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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>458201</b>
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**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025**

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**FEMINIST THEORIES**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions  
by choosing the correct option.

1. Feminism primarily advocates for (CO1, K3)
  - (a) Supremacy of women
  - (b) Elimination of masculinity
  - (c) Equal rights for all genders
  - (d) Restriction of patriarchal systems only
  
2. Femininity in traditional societies is often associated with (CO1, K3)
  - (a) Independence and strength
  - (b) Nurturing and care
  - (c) Aggression and competitiveness
  - (d) Leadership and assertiveness

3. Cultural feminism advocates for (CO2, K1)
- (a) Recognition of feminine values
  - (b) Equality through laws
  - (c) Revolution against societal norms
  - (d) Classless society
4. Lesbian feminism primarily focuses on (CO2, K1)
- (a) Environmental protection
  - (b) Cultural identity
  - (c) Legal reforms for women
  - (d) Women's oppression based on sexual orientation
5. The first wave of feminism focused primarily on (CO3, K2)
- (a) Women's suffrage and legal rights
  - (b) Equal pay and workplace equality
  - (c) Intersectionality and gender fluidity
  - (d) Environmental justice
6. Third-wave feminism emerged in (CO3, K2)
- (a) 1960s                      (b) 1970s
  - (c) 1980s                      (d) 1990s
7. Existentialist feminism critiques women's role as "the Other" by emphasizing (CO4, K4)
- (a) Economic dependency
  - (b) Personal freedom and self-definition
  - (c) Social activism
  - (d) Psychoanalytic frameworks

8. The psychoanalytic approach critiques traditional femininity by analysing. (CO4, K4)
- (a) Psychological constructs and unconscious biases
  - (b) Economic inequality
  - (c) Biological determinism
  - (d) Political activism
9. Black feminist theory critiques traditional feminism for (CO5, K5)
- (a) Focusing only on gender
  - (b) Overemphasizing global issues
  - (c) Rejecting intersectionality
  - (d) Ignoring economic inequality
10. Intersectionality theory primarily focuses on (CO5, K5)
- (a) Economic inequality
  - (b) Environmental justice
  - (c) Biological differences between genders
  - (d) The interconnection of identities and systems of oppression

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions  
not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Discuss how feminism challenges traditional gender roles. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Compare traditional and modern interpretations of masculinity. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Explain the relationship between liberal feminism and legal reforms. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) State the relationship between patriarchy and environmental degradation as per eco-feminism. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Explain the primary objectives of the first wave of feminism. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on the second wave of feminism. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) How does the psychoanalytic approach address gender identity? Explain. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze how the existentialist approach challenges traditional gender roles. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Discuss the limitations of intersectionality theory in addressing global feminist issues. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of Black feminist theory in addressing racialized sexism. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions,  
not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Examine how the sexual division of labour contributes to gender inequality. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) How do femininity and masculinity influence gender-based stereotypes in education? Explain. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Discuss the core principles of lesbian feminism. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain how cultural feminism celebrates women's contributions to society. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Discuss the role of the National Organization for Women (NOW) in the second wave of feminism. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the challenges faced by third-wave feminism in addressing global gender issues. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Explain the contributions of Freud and Lacan to the development of psychoanalytic feminist approach. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of freedom and responsibility in existentialist feminist theory. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of intersectionality theory in addressing global feminist issues. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of Black feminist literature in advancing feminist theory and activism. (CO5, K5)
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<b>R2665</b>
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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>458202</b>
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**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025**

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**GENDER AND GOVERNANCE**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What does gender-sensitive citizenship emphasize?  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) Equal access to rights and responsibilities
  - (b) Segregation of citizenship roles
  - (c) Limited participation in politics
  - (d) Exclusive rights for women
2. What does reflection primarily involve in gender studies?  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) Immediate problem-solving
  - (b) Surface-level observations
  - (c) Critical analysis of experiences and biases
  - (d) Policy drafting

3. What is a common result of female powerlessness in communities? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Improved economic participation
  - (b) Increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse
  - (c) Higher representation in leadership roles
  - (d) Greater autonomy in decision-making
4. What is a primary existential factor that sustains power inequalities between genders? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Economic independence for women
  - (b) Access to equal healthcare
  - (c) Unequal access to resources and opportunities
  - (d) Increased participation in politics
5. What percentage of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in India? (CO3, K5)
- (a) 25%                      (b) 33%
  - (c) 50%                      (d) 75%
6. Which Indian civil service has the highest female representation? (CO3, K5)
- (a) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
  - (b) Indian Police Service (IPS)
  - (c) Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
  - (d) Indian Revenue Service (IRS)



7. Which initiative has significantly improved women's voter turnout in recent elections? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Digital voting systems
  - (b) Gender-neutral voting booths
  - (c) Voter education campaigns
  - (d) Postal ballots
8. Which barrier commonly prevents women from contesting elections? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Lack of academic qualifications
  - (b) Limited access to campaign funding
  - (c) Excessive media coverage
  - (d) High voter turnout
9. Which organization often conducts capacity-building programs for women in governance? (CO5, K5)
- (a) RBI
  - (b) NABARD
  - (c) UNICEF
  - (d) Election Commission of India
10. Which tier is not a part of the Panchayati Raj system? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Gram Panchayat
  - (b) Block Panchayat
  - (c) District Panchayat
  - (d) State Panchayat

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Identify and explain three barriers to effective governance. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) State the role of self-awareness in gender reflection practices. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Examine the role of education in overcoming female powerlessness. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate how cultural preparedness affects women's participation in decision-making processes. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Assess the reasons behind low female representation in Indian state legislatures. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the barriers faced by women in securing senior roles in government undertakings. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Analyze the difference in voting behavior between urban and rural women voters. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the challenges in implementing the Women's Reservation Bill. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Determine the role of constitutional provisions in addressing gender disparities in local governance. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the leadership effectiveness of elected women representatives in local governance. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the role of gender in shaping political participation. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of activism in promoting gender-equitable citizenship. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Evaluate the existential factors that sustain unequal power relationships between men and women. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the intersectionality of gender, class, and caste in perpetuating female powerlessness. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Evaluate gender dynamics in leadership roles in the banking and financial sectors. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of social and cultural barriers on women's participation in governance. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Explain the barriers preventing women from contesting elections at higher levels. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare the relationship between gender and political leadership effectiveness. (CO4, K4)
20. (a) Critically evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building programs at the grassroots level. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the overall contribution of constitutional provisions to gender equality in governance. (CO5, K5)
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**R2666**

**Sub. Code**

**458203**

**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025**

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**GENDERING CITIZENS' RIGHTS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions  
by choosing the correct option.

1. Who is known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) B.R. Ambedkar
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Rajendra Prasad
2. Secularism in India means  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) State religion is mandatory
  - (b) Equal respect for all religions
  - (c) State favours one religion
  - (d) Religious education in government schools

3. Under Hindu law, who can give a child in adoption? (CO2, K5)
- (a) Only the father
  - (b) Only the mother
  - (c) Either parent
  - (d) Legal guardian only
4. Which Act governs domestic violence in India? (CO2, K5)
- (a) Domestic Violence Act, 1995
  - (b) Anti-Violence Act, 2000
  - (c) Protection of Women Act, 2005
  - (d) Domestic Violence Act, 2005
5. Section 354 of the IPC pertains to (CO3, K5)
- (a) Outraging the modesty of a woman
  - (b) Dowry demand
  - (c) Domestic violence
  - (d) Theft
6. Female infanticide refers to (CO3, K2)
- (a) Aborting a female fetus
  - (b) Child marriage of a female
  - (c) Denial of education to females
  - (d) Killing of a female child after birth

7. The Maternity Benefit Act provides leave for (CO4, K2)
- (a) 8 weeks
  - (b) 12 weeks
  - (c) 26 weeks
  - (d) 36 weeks
8. The Equal Remuneration Act aims to ensure (CO4, K5)
- (a) Higher wages for women
  - (b) Equal pay for men and women
  - (c) Maternity benefits for women workers
  - (d) Work-from-home options for women
9. The primary function of State Women's Commissions is (CO5, K5)
- (a) Policy advocacy and grievance redressal
  - (b) Law enforcement
  - (c) Education promotion
  - (d) Health infrastructure development
10. The primary focus of Social Welfare Boards is (CO5, K5)
- (a) Industrial growth
  - (b) Social justice and welfare program
  - (c) Political education
  - (d) Urban development

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than  
500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) State the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (CO1, K1)
12. (a) Discuss the impact of child marriage on the social and economic status of women in India. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the socio-economic impact of dowry on women's empowerment. (CO2, K5)
13. (a) Explain the importance of laws like the POSH Act in combating sexual violence. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the objectives of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. (CO3, K2)
14. (a) Evaluate the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act in India. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the gaps in anti-discrimination laws for sexual minorities in India. (CO4, K5)



15. (a) Critically analyze the challenges faced by State Women's Commissions in ensuring gender justice. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the limitations faced by All Women Police Stations in rural areas. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the following questions,  
not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Explain the role of international organizations in promoting human rights. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy in ensuring social and economic justice. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Evaluate the role of education in reducing the prevalence of child marriage in India. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of adoption as a tool for child welfare in India. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Explain the legal provisions aimed at protecting women from sexual harassment in the workplace. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the differences between bonded labour and child labour under Indian law. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Critically analyze the limitations of constitutional provisions in addressing contemporary gender issues. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of labour laws in ensuring gender equality in the workplace. (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Discuss the role of the Vishaka guidelines in empowering victims of workplace harassment to seek justice. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the effectiveness of collaborative programs between welfare boards and NGOs. (CO5, K5)
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<b>R2667</b>
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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>458204</b>
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**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025**

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**GENDER ANALYSIS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions  
by choosing the correct option.

1. Practical Gender Needs are primarily identified by:  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) Addressing cultural norms
  - (b) Transforming social structures
  - (c) Addressing immediate conditions of daily life
  - (d) Achieving equal representation in politics
2. Strategic Gender Needs focus on: (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Immediate daily necessities
  - (b) Long-term changes in gender roles and power relations
  - (c) Providing basic services such as water and healthcare
  - (d) Ensuring access to education for children

3. Who developed the Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)?  
(CO2, K1)
- (a) Rani Parker
  - (b) Caroline Moser
  - (c) Naila Kabeer
  - (d) Ester Boserup
4. Which of the following is a key component of the Harvard Analytical Framework?  
(CO2, K1)
- (a) Welfare analysis
  - (b) Social capital mapping
  - (c) Gender mainstreaming policies
  - (d) Activity profile
5. What is the main impact of a rigid gender division of labour?  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) Promotion of gender equality in the workplace
  - (b) Increased flexibility for all genders
  - (c) Reinforcement of gender stereotypes and inequalities
  - (d) Improved productivity for women
6. Why are gender-sensitive indicators important? (CO3, K3)
- (a) They simplify data collection
  - (b) They help identify and address gender disparities
  - (c) They eliminate the need for gender analysis
  - (d) They focus only on men's participation in the economy

7. What is the main purpose of the Problem Wall in gender analysis? (CO4, K2)
- (a) To identify and visualize gender-related issues and their root causes
  - (b) To list achievements in gender equality
  - (c) To measure policy effectiveness
  - (d) To document best practices in gender projects
8. Which of the following is a key feature of Knowledge Mapping? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Time-based surveys
  - (b) Visual diagrams showing knowledge flow and gaps
  - (c) Policy recommendations for gender equality
  - (d) Statistical reports on gender demographics
9. What is the goal of mainstreaming gender in policy design? (CO5, K2)
- (a) To create policies that focus solely on women's needs
  - (b) To exclude gender considerations in policy decisions
  - (c) To integrate gender perspectives into all stages of policy development
  - (d) To promote policies focused only on economic growth
10. Which of the following is crucial for gender mainstreaming in project design? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Excluding gender data from the planning process
  - (b) Conducting a gender analysis during project planning
  - (c) Ignoring cultural gender norms
  - (d) Designing projects without community input

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Discuss the importance of gender analysis in achieving gender equality. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the relationship between strategic gender needs and social justice. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Critically assess the limitations of using the Harvard Analytical Framework in gender-sensitive policy planning. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of Moser's framework in empowering women through policy intervention. (CO2, K6)

13. (a) Explain how disaggregated data can be applied to improve gender equality in a health project. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) How analysing gender relations can help reduce gender-based conflicts. Explain (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Apply the Problem Wall framework to identify economic barriers faced by women entrepreneurs. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Develop how Knowledge Mapping can highlight unequal knowledge distribution in agriculture. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Explain three key challenges in implementing gender-sensitive planning. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) State the importance of gender budgeting in project design. (CO5, K1)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions, not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Analyze the relationship between strategic and gender needs and social justice. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze how gender as an analytical category can reveal hidden inequalities in society. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Harvard Analytical Framework in addressing gender equality. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Gender Roles Framework in reducing gender inequalities in the workplace. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Apply gender barrier assessment to address mobility challenges faced by women in urban areas. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Identify how understanding gender relations can reduce gender-based violence. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Design a gender-sensitive community development program by using PRA techniques. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Identify how case study analysis is used to assess the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in projects. (CO4, K3)
20. (a) Explain the concept of gender mainstreaming in public policy with examples. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of gender mainstreaming in the planning phase of development projects. (CO5, K1)
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<b>R2668</b>
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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>458503</b>
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**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025**

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**Elective – GENDER AND MEDIA**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of traditional media? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Folk songs
  - (b) Podcasts
  - (c) Puppet shows
  - (d) Storytelling
2. What is the primary function of mass media in communication? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Entertainment only
  - (b) Personal communication
  - (c) Transmission of information to a large audience
  - (d) Storage of historical documents

3. What is the primary focus of the Structuralist Paradigm in gender communication? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Biological differences in gender communication
  - (b) Personal choices in gender roles
  - (c) Individual speaking styles
  - (d) Social and cultural structures shaping communication patterns
4. Muted Group Theory suggests that: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Some groups in society have more dominant communication power than others
  - (b) All social groups have equal access to language and expression
  - (c) Men and women have identical communication patterns
  - (d) Communication is not influenced by power structures
5. What is a key characteristic of gender stereotyping in media? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Equal representation of men and women
  - (b) Reinforcement of traditional gender roles
  - (c) Avoidance of gender-based portrayals
  - (d) Representation of diverse gender identities
6. Which of the following is an example of gender stereotyping in print media? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Portraying women only in domestic roles in advertisements
  - (b) Depicting men and women equally in leadership roles
  - (c) Using gender-neutral language in news articles
  - (d) Featuring female scientists and engineers in magazines

7. What does “Hero vs Heroine Centric Representation” in films refer to? (CO4, K2)
- (a) The difference in screen time and roles given to male and female leads
  - (b) Equal representation of male and female characters in films
  - (c) The audience’s preference for female protagonists
  - (d) The presence of female directors in the film industry
8. Which of the following is a common way in which women are objectified in advertisements? (CO4, K3)
- (a) By showing them in leadership roles
  - (b) By using them to sell unrelated products through sexualized imagery
  - (c) By portraying them as intellectual and decision-makers
  - (d) By highlighting their achievements in business and sports
9. What is the primary reason for the need for alternative media in gender representation? (CO5, K1)
- (a) To reinforce existing gender stereotypes
  - (b) To increase commercial profits in media
  - (c) To provide a platform for marginalized voices and perspectives
  - (d) To reduce media content diversity
10. How does mass media influence gender perception? (CO4, K2)
- (a) By promoting only traditional gender roles
  - (b) By maintaining a neutral stance with no gender bias
  - (c) By completely avoiding discussions on gender issues
  - (d) By shaping societal attitudes towards gender through content and representation

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Briefly explain the evolution of media from traditional to new media. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of mass media in modern society. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Explain the Structuralist Paradigm in gender communication. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) What are the key arguments of Muted Group Theory? (CO2, K2)

13. (a) How is gender portrayed in print media? Give specific examples. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of audio visual media in shaping gender perceptions. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) How are gender stereotypes reinforced in reality shows and talk shows? (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the concept of Hero vs Heroine Centric Representation in films. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Define alternative media and explain its role in gender representation. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss how media constructs social reality in terms of gender perception. (CO5, K2)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) How has digital communication influenced the nature and role of mass media? (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast different types of mass media and their effectiveness in modern communication. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) How does Standpoint Theory contribute to feminist perspectives in communication studies? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast Muted Group Theory and Standpoint Theory in explaining gendered communication. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Analyze the effects of gender stereotyping in media on societal attitudes and behaviors. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast gender representation in print media and audio visual media. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Discuss how TV culture influences gender perceptions and reinforces stereotypes. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the history of gender construction in cinema. How have representations changed over time? (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Critically evaluate the role of alternative media in addressing gender biases in mainstream media. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss how mass media influences gender perception and social reality. (CO5, K4)
-