowers for setting up a Greenfield enterprise.
- D) sanitation and menstrual hygiene management in schools.

100. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) provides;

- A) easy credit to small-scale business entrepreneurs.
- B) in one place a range of support services to women affected by violence.
- C) conditional cash transfers to promote institutional (supported by formal health care) deliveries among women from remote areas.
- D) a legal guarantee of a minimum of 100 days of wage employment per household every year for unskilled workers in rural areas.

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2020

School/Department/Centre : CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES, School of Social Sciences
Course/Subject : M.A. (Gender Studies)

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	D	26	A	51	A	76	C
2	B	27	B	52	C	77	A
3	A	28	A	53	A	78	C
4	B	29	C	54	B	79	A
5	A	30	A	55	A	80	C
6	B	31	A	56	D	81	A
7	C	32	B	57	C	82	C
8	D	33	A	58	D	83	B
9	C	34	C	59	A	84	D
10	C	35	A	60	A	85	A
11	B	36	B	61	B	86	A
12	D	37	A	62	C	87	D
13	B	38	C	63	C	88	C
14	C	39	B	64	D	89	B
15	D	40	A	65	B	90	C
16	A	41	A	66	A	91	C
17	B	42	B	67	B	92	B
18	A	43	C	68	C	93	C
19	B	44	B	69	A	94	B
20	D	45	A	70	C	95	C
21	A	46	B	71	A	96	B
22	B	47	A	72	C	97	D
23	B	48	B	73	B	98	B
24	C	49	A	74	D	99	B
25	A	50	A	75	B	100	C

Note/Remarks :

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