

<b>R2747</b>
--------------

<b>Sub. Code</b>
------------------

<b>3162C1</b>
---------------

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

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF FEMINIST THEORY**

**(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. Which of the following best defines the primary objective of Feminism? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) To focus on gender differences and encourage gender segregation
  - (b) To challenge gender-based oppression and advocate for gender equality
  - (c) To promote the roles of women in traditional family structures
  - (d) To limit women's access to education and employment opportunities
2. Which of the following is a central focus of feminist theories in contemporary discussions? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) The promotion of patriarchal values in society
  - (b) The historical examination of male dominance
  - (c) The analysis of gender equality, social justice, and empowerment
  - (d) The rejection of social and political movements for change

3. Which of the following is a core principle of liberal feminism? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Advocacy for traditional gender roles
  - (b) Promoting individual autonomy and equality
  - (c) Belief in a fixed gender hierarchy
  - (d) Supporting the restriction of civil liberties for women
4. Liberal feminism critiques traditional gender roles and challenges which of the following? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Systemic oppression in legal, economic, and social spheres
  - (b) The freedom of individuals
  - (c) The importance of rationality in decision-making
  - (d) Equal access to education
5. Which of the following is a core belief of Marxist feminism? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Gender inequality is a result of patriarchal cultural norms
  - (b) Women's liberation can be achieved only through the overthrow of capitalism
  - (c) Women's oppression is rooted in biological differences
  - (d) The key to liberation is through reproductive rights
6. Radical feminism emphasizes the importance of (CO2, K3)
- (a) Economic equality between men and women
  - (b) Changing laws to achieve gender equality
  - (c) Eliminating patriarchy as the root cause of gender oppression
  - (d) Building solidarity between workers and capitalists

7. According to socialist feminism, which of the following must be transformed to achieve gender equality?  
(CO3, K4)
- (a) Only the economic structure
  - (b) Only the social and cultural norms
  - (c) Both the economic system and social institutions.
  - (d) The legal system only
8. Marxist feminists view capitalism as a system that  
(CO1, K3)
- (a) Only impacts women in the workforce
  - (b) Exploits both women and men but in different ways
  - (c) Is gender-neutral and only exploits the working class
  - (d) Perpetuates the oppression of women by exploiting their labor
9. Radical feminists argue that the primary focus of feminism should be on.  
(CO2, K4)
- (a) Economic reforms
  - (b) Equal access to education
  - (c) Ending male dominance and patriarchy
  - (d) Legal reforms to achieve voting rights for women
10. Which of the following is NOT a key feature of socialist feminism?  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) The intersection of class and gender
  - (b) The need for collective ownership of resources
  - (c) The elimination of patriarchy and capitalism simultaneously
  - (d) The role of individual action over collective struggle

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the key definitions of Feminism and discuss its primary objectives in promoting gender equality.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of feminist theories in understanding contemporary gender inequalities.  
(CO3, K3)

12. (a) Explain the core principles of liberal feminism.  
(CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Does liberal feminism's emphasis on individual autonomy contribute to its critique of systemic oppression?  
(CO4, K3)

13. (a) Discuss the fundamental principles of Marxist feminism and how they relate to the critique of capitalism.  
(CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) How do Marxist feminists understand the relationship between women's labor in the household and the capitalist economy? (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Explain the central tenets of radical feminism and analyze its approach to dismantling patriarchy.  
(CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Radical feminism argues that gender oppression is deeply rooted in the structure of society. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Discuss the contributions of socialist feminism to the broader feminist movement. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast radical feminism, and socialist feminism. (CO5, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Define the concept of 'social justice' within the context of Feminism. How does the pursuit of social justice contribute to the broader goal of gender equality? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) What is the significance of gender equality in the context of social justice movements? Provide an overview of how feminist movements align with other justice. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Critically evaluate how liberal feminism critiques traditional gender roles and their impact on women's roles in society. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of these spheres in achieving gender equality and discuss liberal feminism's approach to challenging systemic oppression. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) What is the Marxist feminist stance on women's liberation within capitalist societies? (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) How do Marxist feminists view the family structure in relation to capitalism? Discuss their critique of the traditional nuclear family and its role in reinforcing gender inequalities. (CO3, K2)
19. (a) Explore the key arguments put forward by radical feminism about the relationship between capitalism and women's oppression. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of radical feminism in contemporary feminist movements. (CO4, K4)
20. (a) How does socialist feminism propose that both men and women benefit from the dismantling of capitalism? (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the contribution of socialist feminism to understanding the intersectionality of gender and class. (CO5, K5)

<b>R2748</b>
--------------

<b>Sub. Code</b>
------------------

<b>3162A2</b>
---------------

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

**Second Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**Allied: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

**(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 describes the primary goal of the Women in Development approach? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) To integrate gender equality into all aspects of development policy
  - (b) To focus specifically on the economic empowerment of women
  - (c) To ensure women's participation in political development
  - (d) To address the unequal access to development resources
2. The Gender and Development (GAD) approach emphasizes (CO2, K3)
  - (a) Women's welfare and basic needs
  - (b) Women's integration into economic and social systems
  - (c) Changing gender relations and redistributing power
  - (d) Focusing on male empowerment

3. Which of the following indicators is used to measure gender equality? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Gender Inequality Index
  - (b) Human Development Index
  - (c) Gender Empowerment Measure
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
4. The concept of “feminisation of poverty” suggests that (CO3, K4)
- (a) Women are increasingly becoming wealthier than men
  - (b) Women are more likely to be poor due to systemic inequality
  - (c) Poverty is gender-neutral and affects men and women equally
  - (d) Men are more affected by poverty than women
5. Practical gender needs focus on (CO4, K2)
- (a) Long-term, transformative strategies to eliminate gender inequality
  - (b) Immediate, tangible needs related to daily survival
  - (c) Political rights and representation
  - (d) Redistribution of power between men and women
6. Strategic gender needs refer to (CO2, K3)
- (a) Daily survival needs such as food, water, and shelter
  - (b) Long-term needs for empowerment and equality
  - (c) Immediate needs for health and education
  - (d) The short-term needs of families and communities



7. In the context of women's organizations, a shift in strategies from welfare to empowerment suggests. (CO4, K3)
- (a) More focus on charity-based approaches
  - (b) A move towards top-down decision-making
  - (c) An emphasis on social transformation and political participation
  - (d) Focus on only economic issues
8. Which of the following is NOT part of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Transforming gender relations
  - (b) Focusing on women's empowerment
  - (c) Integrating women in development programs without addressing systemic issues
  - (d) Challenging patriarchal structures
9. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures which of the following? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Life expectancy and income levels
  - (b) Gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity
  - (c) Access to education for men and women
  - (d) Gender parity in political representation
10. Which of the following is a strategy used by women's organizations for social transformation? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Promoting women's entrepreneurship in rural areas
  - (b) Advocacy for gender-sensitive policies and legal reforms
  - (c) Strengthening women's groups for local development
  - (d) All of the above

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define the concept of development and explain how it has evolved in the context of gender. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of gender mainstreaming in development. How does it contribute to achieving gender equality? (CO2, K3)

12. (a) Explain the Women in Development (WID) approach and discuss its key objectives. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and its role in measuring gender disparities. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Analyze the impact of the feminization of poverty on women's livelihood, and discuss the measures required to address it. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss how development policies can address both practical and strategic gender needs to improve women's quality of life. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain the importance of creating gender-sensitive livelihood programs to reduce poverty among women, especially in rural areas.. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate how the integration of gender into development frameworks has improved women's social standing in various societies. (CO1, K3)

15. (a) Critically analyze the role of women's organizations in social transformation in India. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) How have feminist theories influenced the development policies and strategies in India?

(CO5, K3)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) How do the concepts of 'gender' and 'development' intersect in the development discourse? (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the difference between practical gender needs and strategic gender needs and how both contribute to the development of gender-sensitive policies. (CO3, K4)

17. (a) Compare and contrast the approaches of Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), and Gender and Development (GAD).

(CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in assessing gender equality in political and economic spheres. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Describe the key factors contributing to the feminization of poverty, and suggest possible solutions to mitigate these effects. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of international development organizations in promoting gender equality.

(CO1, K4)

19. (a) Discuss the shifts in the forms and strategies of women's movements from the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present. How have these changes impacted gender policies? (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Critically examine the relationship between gender-based violence and economic development. How can development policies effectively reduce violence against women? (CO2, K4)
20. (a) Explain how women's organizations have contributed to advancing gender justice and social transformation in rural and urban India. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of grassroots women organizations in shaping national policies related to gender equality. (CO5, K2)
-

<b>R2749</b>
--------------

<b>Sub. Code</b>
------------------

<b>3164C1</b>
---------------

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

**Fourth Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**GENDER AND WORK**

**(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. Women's unpaid work in households is categorized as  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) Productive work
  - (b) Reproductive work
  - (c) Community work
  - (d) Paid work
2. Which sector has the highest invisibility of women's work?  
(CO2, K2)
  - (a) Primary sector
  - (b) Secondary sector
  - (c) Tertiary sector
  - (d) IT sector

3. Sex segregation at the workplace refers to (CO3, K2)
- (a) Equal pay for equal work
  - (b) Gender-specific roles in employment
  - (c) Hiring women only in managerial roles
  - (d) Balanced distribution of tasks
4. Segmented labor markets are characterized by (CO4, K3)
- (a) Equal job opportunities
  - (b) Division based on skills, gender, or ethnicity
  - (c) Elimination of discrimination
  - (d) Free access to any occupation
5. Which of the following is not part of the work classification? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Main workers
  - (b) Marginal workers
  - (c) Non-workers
  - (d) Reproductive workers
6. Marginal workers are those who (CO2, K3)
- (a) Work seasonally or irregularly
  - (b) Work full-time
  - (c) Do not participate in labor markets
  - (d) Work only in urban areas

7. The unorganized sector typically includes (CO3, K3)
- (a) Government employees
  - (b) Factory workers with contracts
  - (c) Domestic and informal laborers
  - (d) High-level corporate managers
8. What is a primary challenge for women in the organized sector? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Lack of education
  - (b) Limited maternity benefits
  - (c) Unavailability of skilled jobs
  - (d) High turnover rates
9. Occupational segregation impacts women by (CO3, K2)
- (a) Increasing job diversity
  - (b) Limiting access to high-paying jobs
  - (c) Promoting equal opportunities
  - (d) Enhancing productivity
10. Which approach can reduce gender inequality in the labor market? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Providing gender-neutral job descriptions
  - (b) Promoting informal workspaces
  - (c) Offering jobs exclusively for men
  - (d) Restricting women's access to leadership roles

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the roles of women in productive, reproductive, and community work. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Analyze the visibility of women's work in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. (CO2, K3)

12. (a) Define occupational segregation and its impact on women's economic participation. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyze the causes and consequences of sex segregation in workplaces. (CO4, K2)

13. (a) Explain the differences between main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Examine the role of marginal workers in India's labor economy. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Differentiate between women's participation in the organized and unorganized sectors. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of government schemes on women in the unorganized sector. (CO5, K2)



15. (a) Define the concept of “invisible labor” and explain its significance. (CO4, K1)

Or

- (b) Analyze the intersection of gender and caste in India’s labor market. (CO4, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the challenges faced by women in unpaid domestic work and its societal implications. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate policies that aim to address the invisibility of women’s work. (CO2, K5)

17. (a) Illustrate the concept of segmented labor markets with examples from India. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Propose strategies to reduce enhance equality in the labor market. (CO4, K3)

18. (a) Discuss the factors leading to underemployment among women in rural areas. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Suggest measures to improve classification accuracy of women’s work. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate the reasons behind low female participation in the organized sector. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Recommend actionable steps to enhance women's contribution to the formal economy. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Explore the challenges women face in balancing reproductive and productive work. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate existing labor laws their effectiveness in promoting gender equality. (CO4, K5)

---

<b>R2750</b>
--------------

<b>Sub. Code</b>
------------------

<b>3164C2</b>
---------------

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

**Fourth Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**GENDER AND POLITICS**

**(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. Which of the following best describes political participation (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Voting and holding public office
  - (b) Watching political debates
  - (c) Engaging in local festivals
  - (d) None of the above
2. Who among the following was a prominent woman leader in pre-independent India? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Sarojini Naidu
  - (b) Indira Gandhi
  - (c) Pratibha Patil
  - (d) Sucheta Kriplani

3. What is the current global average percentage of women in parliamentary seats? (CO2, K3)
- (a) 20% (b) 25%
- (c) 35% (d) 50%
4. What is a significant barrier to women's political participation in India? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Lack of education
- (b) Social stereotypes
- (c) Financial constraints
- (d) All of the above
5. What was the purpose of the Commission on the Status of Women? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Drafting laws for women's rights
- (b) Reviewing the status of women and proposing recommendations
- (c) Educating women on political rights
- (d) Supporting women entrepreneurs
6. Which Indian constitutional amendment reserves seats for women in local governance? (CO3, K1)
- (a) 73<sup>rd</sup> (b) 74<sup>th</sup>
- (c) 76<sup>th</sup> (d) 80<sup>th</sup>
7. Which of the following initiatives empowers women to challenge gender stereotypes in politics? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Women's political training workshops
- (b) Reservation policies
- (c) Awareness campaigns
- (d) All of the above

8. What is the gender perspective on the electoral process?  
(CO2, K4)
- (a) Evaluating voter turnout by gender
  - (b) Analyzing barriers faced by women candidates
  - (c) Promoting equal opportunities for all genders
  - (d) All of the above
9. Which of the following is an example of political conscientization?  
(CO4, K3)
- (a) Women attending political rallies
  - (b) Women understanding and addressing systemic inequalities
  - (c) Women voting in elections
  - (d) Women following political leaders on social media
10. Who was the first woman Chief Minister in India?  
(CO3, K1)
- (a) Sarojini Naidu
  - (b) Sucheta Kriplani
  - (c) Indira Gandhi
  - (d) Jayalalithaa

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the significance of women's political participation in pre-independent India. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Analyze the role of women in independent India's political sphere. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Examine the reasons for gender imbalance in political representation in Parliament and legislative assemblies. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the challenges faced by women in the electoral process in India. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) How can women be politically conscientized to enhance their empowerment? (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the contributions of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting gender equality. (CO3, K2)
14. (a) Assess the effectiveness of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment in empowering women in local governance. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Identify and explain strategies for women's leadership development in India. (CO4, K2)
15. (a) Discuss the role of education in breaking gender stereotypes in the political sphere. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the impact of reservation policies on women's representation in governance. (CO3, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Describe the significance of women's representation in the legislative assembly. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of social movements in enhancing women's political participation. (CO3, K3)

17. (a) Analyze the gendered nature of political campaigns and their implications. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare the status of women in local governance pre- and post-constitutional amendments. (CO3, K4)

18. (a) Discuss initiatives aimed at addressing gender bias in Indian politics. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of media in shaping perceptions of women politicians. (CO2, K4)

19. (a) Examine the global trends in women's political empowerment and their lessons for India. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the barriers to women's leadership development in India and suggest solutions. (CO5, K3)

20. (a) How can political parties promote gender inclusively? Provide examples. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the intersectionality of caste and gender in political representation in India. (CO5, K4)
-



<b>R2751</b>
--------------

<b>Sub. Code</b>
------------------

<b>3164A4</b>
---------------

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

**Fourth Semester**

**Gender Studies**

**Allied – WOMEN, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**(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. Which of the following is a significant barrier to women's participation in science and technology? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Lack of interest
  - (b) Gender bias
  - (c) Family support
  - (d) Availability of resources
2. Which initiative aims to promote gender-just science? (CO2, K1)
  - (a) Athena SWAN charter
  - (b) Millennium Development Goals
  - (c) UNESCO Literacy Programs
  - (d) Green Revolution

3. The term “glass ceiling” in science refers to (CO3, K2)
- (a) A scientific experiment process
  - (b) Invisible barriers preventing women’s advancement
  - (c) Lack of funding for projects
  - (d) Advanced laboratory equipment
4. What percentage of global researchers are women as of recent statistics? (CO1, K2)
- (a) 30% (b) 50%
  - (c) 70% (d) 90%
5. Which organization focuses on advancing women in science and technology globally? (CO2, K1)
- (a) WHO
  - (b) OWSD
  - (c) IMF
  - (d) UNCTAD
6. Gender bias in science education often begins at (CO2, K3)
- (a) Graduate level
  - (b) Middle school
  - (c) Early childhood
  - (d) High school

7. Women are underrepresented in which of the following IT roles? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Software engineering
  - (b) Data analytics
  - (c) Cybersecurity
  - (d) All of the above
8. The main objective of gender-just science is to (CO4, K4)
- (a) Achieve numerical equality
  - (b) Promote a fair and inclusive culture
  - (c) Develop specialized programs for women
  - (d) Provide financial assistance only to women scientists
9. Which country has the highest proportion of women in STEM ? (CO1, K1)
- (a) India                      (b) Finland
  - (c) United States        (d) Russia
10. The “leaky pipeline” metaphor describes (CO2, K2)
- (a) Advancement issues for women in STEM fields
  - (b) Issues in laboratory safety
  - (c) STEM field funding challenges
  - (d) Energy wastage in STEM operations

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the historical challenges faced by women in science. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the effects of gender bias on science education and research outcomes. (CO2, K4)
12. (a) What measures can promote gender equality in scientific research institutions? (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of policies in addressing the under representation of women in STEM. (CO3, K3)
13. (a) Compare the representation of women in science in developed versus developing countries. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Elaborate on the significance of mentorship programs for women in technology. (CO2, K3)
14. (a) Evaluate how the digital divide impacts women in IT. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss strategies to foster gender-just science in academic institutions. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Explore the contributions of notable women scientists and their impact on global science.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of women's participation in research on innovation and scientific progress.  
(CO2, K4)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Identify the structural barriers in the career progression of women in technology. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) How can early education reform eliminate gender bias in STEM? (CO3, K4)

17. (a) Explain the significance of gender-just curricula in science education. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) What role does media play in shaping perceptions of women in STEM? (CO3, K3)

18. (a) Describe how emerging technologies can empower women in IT. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Investigate the role of international organizations in supporting women scientists globally. (CO2, K4)

19. (a) Critically evaluate the “dual burden” women face in balancing careers in science and family responsibilities. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Propose solutions to the problem of unequal pay in science and technology fields. (CO4, K3)
20. (a) Discuss how societal perceptions influence the participation of women in information technology. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Explore how gender-just practices can transform the workplace culture in IT companies. (CO5, K4)
-