

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject: Gender Studies

Class: Senior Secondary

Marks: 100

Duration: 3 hours

1. Weightage to Objectives

Objectives	Marks	% of the total Marks
Knowledge	26	26
Understanding	44	44
Application/Skill	30	30
Total	50	100

2. Weightage to Forms of Questions

Forms of Questions	Marks	No. of Question	Total
MCQ	1	50 (+ 10 Questions for choice)	50
Very Short Answer (VSA)	2	7	14
Short Answer (SA)	3	7	21
Long Answer Type (LA)	5	3	15
Total		67	100

3. Weightage to Content Areas

Unit	Marks
1. Module 1: Understanding Gender Studies: An Overview (4 Lessons)	20
2. Module 2: Gender Issues and Social Change (4 Lessons)	20
3. Module 3: Education and Gender (3 Lessons)	16
4. Module 4: Gender, Health and Nutrition(3 Lessons)	14
5. Module 5: Gender and Law (3 Lessons)	16
6. Module 6: Gender and Media (3 Lessons)	14
Total	100

4. Difficulty level of Question Paper

Level	Percentage	Marks
Difficult	25	25
Average	50	50
Easy	25	25

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

GENDER STUDIES (340)

Maximum Marks:100

Duration : 3 hours

Part – A

Each question in Part-A carries 1 mark. You have to choose any one answer from the available choice.

1. Which of the following describes about the term gender?

- a. It is biological.
- b. It is social
- c. Its biological and social
- d. Its neither.

2. What do you understand by the term sex?

- a. It is biological.
- b. It is social
- c. Its biological and social
- d. Its neither.

3. Assertion (A): A transgender is an individual that differs from their assigned biological sex.

Reason (R): Transgender is a person who does not follow their biological sex i.e. those with XX chromosomes may choose to live socially as a man.

Codes:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true.
- b. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- c. (A) is false but (R) is true.
- d. Both (A) and (R) are true.

4. An Intersex person has
 - a. Female reproductive organs
 - b. Male reproductive organs
 - c. Both male and female reproductive organs
 - d. No reproductive organs
5. The agents of gendered socialisation are
 - a. Parents
 - b. Media
 - c. Peer Group
 - d. All of the above
6. Which of the agents of socialization will you refer to if you read the statement 'Television advertisements becomes a source of socialisation where men and women play specific roles'.
 - a. Parents
 - b. Media
 - c. Peer Group
 - d. Neighbourhood
7. Which statement best describes sexual orientation
 - a. Sexual orientation can be Homosexual, Heterosexual and Bisexual.
 - b. Sexual Orientation can be Homosexual, Heterosexual, Bisexual or Asexual
 - c. Sexual Orientation can be a combination of one or more types of sexuality.
 - d. None of these statements is true.
8. "Margaret Mead's study was significant in highlighting that socialisation had an important role in determining masculine and feminine behaviour". Which factor will you choose to qualify this statement?
 - a. Culture
 - b. Demography
 - c. Biology
 - d. Technology

9. The statement " Sometimes girls are allowed to behave like boys till they attain puberty" refers to
- Hegemonic femininity and masculinity
 - Heterosexuality
 - Homosexuality
 - Non Hegemonic femininity and masculinity
10. "Doing gender" refers to the _____ people who are usually born with male or female anatomies but feel they are in the wrong body.
- Asexual
 - Bi sexual
 - Intersex
 - Transgender
11. The term 'Queer' is slang for
- Trangender
 - Lesbians and Gay
 - Bisexual
 - All of the above
12. Which kind of sexual orientation best describes that 'Men and women are attracted to both men and women'?
- Bisexuality
 - Asexuality
 - Heterosexuality
 - Homosexuality
13. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) defines Worker as a:
- He/she engaged in an economically meaningful activity
 - He/she engaged in a non-economically meaningful activity
 - He/She engaged in both an economic and non-economic activity

- d. He/She engaged in no economic and non-economic activity
14. In which Census, unpaid workers on farms and family enterprises were added to capture women's economic activities?
- a. 1981
 - b. 1991
 - c. 2011
 - d. 2001
15. Assertion (A): Including transgender people in workforce is essential for an inclusive and diverse workplace.

Reason (R): Transgender people are excluded from the realm of decent employment opportunities.

Codes:

- a. (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - b. (A) is false but (R) is true.
 - c. Both (A) and (R) are true.
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false.
16. Female Labour Force Participation rate (FLFPR) is the section of the working women population in the age group of _____ in the economy, currently employed or seeking employment.
- a. 18-60
 - b. 16-64
 - c. 20-58
 - d. 16-60
17. As per the census, 2011, among the total rural workers, females are
- a. 20.5%
 - b. 30.02%
 - c. 35.6%
 - d. 33%

18. Choose the term which implies 'a preference or prejudice toward one gender over the other'.
- Gender bias
 - Gender gap
 - Gender segregation
 - Gender stereotyping
19. Self employment has multiple benefits for India:
- It reduces unemployment
 - It engages people in economically gainful activities
 - It promotes micro-enterprises among the women
 - All of the above
20. Women are discouraged from joining formal labour force due to:
- Household care work & cultural constraints
 - In access to training and formal education
 - Lack of safety in public domain
 - All of the above
21. Assertion (A): In case of women, occupational segregation is practised in all the countries.
Reason (R): Male dominated occupations are more prevalent and women are concentrated in low level jobs.
- Codes:
- (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false but (R) is true.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true.
 - Both (A) and (R) are false
22. The mantra of contemporary culture at workplaces is that of:
- Gender inclusion
 - Gender inclusion & gender diversity

- c. Gender diversity & Gender equity
 - d. Gender inclusion, equity and diversity
23. Women's participation in national economy can be promoted by programs & schemes such as:
- a. Mahila Samakhya
 - b. Self Help Group
 - c. PM MUDRA Yojana
 - d. All of the above
24. Which of the following facts will you choose to justify the concept of "Glass Ceiling"?
- a. It hinders women's access to leadership positions
 - b. It hinders women's induction in labour force
 - c. It is more in public sector companies
 - d. It provides equal opportunities to men and women
25. The Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan aims to provide quality education and enhance learning outcomes for all school going children in India from
- a. Pre school to middle school levels
 - b. Pre school to higher secondary levels
 - c. Middle school to higher secondary levels
 - d. Primary school to middle school levels
26. Some of the key components of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan include
- i. Provision of infrastructure in schools
 - ii. Promotion of Vocational education
 - iii. Training and capacity building of teachers
 - iv. Empowering girls
 - v. Inclusion of children from disadvantaged backgrounds

- a. All of the above
b. I, ii & iii
c. I, ii, iv & v
d. I, iii, iv
27. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) aims to
- a. Enhance enrolment in schools
b. Make education free from socio cultural barriers
c. Arrange affordable transportation to school
d. All of the above
28. Match the following
- | Column A | Column B |
|--|--|
| a. Residential facilities for girls | i. Ballika Samridhi Yojna |
| b. Development of collective spaces to discuss important issues. | ii. Mahila Samkhya Programme |
| c. Financial assistance to retain girls in schools | iii. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level |
| d. Make education accessible to girls in places hard to reach | iv. Kasturba Gandhi Ballika Vidyalaya Scheme |
- a. a-i; b-iv; c-iii; d-ii
b. a-iii; b-i; c-ii; d-iv
c. a-iv; b-ii; c-i; d-i
d. A-ii; b-iii; c-ii; d-iv
29. Under which article of the of Indian constitution, The right to education is stated as our fundamental right.
- a. Article 21 (a)
b. Article 14

- c. Article 17
 - d. Article 52
30. The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Levels (NPEGEL) focusses on
- a. Developing cluster-wise model school
 - b. Community engagement
 - c. Gender sensitisation of teachers
 - d. All of the above
31. The scheme to provide education for girls from economically marginalised sections of society is
- A. KGBVS
 - B. NPEGEL
 - C. MSP
 - D. BSY
32. The Balika Samridhi Yojana provides financial assistance to girls
- a. At the time of birth
 - b. At the time of marriage
 - c. From class 1-10
 - d. All of the above
33. Assertion (A): Non Governmental Organisations work to provide educational support to rural women.
- Reason (R): The prime objective of Non Governmental Organisations is to work against the deprivation that people face and to support them.
- Code:
- A. Both (A) & (R) are correct
 - B. Both (A) & (R) are wrong
 - C. (A) is wrong & (R) is correct
 - D. (A) is correct & (R) is wrong

34. The National Health Policy aims to attain health and well being for all ages through
- Better Health Services
 - Interlinking health with development programmes
 - Involving the private sector
 - All of the above
35. Under which of the following condition the blood's capacity to carry oxygen decreases?
- Malnourishment
 - Anaemia
 - Obesity
 - none of these
36. Assertion (A): Anaemia in women has increased from 53% in 2015-16 to 57% in 2019-21.
Reason (R): Women since childhood have less access to a balanced diet.
Code:
- Both (A) & (R) are wrong
 - Both (A) & (R) are correct
 - Only (A) is correct & (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is wrong & (R) is correct
37. Choose the factors which help us understand the statement "health is not just the absence of disease"
- Malnourishment
 - Unclean surroundings
 - Depression
 - All of the above
38. AYUSH stands for _____, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
- Allopathy
 - Ayurveda

- c. Ayurvedigyan
 - d. Aayushman
39. The RMNCH +A stands for
- a. Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health
 - b. Rashtriya Matritava Naunihal Homeopathy + Ayurveda
 - c. Remote Monitoring of Neonate Child Health + Adults
 - d. Remote Matritava Naunihal Child Health + Ayush
40. The ASHA workers are supposed to
- a. Promote hospital births
 - b. Encourage Immunisation
 - c. Keep demographic records
 - d. All of the above
41. SUMAN is a programme for
- a. Siddha Unani Muskan Aashawasan
 - b. Affordable care for women and newborns
 - c. Planting flowers for better surroundings
 - d. Better care for adolescents
42. The scheme launched by the Government of India in collaboration with the UNFPA, for educating adolescents on gender, sexuality and consent is:
- a. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 - b. MCTS
 - c. Sathhiya
 - d. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritava Abhiyan
43. In India, marriage is legal between:
- a. A man and woman
 - b. A man and man

47. Assertion (A): In 2006, The Supreme Court of India made registration of marriage compulsory.

Reason (R): Being a government document, the registration certificate helps in migration to another country, prevention of child marriages and trafficking of girls.

Codes:

- a. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- b. (A) is false but (R) is true.
- c. Both (A) and (R) are true.
- d. Both (A) and (R) are false.

48. Choose the correct options:

Dowry under The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, is defined as:

- a. Any property given directly by one party to the other party in marriage
- b. Any property given indirectly to the other party in marriage
- c. Any property given directly or indirectly on or after the marriage
- d. Any property given forcibly by one party to another party

49. The Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines violence in the form of:

- a. Physical and verbal
- b. Economic
- c. Emotional
- d. Sexual

Choose one of the following option.

- a. A and B are correct
- b. B and C are correct
- c. C and D are correct
- d. All of the above are correct

50. What is the distance prescribed for availability of the creche service from the entry of the establishment under Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circuses) Act, 1963.
- 500 metres
 - 1000 metres
 - 1500 metres
 - 2000 metres
51. Raju and Rekha are having their first child. Can they go for sex determination of their unborn child:
- No, it is prohibited under the PCPNDT Act 1994
 - Yes, it is not prohibited under the PCPNDT Act 1994
 - Yes they can go to a private clinic
 - Only for their second child
52. The Sexual Harassment of women at workplace Act 2013 is for:
- Safety of women at workplace
 - Safety of women in private workplaces
 - Safety of women in government workplaces
 - Safety of women in NGOs and private foundations
53. What kind of theories describe that 'language a tool for establishing social structure and Power'
- The Deficit Theory
 - Difference Theory
 - Social Power Theory
 - All of the above
54. Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of:
- Society on language
 - Cultural norms
 - Cultural expectations
 - All of the above

55. Assertion (A): Men speak the language of power and authority. Reason (R): Men have been the traditional custodians of power and dominance.

Codes:

- a. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- b. (A) is false but (R) is true.
- c. Both (A) and (R) are true.
- d. Both (A) and (R) are false

56. Match the following:

Connect the following usually considered feminine and masculine traits with men and women:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. 1. Humble and loving | i. Men |
| b. 2. Authoritarian and assertive | ii. women |
| c. 3. Aggressive and commanding | iii. Men and women |
| d. 4. Emotional and irrational | iv. Men or women |

Ans: a. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-i, 4-ii

b. 1-iii, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

c. 1-iv, 2-iv, 3-iv, 4-iii

d. 2-i, 3-1, 1-i, 4-i

57. _____ studied the relationship between gender and language in 1972.

- a. Robin Lakoff
- b. Deborah Tannen
- c. Penelope Eckert
- d. Janet Holmes

58. Examples of gender neutral words are following:

- a. Man-Women-Mother
- b. Boy-Girl-Aunt

- c. Uncle-Actress-Chairperson
 - d. Parent-Child-Person
59. Gender fair language was developed to:
- a. Minimise gender stereotyping
 - b. Eliminate gender disparities
 - c. Replace masculine-feminine references
 - d. All of the above
60. Which of the following theories is otherwise referred as:
- a. The Deficit Theory
 - b. Difference Theory
 - c. Social Power Theory
 - d. All of the above

Part-B

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Identify and name any four occupations where women work which were traditionally considered to be male occupations. | 2 |
| 2. | List any two Indian Reform Movements of the 19th century. | 2 |
| 3 | Enumerate the types of joint family based on relations between family members according to Pauline Kolenda? | 2 |
| 4 | Why do we need to make educational policies from gender perspective? | 2 |
| 5 | Explain the importance of 'Proteins' and 'Fats' in the balanced diet for women during pregnancy. | 2 |
| 6 | How does the media form our perception on gender? | 2 |
| 7 | How does community radio contribute to women empowerment? | 2 |
| 8 | Describe any three major achievements of the women's movements in the field of social reform in 20th Century. | 3 |
| 9 | Explain the emergence of Gender Studies as a discipline in universities and other educational institutions. | 3 |

- 10 The joint family has undergone changes due to multiple factors. Justify the statement by listing the factors that have led to these changes. 3
- 11 Do you think that girls still face a challenge to access school education even after the implementation of numerous measures by the government of India? 3
- 12 How would the National Education Policy 2020 promote school education for girls? 3
- 13 Explain marital property rights. Name the countries where they are implemented. 3
- 14 What do you understand about the objectification of women in the media? 3
- 15 Classify any five types of family on the basis of marriage, residence and lineage. 5
- 16 Explain various Challenges faced by adolescents. 5
- 17 Analysis the role and importance of the Act "Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and redressed) Act. 2013 5

Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected answer	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
Part A			
1.	b.	1	1
2.	a	1	1
3.	a	1	1
4.	c	1	1
5.	d	1	1
6.	b	1	1
7.	c	1	1
8.	c	1	1
9.	a	1	1
10.	d	1	1
11.	d	1	1
12.	a	1	1
13.	a	1	1
14.	b	1	1
15.	b	1	1
16.	a	1	1
17.	c	1	1
18.	b	1	1
19.	d	1	1
20.	d	1	1

Sample Question Paper (Theory)

21.	d	1	1
22.	d	1	1
23.	c	1	1
24.	d	1	1
25.	b	1	1
26.	a	1	1
27.	d	1	1
28.	c	1	1
29.	a	1	1
30.	d	1	1
31.	a	1	1
32.	d	1	1
33.	a	1	1
34.	d	1	1
35.	b	1	1
36.	b	1	1
37.	d	1	1
38.	b	1	1
39.	a	1	1
40.	d	1	1
41.	b	1	1
42.	c	1	1
43.	a	1	1
44.	a	1	1

45.	c	1	1
46.	a	1	1
47.	a	1	1
48.	c	1	1
49.	a	1	1
50.	a	1	1
51.	a	1	1
52.	a	1	1
53.	c	1	1
54.	d	1	1
55.	d	1	1
56.	a	1	1
57.	a	1	1
58.	d	1	1
59.	d	1	1
60.	c	1	1

Part B

1.	Pilot, Doctor, Wrestler, Guards, Barber and Police.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$	2
2.	The Indian Reform Movements of the 19th century are Abolition of Sati Prohibition of Child marriage Widow Remarriage Education of Women (Any Two)	$2 \times 1 = 2$	2
3.	The types of joint families based on relationships according to Pauline Kolenda are Collateral Joint family	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$	2

Supplemented Collateral Joint family
 Lineal Joint Family
 Supplemented Lineal Joint Family
 Lineal Collateral Joint Family
 Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint Family
 (Any four) (See Lesson 5)

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------|---|
| 4. | We need to make educational policy from gender perspective to: | 2×1=2 | 2 |
| | 1. Reduce gender disparity in male and female literacy rates | | |
| | 2. Promote school education for girls(Lesson 10) | | |
| 5. | Proteins build and repair body tissues and form amino acids, enzymes and antibodies.
Take at least 50gms proteins in a day.
Fats : Provide energy. Fats are essential for protecting body's vital organs assist in regulating temperature and also for Skin. | 2×1 | 2 |
| 6. | Media impacts our minds since we believe what is shown on screen or written in newspapers. If a weak image of women is portrayed in media, we tend to look at it as women being a victim. We tend to ignore the stories of courage that women have shown in every walk of life. | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | Community radio is the voice of local issues. It enables community women to voice their concerns of everyday life. It highlights stories of success and shares action strategies to empower women in local areas. | 2 | 2 |
| 8. | Achievements of the Women's movements in 20th Century | 3×1= 3 | 3 |
| | i. Mobilization of women to protest against rising prices, violence, gender discrimination and for prohibition of liquor and environmental issues. | | |
| | ii. These women came from different clines and communities and from both rural as well urban back ground | | |
| | iii. The movement put women's issues back on to the centre stage of national politics. | | |
| | iv. The 1980s saw huge mobilization against rape cases and dowry deaths. So it resulted that (a) 1961 Dowry Prohibitions Act in 1984 & 1986 | | |

-
- v. Amendments were made in the Indian penal code to modify provisions related to rape in 1983.
-
9. The feminist struggle for equality also reached universities and other educational institutions, where feminist scholars started questioning the existing patriarchal frameworks through various subject areas or disciplines in the universities. These movements had a huge impact on the academic world and resulted in the emergence of Women's Studies as an area of research and teaching. 3×1=3 3
-
10. The factors leading to changes in the joint family are 3x1=3 3
- Economic factors
- Educational Factors
- Legal factors
- Urbanisation
- (Explain any three)
-
11. Despite numerous measures taken by the government of India, girls still dont go to school for reasons like: 3
1. Poverty
 2. Early marriage
 3. Responsibility of sibling care
 4. Parental illiteracy
 5. Lack of school infrastructure for girls
 6. Lack if inadequate transport facility
- (write any three)
-
12. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasises quality education among girls. Through infrastructural improvement of schools and expansion of open and distance learning, girls are aimed to be brought under the realm of formal school education. 3
-

13. The marital property law includes every property acquired before and after marriage, including the assets whose value has increased during marriage. 2×1.5=3 3

The countries that recognize marital property are

United Kingdom

United States of America

Singapore.

14. Media has been representing women: 3×1 =3 3

- As a commodity for the purpose of selling their products.
 - The women's body is objectified and used in advertisements as a piece of decoration and ornament.
 - The women may not be needed in an advertisement, the body image is used to attract audience.
- This is all covered under objectification of women in media.
-

15. Types of family on the following basis - 5 5

Marriage

i. Monogamous family

It consists of one husband and one wife

i. Polygamous family (having more than one wife or one husband)

a. Polygamous family

b. Polyandrous family

Residence

a. Patrilocal Family : Wife stages with family of her husband

b. Matriocal Family : The husband stags in his wife's house

c. Avunculocal Family : the married couples live in their material uncle's family

Lineage

a. Partilineal Family : People belonging to their father's lineage reside as a family.

b. Matrilineal Family : People belonging to the mothers lineage reside together

(Any Five)

16. Challenges faced by adolescents 5

- i. Gender role stereotype and gender discrimination
- ii. Identification with the peer group
- iii. Establishing positive and safe relationships.

(To be explained)

17. Role and importance of the Act, 2013 5×1=5 5

- i. The Act aims to protect women against several harassment in public or private at work place.
- ii. The Act defines several harassment at the work place.
- iii. It creates a mechanism for redress of complaints.
- iv. The Act makes it mandatory for all offices with 10th or more employers to constitute an internal complaints committee.
- v. Proved sexual harassment at work place may lead to termination of service of the accused

(Any other relevant point)

Feed back on Lesson 1-20																			
Lesson No.	Lesson Name	Was the content				Was the language		Were the Illustrations		What you have learnt is									
		Easy	Difficult	Interesting	Confusing	Simple	Complex	Useful	Not Useful	Very helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not helpful							
12.																			
13.																			
14.																			
15.																			
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18.																			
19.																			
20.																			