

R4451

Sub. Code

25MGS2C1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

GENDER – RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

(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. Budget refers to (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Audit report
 - (b) Statement of expected income and expenditure
 - (c) Monetary policy
 - (d) Tax structure

2. Budget Cycle consists of (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Planning and audit only
 - (b) Taxation and expenditure
 - (c) Formulation, enactment, execution and audit
 - (d) Resource allocation

3. GRB stands for (CO2, K1)
- (a) Growth Related Budget
 - (b) Government Revenue Budget
 - (c) Gender Responsive Budgeting
 - (d) General Resource Budget
4. The primary objective of Gender Responsive Budgeting is to (CO2, K2)
- (a) Increase revenue
 - (b) Reduce fiscal deficit
 - (c) Promote gender equality
 - (d) Encourage privatization
5. Gender-disaggregated data means (CO3, K1)
- (a) Economic data
 - (b) Census data
 - (c) Data classified by gender
 - (d) Financial data
6. Incidence Analysis is used to assess (CO4, K1)
- (a) Tax burden
 - (b) Inflation rate
 - (c) Distribution of public expenditure benefits
 - (d) Budget deficit

7. Gender Budget Cell is mainly established in (CO4, K1)
- (a) RBI
 - (b) Election Commission
 - (c) Government Ministries and Departments
 - (d) Planning Commission
8. Gender Budgeting in India is coordinated by (CO4, K2)
- (a) Ministry of Education
 - (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (c) Ministry of Finance
 - (d) Ministry of Labour
9. UN Women primarily works for (CO5, K1)
- (a) Trade promotion
 - (b) Economic growth
 - (c) Gender equality and women empowerment
 - (d) Environmental protection
10. Gender Budget Statement was first introduced in India in (CO2, K1)
- (a) 2000 – 01
 - (b) 2005 – 06
 - (c) 2010 – 11
 - (d) 2015 – 16

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the stages of the Budget Cycle. (CO1, K3)
- Or
- (b) Analyse the Budget Cycle in relation to policy implementation. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Analyse gender-disaggregated expenditure in public finance. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain gender-disaggregated expenditure with suitable examples. (CO3, K3)

13. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of Gender Budget Cell in India. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of Gender Budget Cell in gender mainstreaming. (CO4, K4)

14. (a) Design a framework for effective Gender Budget Statement implementation. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the significance of Gender Budget Statement. (CO2, K5)

15. (a) Evaluate Gender Responsive Budgeting practices in India. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of UN Women in promoting Gender Responsive Budgeting. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse Public Budgeting as an instrument of gender-inclusive development. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the relationship between budgeting and resource allocation. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Critically evaluate Gender Responsive Budgeting as a tool for gender equality. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Propose measures to strengthen Gender Responsive Budgeting in India. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Analyse the tools and methodologies used in Gender Responsive Budgeting. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the effectiveness of Gender Budgeting tools. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate State-level innovations in Gender Budgeting with reference to Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming gender equality in India. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Evaluate national and international Gender Responsive Budgeting practices. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Design future strategies for effective Gender Responsive Budgeting. (CO5, K6)

R4452

Sub. Code

25MGS2C2

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

GENDER AND GOVERNANCE

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Governance refers to (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Government alone
 - (b) Administration only
 - (c) Process of decision-making and implementation
 - (d) Political ideology

2. Feminist thinking about welfare state emphasizes (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Market efficiency
 - (b) Neutral policies
 - (c) Gender-sensitive social policies
 - (d) Militarization

3. Gender and citizenship mainly focuses on (CO1, K1)
- (a) Legal status
 - (b) Voting rights only
 - (c) Equal rights and participation
 - (d) Economic growth
4. Female powerlessness is related to (CO2, K1)
- (a) Biological factors
 - (b) Social and cultural structures
 - (c) Political instability
 - (d) Economic inflation
5. Power dynamics study (CO2, K1)
- (a) Revenue sharing
 - (b) Administrative rules
 - (c) Relationships of dominance and subordination
 - (d) Welfare expenditure
6. Sex ratio indicates (C03, K1)
- (a) Literacy level
 - (b) Employment rate
 - (c) Number of females per 1000 males
 - (d) Population density
7. Women Reservation Bill is associated with (CO4, K1)
- (a) Panchayat elections
 - (b) Legislative reservation for women
 - (c) Civil services
 - (d) Judiciary

8. The 73rd Amendment relates to (CO5, K1)
- (a) Urban local bodies
 - (b) Judiciary reforms
 - (c) Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - (d) Fundamental Rights
9. Capacity building refers to (CO5, K2)
- (a) Infrastructure development
 - (b) Budget allocation
 - (c) Enhancing skills and capabilities
 - (d) Political campaigns
10. Intersectionality highlights (CO4, K2)
- (a) Single identity
 - (b) Economic class only
 - (c) Overlapping forms of discrimination → gender, caste, class
 - (d) Electoral behaviour

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the concept of Governance. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the relationship between governance and gender equality. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Analyse gender and power dynamics in society.
(CO2, K4)

OR

- (b) Evaluate the causes of female powerlessness.
(CO2, K5)

13. (a) Analyse women's participation in Indian politics.
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of women in civil services and administration.
(CO3, K5)

14. (a) Design a framework to strengthen women's political participation.
(CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the significance of the Women Reservation Bill.
(CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyse the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in empowering women.
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate capacity-building programmes for elected women representatives.
(CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse governance from a gender perspective. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate feminist perspectives on governance. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Critically evaluate gendered power relations in governance structures. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Propose strategies to address gender-based power imbalances. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Analyse trends in women's participation in Parliament and State Assemblies. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate challenges faced by women in politics. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate electoral politics as a career option for women. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse gender constraint faced by LGBTQ+ participation in politics. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of local self-governance in women empowerment. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Design training strategies for women leaders in PRIs. (CO5, K6)
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R4453

Sub. Code

25MGS2C3

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

GENDER AND LEGAL RIGHTS

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. ICCPR deals with (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Economic rights
 - (b) Civil and political rights
 - (c) Labour rights
 - (d) Environmental rights

2. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in (CO2, K1)
 - (a) Part II
 - (b) Part III
 - (c) Part IV
 - (d) Part V

3. Adoption laws in India fall under (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Criminal law
 - (b) Contract law
 - (c) Personal law
 - (d) Tort law

4. The POSH Act was enacted in the year (CO5, K1)
(a) 2010 (b) 2011
(c) 2013 (d) 2015
5. The Factories Act was enacted in (CO4, K1)
(a) 1936 (b) 1948
(a) 1950 (d) 1956
6. Gender justice aims at (CO1, K2)
(a) Equality (b) Equity
(c) Empowerment (d) All the above
7. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita replaced (CO3, K1)
(a) IPC (b) CrPC
(c) CPC (d) Evidence Act
8. Family Courts mainly deal with (CO5, K2)
(a) Criminal cases
(b) Labour disputes
(c) Family disputes
(d) Property disputes
9. Child labour is prohibited under (CO4, K1)
(a) IPC (b) Labour laws
(c) POCSO Act (d) POSH Act
10. Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in (CO5, K1)
(a) 1985 (b) 1987
(c) 1991 (d) 1995

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Apply constitutional provisions to promote gender equality. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the contribution of international conventions to gender justice. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Evaluate criminal laws protecting women from abuse and violence. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse labour welfare legislation for women workers. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Analyse the role of personal laws in women's empowerment. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Design policy measures to strengthen gender justice institutions. (CO5, K6)

14. (a) Apply human rights principles to address workplace harassment. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of POSH Act in ensuring safe workplaces. (CO3, K5)

15. (a) Analyse the role of legal services authorities in access to justice. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of labour codes on women employment. (CO4, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse the evolution of international human rights instruments on gender. (CO1, K4)
Or
(b) Critically examine constitutional protections for women and children. (CO2, K5)
17. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of domestic violence laws in India. (CO3, K5)
Or
(b) Analyse implementation gaps in labour laws affecting women workers. (CO4, K4)
18. (a) Critically evaluate personal laws from a gender justice perspective. (CO2, K5)
Or
(b) Create a model for effective enforcement of gender justice mechanisms. (CO5, K6)
19. (a) Analyse labour legislations addressing gender inequality at workplace. (CO4, K4)
Or
(b) Evaluate criminal justice responses to gender-based crimes. (CO3, K5)
20. (a) Design an inclusive gender-sensitive legal framework for India. (CO5, K6)
Or
(b) Analyse the impact of global women's movements on national legal reforms. (CO1, K4)

R4454

Sub. Code

25MGS2C4

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

GENDER ANALYSIS

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Gender Analysis helps to understand (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Economic growth
 - (b) Gender roles and relations
 - (c) Legal systems
 - (d) Political institutions

2. Strategic gender needs are related to (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Daily household activities
 - (b) Long-term empowerment
 - (c) Income generation
 - (d) Welfare schemes

3. Gender Roles Framework mainly focuses on (CO2, K1)
- (a) Legal equality
 - (b) Division of labour
 - (c) Political participation
 - (d) Economic indicators
4. Rani Parker Matrix is used for (CO2, K2)
- (a) Gender budgeting
 - (b) Gender analysis
 - (c) Legal auditing
 - (d) Policy evaluation
5. Access to resources refers to (CO3, K1)
- (a) Ownership rights
 - (b) Ability to use resources
 - (c) Control over assets
 - (d) Legal entitlement
6. Gender relations indicate (CO3, K2)
- (a) Biological differences
 - (b) Power relations between genders
 - (c) Economic productivity
 - (d) Educational attainment

7. Problem Tree is a tool used in (CO4, K1)
(a) PRA techniques (b) Gender auditing
(c) Policy drafting (d) Legal studies
8. Pair-wise ranking helps in (CO4, K2)
(a) Measuring income (b) Setting priorities
(c) Drafting policies (d) Legal evaluation
9. Gender mainstreaming requires (CO5, K1)
(a) Separate women's programmes
(b) Integrating gender in all stages
(c) Welfare-based approach
(d) Legal enforcement only
10. Gender auditing is mainly used to (CO5, K2)
(a) Identify policy gaps
(b) Collect census data
(c) Draft legislation
(d) Conduct surveys

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Apply Gender Analysis concepts to distinguish between practical and strategic needs. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the objectives and importance of Gender Analysis in development programmes. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Apply the Gender Roles Framework to examine division of labour. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the relevance of the Rani Parker Gender Analysis Matrix. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Analyse access to and control over resources using gender-disaggregated data. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate barriers and constraints affecting gender relations in society. (CO3, K5).

14. (a) Apply PRA tools such as problem tree and activity calendar in gender analysis. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Assess the usefulness of participatory tools in identifying gender issues. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyse the role of gender mainstreaming in policy and planning. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Design measures for effective gender auditing in development projects. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse the scope and significance of Gender Analysis in social development. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate practical and strategic gender needs with suitable examples. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Analyse different Gender Analysis Frameworks used in planning and policy making. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of Harvard and Gender Roles frameworks in development work. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Evaluate the importance of gender disaggregated data in analysing gender relations. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Create a framework to assess gender-based access and control over resources. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Analyse the role of PRA techniques in identifying gender-specific issues. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the strengths and limitation of participatory gender analysis tools. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Design a gender mainstreaming plan for policy and programme implementation. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Analyse the contribution of gender auditing to effective governance. (CO5, K4)
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R4455

Sub. Code

25MGS2E1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

Elective : GENDER AND MEDIA

(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. Folk media mainly refers to (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Digital platforms
 - (b) Corporate media
 - (c) Satellite communication
 - (d) Traditional community-based media

2. The Structuralist Paradigm in gender communication emphasizes (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Audience reception
 - (b) Language and meaning construction
 - (c) Media ownership
 - (d) Advertising ethics

3. The concept of “male gaze” is used to critique (CO3, K2)
- (a) News framing
 - (b) Film censorship
 - (c) Media regulation
 - (d) Visual representation of women
4. Cyber bullying is predominantly associated with (CO3, K1)
- (a) Print media
 - (b) Radio broadcasting
 - (c) Social media platforms
 - (d) Folk media
5. Reality shows are classified under (CO4, K1)
- (a) Print media
 - (b) Electronic media
 - (c) Folk media
 - (d) Alternative media
6. Feminist Film Theory primarily focuses on (CO2, K2)
- (a) Gendered representation in cinema
 - (b) Film editing techniques
 - (c) Box office performance
 - (d) Media convergence

7. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was enacted in (CO5, K1)
- (a) 1976
 - (b) 1982
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1986
8. Alternative media mainly seeks to (CO5, K2)
- (a) Promote commercial content
 - (b) Strengthen censorship
 - (c) Challenge dominant narratives
 - (d) Increase market competition
9. Newspapers and magazines fall under (CO1, K1)
- (a) Electronic media
 - (b) Print media
 - (c) New media
 - (d) Folk media
10. Gender stereotyping in media refers to (CO4, K2)
- (a) Fixed portrayal of gender roles
 - (b) Audience interpretation
 - (c) Media ethics
 - (d) News selection

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the basic concepts of mass communication. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the characteristics of different types of mass media. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Discuss Muted Group Theory in gender communication. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the relevance of Feminist Film Theory in contemporary cinema. (CO2, K5)

13. (a) Analyze the portrayal of women in print media. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of social media on gender representation. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Examine gender stereotyping in television serials. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate objectification of women in advertisements. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyze the role of alternative media in gender empowerment. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Design strategies to promote ethical and gender-sensitive media practices. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyze the evolution of mass media and its impact on gender communication. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the role of mass media in shaping gender identities. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Analyze major gender communication theories with suitable media examples. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate Feminist and Muted Group theories in media studies. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Analyze the representation of women and LGBTQ+ communities in contemporary media. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of media in shaping societal perceptions of LGBTQ+ communities. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Analyze the impact of films and television in reinforcing gender stereotypes. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the role of visual media in challenging gender stereotypes. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Evaluate media ethics and regulatory frameworks related to gender representation. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Design a media policy framework to promote ethical and gender-sensitive representation. (CO5, K6)
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R4456

Sub. Code

25MGS2S1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Gender Studies

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USING SPSS

(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. SPSS is a software package used mainly for (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Graphic designing
 - (b) Statistical data analysis
 - (c) Word processing
 - (d) Data entry only

2. Replacing missing values in SPSS helps to (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Delete variables
 - (b) Increase sample size
 - (c) Change hypotheses
 - (d) Improve data accuracy

3. One-sample t-test is used to (CO2, K1)
- (a) Analyse correlation
 - (b) Test association
 - (c) Compare a sample mean with a known value
 - (d) Compare two independent groups
4. Independent sample t-test compares (CO2, K1)
- (a) Two independent groups
 - (b) Matched samples
 - (c) Time series data
 - (d) More than two groups
5. Chi-square test is mainly applied to (CO3, K1)
- (a) Categorical data
 - (b) Continuous data
 - (c) Interval data
 - (d) Ratio data
6. Scatter plot is used to study (CO3, K2)
- (a) Sampling error
 - (b) Central tendency
 - (c) Frequency distribution
 - (d) Relationship between two variables

7. Factor analysis is used to (CO4, K1)
- (a) Test hypotheses
 - (b) Compare means
 - (c) Predict values
 - (d) Reduce data dimensions
8. K-means cluster analysis requires (CO4, K2)
- (a) No grouping
 - (b) Dependent variables
 - (c) Random sampling
 - (d) Predefined number of clusters
9. Research ethics refers to (CO5, K1)
- (a) Responsible conduct of research
 - (b) Software installation
 - (c) Sampling techniques
 - (d) Statistical testing
10. Ethical statistical practice requires (CO5, K2)
- (a) Data manipulation
 - (b) Selective reporting
 - (c) Ignoring errors
 - (d) Honest reporting of results

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the steps involved in data entry and data editing in SPSS. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the importance of data transformation and recoding in SPSS. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Explain the procedure for conducting a one-sample t-test using SPSS. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the assumptions underlying independent sample t-test. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain correlation analysis and its interpretation in SPSS. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the application of linear regression in predicting variables. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain the procedure of hierarchical cluster analysis. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of K-means clustering in data classification. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Explain ethical principles in statistical data analysis. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyse ethical issues involved in handling and reporting data using SPSS. (CO5, K4)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse advanced graphical representation techniques in SPSS. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the use of charts and graphs for data interpretation. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Analyse hypothesis testing procedures using SPSS. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the application of ANOVA techniques in research. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Analyse predictive modelling techniques using regression analysis. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate discriminant analysis and its applications. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate the role of cluster and factor analysis in social science research. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Design a factor analysis model for data interpretation. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Evaluate ethical challenges in statistical data handling. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Propose ethical strategies for responsible statistical reporting. (CO5, K6)
-