

R4130

Sub. Code

25BGS1C1

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

First Semester

Gender Studies

KEY CONCEPTS IN GENDER STUDIES

(CBCS – 2025 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 concept refers to unfair treatment based on gender? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Gender identity
 - (b) Gender discrimination
 - (c) Gender expression
 - (d) Gender ideology

2. What is the main goal of challenging gender stereotypes? (CO2, K2)
 - (a) To restrict roles based on tradition
 - (b) To reinforce social norms
 - (c) To promote gender-based expectations
 - (d) To ensure freedom of expression and equal opportunities

3. What is the primary purpose of gender analysis? (CO2, K2)
- (a) To identify biological differences
 - (b) To study cultural traditions
 - (c) To understand power relations between genders
 - (d) To conduct financial audits
4. What is the aim of gender sensitization? (CO3, K2)
- (a) To eliminate gender
 - (b) To raise awareness and change attitudes toward gender equality
 - (c) To promote male dominance
 - (d) To ignore gender roles
5. What does the term “femininities” refer to? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Biological characteristics of females
 - (b) Singular idea of how women should behave
 - (c) Multiple and socially constructed ways of being female
 - (d) A type of biological determinism
6. What is meant by “dualism” in gender context? (CO4, K4)
- (a) The merging of gender roles
 - (b) Binary opposition between male and female traits
 - (c) The rejection of all gender categories
 - (d) A method of gender budgeting
7. What does gender equity focus on? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Treating everyone exactly the same
 - (b) Providing equal outcomes by addressing different needs
 - (c) Ignoring social differences
 - (d) Giving more rights to men

8. A major focus of NEP 2020 related to gender is: (CO1, K1)
- (a) Gender-neutral bathrooms
 - (b) Gender quotas in Parliament
 - (c) Inclusive and equitable quality education for all
 - (d) Reducing school hours
9. What is the main goal of women's empowerment? (CO2, K2)
- (a) To make women dependent on the government
 - (b) To ensure control over men
 - (c) To provide women the ability to make choices and control their lives
 - (d) To separate women from society
10. One major need for women's empowerment is: (CO2, K2)
- (a) To maintain gender hierarchy
 - (b) To enforce traditional customs
 - (c) To reduce gender-based inequality and discrimination
 - (d) To make women work at home only

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are gender roles? How are they learned and reinforced in society? (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between 'sex' and 'gender' with examples. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Differentiate between practical and strategic gender needs with examples. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) What is gender-based violence (GBV)? Mention two forms and their impact. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Define the concept of socialization in terms of gender. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between determinism and reductionism with regard to gender theories. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Differentiate between gender equality and gender equity with suitable examples. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of local governance in enhancing women's political participation. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) How does education empower women? (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Write any two government schemes aimed at women's empowerment and their objectives. (CO5, K1)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the importance of recognizing diverse gender identities in modern society. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of patriarchy on both men and women. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Explain the concept of gender mainstreaming and its importance in governance and policy-making. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of gender training in promoting workplace equality (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Discuss the concept of masculinities and how it challenges the idea of a single, fixed male identity. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) How does the gender division of labour reinforce gender inequality? Discuss with examples. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) What are some global best practices in achieving gender equality in education or employment that India can adopt? (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the effectiveness of current government schemes aimed at promoting gender equity. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Critically evaluate the need for women's empowerment in India. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) What are the major barriers to women's empowerment in India? How can they be addressed? (CO5, K6)
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R4131

Sub. Code

25BGS1C2

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

First Semester

Gender Studies

WOMEN'S STUDIES IN INDIA

(CBCS – 2025 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 Studies encourage which type of approach?
(CO2, K2)
 - (a) Neutral
 - (b) Interdisciplinary
 - (c) Monolithic
 - (d) Exclusively scientific

2. Which of the following is a core focus of Gender Studies?
(CO2, K2)
 - (a) Only economic aspects of women
 - (b) Comparison between sports performance of men and women
 - (c) Social construction of gender
 - (d) Physical differences between sexes

3. In India, the formal introduction of Women's Studies was supported by: (CO3, K1)
- (a) UNESCO (b) Ministry of Education
(c) UGC (d) National Women's Council
4. One major challenge for Women's Studies in India is: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Lack of interest in gender equality
(b) Overfunding
(c) Institutional resistance and marginalization
(d) Too many scholars
5. Which of the following was a direct result of the 'Towards Equality' report? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Formation of NCERT
(b) Inclusion of gender studies in curriculum
(c) Opening of more technical colleges
(d) Abolition of dowry
6. The first National Conference on Women's Studies in India was held in: (CO1, K1)
- (a) Pune (b) Mumbai
(c) New Delhi (d) Trivandrum
7. Women's Studies emerged academically in the West during which feminist wave? (CO1, K1)
- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Post-feminism

8. A major theme of third-wave feminism is: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Homogeneity of women's issues
 - (b) Exclusion of men from discourse
 - (c) Embracing individual identity and gender fluidity
 - (d) Only legal reforms
9. Feminist critiques of knowledge emphasize: (CO4, K4)
- (a) Objectivity and detachment
 - (b) Scientific realism
 - (c) Positionality and subjectivity
 - (d) Value-free research
10. Feminist pedagogy promotes: (CO4, K3)
- (a) Hierarchical and authoritarian classrooms
 - (b) Competitive learning
 - (c) Collaborative, experience-based learning
 - (d) Male-dominated syllabi

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe how Women's Studies supports the Women's Movement. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the relevance of Women's studies in contemporary education. (CO1, K5)

12. (a) What are the main features of the interdisciplinary nature of Women's Studies? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the link between Women's Studies and social movements. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) What was the mandate of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)? (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) What issues did the 'Towards Equality' report raise about the status of rural women? (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Briefly describe the term "intersectionality." (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) What role did academia play in third-wave feminism? (CO4, K4)

15. (a) State two goals of Women's Studies in higher education. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) How does Women's Studies contribute to the democratization of knowledge? (CO4, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss how Women's Studies has evolved as an academic arm of the Women's Movement. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the major themes and focus areas within Gender Studies. (CO2, K2)

17. (a) Explain how feminist theories influence Women's Studies as a discipline. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of Women's Studies Centres in promoting research and advocacy. (CO4, K3)

18. (a) Discuss the social and political context that led to the formation of CSWL. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the major findings of the 'Towards Equality' report and their relevance today. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the historical context, goals, and achievements of first-wave feminism. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the global impact of second-wave feminism on education, policy, and activism. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Evaluate how Women's Studies functions as an academic response to the feminist movement.
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Compare traditional patriarchal knowledge systems with feminist approaches to knowledge production.
(CO5, K4)
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R4132

Sub. Code

25BGS1E1

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

First Semester

Gender Studies

Elective — GENDER AND HEALTH

(CBCS – 2025 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. Public health primarily focuses on _____ (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Individual treatment
 - (b) Hospital management
 - (c) Population-based health outcomes
 - (d) Private health services

2. Which of the following is a key component of women's health? (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Cardiovascular diseases only
 - (b) Only reproductive health
 - (c) Maternal, reproductive and general health
 - (d) Only mental health

3. Which gas, commonly produced by biomass fuels, severely affects pregnant women? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Helium (d) Ozone
4. Which is a direct health impact of gender-based violence? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Better reproductive health
(b) Increased self-esteem
(c) Unwanted pregnancies and STDs
(d) Improved mental health
5. A high fertility rate may result in _____ (CO2, K4)
- (a) Lower maternal risk
(b) Smaller family size
(c) Overburdened health systems
(d) Decrease in population
6. Which Indian state has historically had a high maternal mortality rate? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Kerala (b) Bihar
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
7. Under which health mission is the RCH programme implemented? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Skill India Mission
(b) National Health Mission
(c) Digital India
(d) Make in India

8. Which service is covered under the RCH programme? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Free internet access
 - (b) Antenatal and postnatal care
 - (c) Higher education
 - (d) Home construction grants
9. One of the targets of SDG 3 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than: (CO6, K1)
- (a) 70 per 1,00,000 live births
 - (b) 150 per 1,00,000 live births
 - (c) 200 per 1,00,000 live births
 - (d) 250 per 1,00,000 live births
10. Gender mainstreaming in health means: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Focusing only on men's health
 - (b) Promoting gender-neutral policies
 - (c) Integrating gender perspectives in all health policies and programs
 - (d) Eliminating health budgets

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define public health and explain its significance in society. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) List and briefly explain government initiatives targeting women's health in India. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) What are the benefits of family planning for women's health? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe how domestic violence affects a woman's physical and mental health. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Define sex ratio and explain its importance in analysing women's health. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) What are the causes of maternal mortality in India? (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Describe the role of primary healthcare centers in rural women's health. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) How does the RCH Programme contribute to reducing maternal and infant mortality? (CO4, K2)

15. (a) What challenges exist globally in implementing gender-sensitive health policies? (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Write a note on reproductive health as a human right. (CO4, K2)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Elaborate on health as a fundamental human right and its implications for women. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of the healthcare system in addressing rural women's health needs. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Discuss the role of government policies and NGOs in promoting women's health in India. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of environmental factors such as air and water pollution on women's health. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Assess the causes and consequences of high infant mortality rates on women's health and society. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of improving maternal health indicators for overall national development. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Analyse the importance of family planning services in women's health policy. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of health policies in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Explain the role of the Beijing Platform for Action in framing global policies on women's health. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss how gender mainstreaming in WHO's health programs promotes equitable health outcomes. (CO5, K4)
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