

This Question Paper consists of 47 questions and 10 printed pages.

इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 47 प्रश्न तथा 10 मुद्रित पृष्ठ हैं।

Roll No.
अनुक्रमांक

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Code No. 71/SS/340/A
कोड नं.

SET/सेट-

A

GENDER STUDIES

लैंगिक अध्ययन

(340)

Day and Date of Examination :

(परीक्षा का दिन व दिनांक)

Signature of Invigilators :

(निरीक्षकों के हस्ताक्षर)

1. _____

2. _____

General Instructions :

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. For the Objective type of questions you have to choose **any one** of the four alternatives given in the questions i.e., (A), (B), (C) and (D) and indicate your correct answer in the Answer-Book given to you.
4. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
5. (a) The Question Paper is Bilingual, i.e., English and Hindi. However, if you wish, you can answer in any one of the languages listed below :
English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Oriya, Gujarati, Konkani, Manipuri, Assamese, Nepali, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Sindhi.
You are required to indicate the language you have chosen to answer in the box provided in the Answer-Book.
(b) If you choose to write the answer in the language other than Hindi and English, the responsibility for any errors/mistakes in understanding the question will be yours only.
6. Candidate will not be allowed to take Calculator, Mobile Phone, Bluetooth, Earphone or any such electronic devices in the examination hall.
7. Write your Question Paper Code No. **71/SS/A-A** on the Answer-Book.

सामान्य अनुदेश :

1. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र के पहले पृष्ठ पर अपना अनुक्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
2. कृपया प्रश्न-पत्र को जाँच लें कि प्रश्न-पत्र के कुल पृष्ठों तथा प्रश्नों की उतनी ही संख्या है जितनी प्रथम पृष्ठ के सबसे ऊपर छपी है। इस बात की जाँच भी कर लें कि प्रश्न क्रमिक रूप में हैं।
3. वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों में आपको जार विकल्पों (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) में से **कोई एक** उत्तर चुनना है तथा दी गई उत्तर-पुस्तिका में आप सही उत्तर लिखें।
4. उत्तर-पुस्तिका में पहचान-चिह्न बनाने अथवा निर्दिष्ट स्थानों के अतिरिक्त कहीं भी अनुक्रमांक लिखने पर परीक्षार्थी को अयोग्य ठहराया जायेगा।
5. (क) प्रश्न - पत्र केवल हिंदी/अंग्रेजी माध्यम में है। फिर भी, यदि आप चाहें तो नीचे दी गई किसी एक भाषा में उत्तर दे सकते हैं:
अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, उर्दू, पंजाबी बाँगला, तमिल, मलयालम, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, मराठी, उड़िया, गुजराती, कोंकणी, मणिपुरी, असमिया, नेपाली, कश्मीरी, संस्कृत और सिंधी।
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में दिए गए बॉक्स में लिखें कि आप किस भाषा में उत्तर लिख रहे हैं।
(ख) यदि आप हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य भाषा में उत्तर लिखते हैं, तो प्रश्न को समझने में होने वाली त्रुटियों / गलतियों की जिम्मेदारी केवल आपकी होगी।
6. परीक्षार्थी को परीक्षा हॉल में कैल्कुलेटर, मोबाइल फोन, ब्लूटूथ, इयरफोन जैसे किसी भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण को ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड संख्या 71/SS/A-A लिखें।

GENDER STUDIES

(340)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

- Notes :**
- (i) This question paper consists of **47** questions in all.
 - (ii) All questions are **compulsory** and carry marks as indicated against each question.
 - (iii) **Section - A** consists of Question Number **1** to **30** as follows.
 - (a) **Q.Nos. 1 to 20** – are Multiple Choice type Questions carrying **1** mark each. For these questions you have to choose the most appropriate answer from amongst the four choices given as **(A), (B), (C)** and **(D)**.
 - (b) **Q.Nos. 21 to 30** – are other Objective-type Questions. Marks are indicated against each question. Attempt as per instructions given therein with each such question.
 - (vi) **Section - B** consists of Question Nos. **31** to **47** :
 - (a) **Q.Nos. 31 to 37** – are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries **2** marks, to be answered in the range of **80** to **120** words.
 - (b) **Q.Nos. 38 to 44** – are Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries **3** marks, to be answered in the range of **150** to **200** words.
 - (c) **Q.Nos. 45 to 47** – are Long Answer Type Questions. Each question carries **5** marks, to be answered in the range of **400** to **500** words.

NOTE :

- (1) Answers of all questions are to be given in the Answer-Book given to you.
- (2) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 02.15 p.m. From 02.15 p.m. to 02.30 p.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the Answer-Book during this period.

SECTION - A

Multiple choice questions :

1. Identify the UN initiated campaign on social media to promote gender sensitivity and equality : 1
(A) Me too Campaign (B) Pride parade Campaign
(C) HeForShe Campaign (D) EducateAll Campaign

2. Some of the popular cinema that raised social issues : 1
(A) Padman (B) Pink
(C) Matribhoomi (D) All of the above

3. One of the important theories trying to explore Gender-language inequalities that is based on the belief that men have specific attributes that women lack is : 1
(A) Social Power theory (B) Deficit theory
(C) Queer theory (D) Difference theory

4. To combat sexual harassment at the workplace, every office with more than 10 employees is mandated to constitute : 1
(A) Human Rights Committee (B) Internal Audit Committee
(C) Internal Complaints Committee (D) None of the above

5. Women's property rights include : 1
(A) inheritance rights
(B) land rights
(C) other forms of property rights given by society at any given time
(D) all of the above

6. As a step towards protecting the rights of the women, the Dowry prohibition Act was passed in : 1
(A) 1961 (B) 1963 (C) 1965 (D) 1969

7. Though child-marriage has been rendered illegal, it is still a norm in many parts of India due to : 1
(A) caste restrictions
(B) gender discrimination
(C) early motherhood to prove fertility and social standing
(D) all of the above

8. The National Policy of Women, 2016 aimed to empower women. Which of the following objectives is not true ? 1
- (A) to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women
(B) to carry out skill development programmes
(C) to not give primary importance to health
(D) to improve access to pre-primary education
9. The Second Chance Education Project, run by NIOS with support of UN Women is being implemented in which 4 states ? 1
- (A) Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Maharashtra
(B) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
(C) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand
(D) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Bihar
10. Under which Govt scheme financial aid was offered to all girls born after 15 Aug 1997 ? 1
- (A) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
(B) Mahila Samakhya Programme
(C) Balika Samridhi Programme
(D) Tejaswini Project
11. Individuals who are usually born with typical male or female anatomies but feel they are in the wrong body are : 1
- (A) Cisgenders (B) Asexual (C) Bisexual (D) Transgenders
12. What is not true about the later Vedic period that impacted the status of women in society ? 1
- (A) patriarchy became stronger
(B) women had freedom of matrimonial choice
(C) the practice of sati was prevalent
(D) sons were sole heir of family property
13. A Greek symbol, Lamda was selected for the first time to be the symbol of the New York chapter of gays and lesbians by : 1
- (A) Tom Doerr (B) Ann Oakley
(C) Gilbert Baker (D) J. W. M. Whiting
14. Manu Smriti and Yagnavalkya Smriti prescribed for women during the later Vedic period : 1
- (A) moral code of conduct (B) legal code of conduct
(C) religious code of conduct (D) none of the above
15. The kind of family where the married man stays with his wife's family is a : 1
- (A) patrilineal family (B) matrilineal family
(C) patrilocal family (D) avunculocal family

16. Who among the following will not be an affinal kin ? 1
(A) nephew (B) sister-in-law
(C) brother-in-law (D) all are affinal kins
17. The Self-Employed Women's Association of India was founded by : 1
(A) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (B) Verghese Kurien
(C) Ela Bhatt (D) Anasuya Sarabhai
18. Identify the Scheme of the Govt to empower women from the clues below : 1
(a) launched on April 8, 2015
(b) aspiring women entrepreneurs can avail loans upto 10 lakhs
(c) loans are to be provided for non-farm non-corporate enterprise
(A) SEWA
(B) Mahila Samakhya
(C) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna
(D) National Policy for Empowerment of Women
19. The focus areas of National Health Mission 2005 : 1
(A) maternal health
(B) reproductive health
(C) newborn child and adolescent health
(D) all of the above
20. As per the last available census data, the sex ratio in India is : 1
(A) 943 females per 1000 males (B) 980 females per 1000 males
(C) 921 females per 1000 males (D) none of the above
21. Fill in the blanks : 3
(a) A Chairperson, instead of Chairman is a _____ term.
(b) _____ has long been responsible for being society's watchdog and guiding social change.
(c) _____ activism has brought women's issues to the forefront of the political discourse.
22. Fill in the blanks : 3
(a) The kind of family where a woman marries more than one man and can live together or with each in turn is called a _____ family.
(b) The Khasis of Meghalaya or Todas of Nilgiris are tribes where _____ families exist, though males are the defacto decision makers.
(c) Gender norms, that is expressed within the household is reflected and reinforced in the larger _____.

- 23. Define in one word or phrase :** **3**
- The Act which gave equal property rights to daughter at par with sons thereby ending the centuries old Hindu discriminatory and gender biased laws.
 - Willful and repeated harm by sending intimidating or threatening messages through computers, cell-phones and other electronic devices.
 - The blood relatives of a person in the direct line of descent like the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren etc.
- 24. Answer the following in one word or phrase :** **3**
- The section of the working population in the age group of 16 to 64 years in the economy, currently employed or seeking employment.
 - The type of family, very common in India, where the married woman stays with her husband's family.
 - Preference or prejudice towards one gender over the other.
- 25. Answer True/False :** **2**
- Women's issues have been able to occupy enough space in print media.
 - The major part of Indian cinema portrays men pursuing their dreams, aspirations and heroism, while women as their lovers, wives.
- 26. Answer True/False :** **2**
- Hegemonic masculinity refers to dominant male characteristics of a culture.
 - The earlier understanding of gender was that sex has to do with culture and gender has to do with nature.
- 27. Answer True/False :** **2**
- The universal retention of children upto 10 years of age was emphasised in the National Policy of education 1986.
 - The Govt. of India plans to constitute a 'Gender Inclusive Fund' for capacity building to provide equitable quality education for all students.
- 28. Write full form of the following :** **1x4=4**
- ARSH
 - CHC
 - MCTS
 - RBSK
- 29. Match Column-A with Column-B :** **1x4=4**
- | Column-A | Column-B |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Article – 39(d) | (i) Gender Inclusion Fund |
| (b) The National Policy of education | (ii) cultural leadership by ruling class |
| (c) Shakshar Bharat | (iii) ensures women right to equality |
| (d) Hegemony | (iv) revised in 1992 |
| | (v) mandates equal pay for equal work |
| | (vi) focuses on women and backward Communities |

30. Passage Based Question :**4**

Education works as a tool for the development of the nation. In this context, primary education plays a vital role to overcome the basic deprivations; and secondary education works towards social and economic development which supports and incorporates social justice and equality. To improve the quality of education for all, various recommendations were given by Education Policy 1986 and Plan of Action 1992. These recommendations were related to opening girl's hostels, integration of ICTs in schools, vocational education etc to make school education accessible and approachable to all for quality education in India. RSMA was one such schemes in this process under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). RSMA was launched to increase the enrolment ratio in schools up to 75% (which was 52.26% for classes 9 to 10) while considering the distance of the school from residence of the child. It also aimed to provide secondary education to children from economically weaker section and those from educationally deprived family backgrounds including other marginalised sections like SCs, STs and OBCs, check and reduce girls drop-out rates etc.

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow :

- (a) How does secondary education help ?
- (b) What is meant by RSMA ?
- (c) What were the recommendations of the Education Policy of 1986 to improve the quality of education ?
- (d) To whom did RSMA aim at reaching out to ?

SECTION – B**Very short answer type question :**

31. What is meant by sex-segregated play ? **2**

32. How did Vedic Hinduism give rise to Buddhism and Jainism ? **2**

OR

What kind of status did the Vedas accord to women ?

33. Suggest ways by which we can try to remove myths related to gender ? **2**

34. Which Act has been passed to protect women's dignity from media assault ? How does this act give protection to woman ? **2**

OR

What is the role of Internal Complaints Committee at workplace ?

35. What diet recommendations would you give to a pregnant woman based on your awareness ? **2**

36. With examples, substantiate the fact that women played significant role in politics in Ancient India. **2**

37. When was the National Health mission launched ? What are its focus areas ? 2

OR

What are the various dimensions of health ?

Short Answer Type Question :

38. Some words and expressions can be seen as discriminating against women. Explain in the context of gender-specific vocabulary. 3

39. Pauline Kolenda classified different types of joint family based on the relationship between members. Name and briefly explain the different types. 3

OR

What role can the family play in reducing gender differences and inequality ?

40. Sultan Razziya of the Delhi Sultanate was a trailblazer in her own right. Write a brief note on her achievements. 3

41. Even after enjoying a fundamental right to education, why does education remain elusive to so many children even now ? Analyse the reasons. 3

42. How credible is the media according to you ? Give reasons to support your opinion. 3

OR

Why is community radio regarded as a powerful medium in a country like India ?

43. Enlist the additional grounds, apart from adultery and cruelty, provided to the wife as grounds for divorce under the law. 3

44. What challenges do women encounter due prevalent gender bias in our society ? 3

OR

Based on sector-wise analysis, the best employment opportunities for women are in the manufacturing and services sectors. Explain.

Long Answer Type Questions :

45. How did Anthropologist Margaret Mead try and understand gendered socialisation ? 5

OR

Explain how the Devadasi system, started during the Medieval period, have undermined the dignity of women.

46. Elaborate on the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for women in India. 5

OR

Self-employment is a means of expansion of women's work force participation rate. Justify the statement with reasoning.

47. What do you understand by domestic violence ? What legal provision tries to protect women against this crime ? 5

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