

D 144452

(Pages : 8)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

M.A. WOMEN'S STUDIES

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 200 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

One mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. India could increase to _____ percentage of GDP if gender equality in economic participation is ensured.
 - (a) 20 percent.
 - (b) 30 percent.
 - (c) 27 percent.
 - (d) 25 percent.
2. Since 2020, the women's work participation rate shows :
 - (a) More rural women joining than urban.
 - (b) No change.
 - (c) More urban women returning.
 - (d) Both rural and urban women joining.
3. Who won the 2023 Nobel Prize in Economics for work on women's labour participation ?
 - (a) Esther Duflo.
 - (b) Claudia Goldin.
 - (c) Elinor Ostrom.
 - (d) Rosalyn Yalow.
4. Gender pay gap is largely attributed to :
 - (a) Lack of training.
 - (b) Occupational choice.
 - (c) Career breaks due to childbirth.
 - (d) Women's inefficiency.

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5. The U-shaped curve of women's employment is :
- (a) Not relevant to India.
 - (b) Relevant to India.
 - (c) Completely different.
 - (d) Irrelevant globally.
6. Unpaid care work by women in India is approximately :
- (a) 60 %.
 - (b) 91 %.
 - (c) 70 %.
 - (d) 50 %.
7. "Greedy work" refers to :
- (a) Flexible jobs.
 - (b) Jobs requiring long hours often taken by men.
 - (c) Women's unpaid work.
 - (d) Informal sector work.
8. Which factor most improves women's employment participation ?
- (a) Education.
 - (b) Skill training.
 - (c) Flexible work hours.
 - (d) Child education.
9. India's rank in Gender Gap Report 2025 is :
- (a) 131.
 - (b) 146.
 - (c) 129.
 - (d) 136.
10. What term refers to online harassment based on gender ?
- (a) Cyberstalking.
 - (b) Cybersecurity.
 - (c) Catfishing.
 - (d) Cyberbullying.
11. Largest category in female employment (PLFS 2022-23) :
- (a) Casual.
 - (b) Regular.
 - (c) Self-employment.
 - (d) Contract.

12. Women's representation in Lok Sabha in 2024.
- (a) 9 %.
- (b) 13.6 %.
- (c) 29 %.
- (d) 4.41 %.
13. Main reason for low women MPs till 2024 :
- (a) Lack of interest.
- (b) Party-level barriers.
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- (d) Withdrawal.
14. Scheme supporting women entrepreneurs via collateral-free loans :
- (a) POSHAN.
- (b) MUDRA.
- (c) NHM.
- (d) Sukanya.
15. SEWA works mainly for :
- (a) Armed forces.
- (b) Parliamentarians.
- (c) Informal workers.
- (d) Students.
16. Women-led green enterprises arise mainly due to :
- (a) Export demand.
- (b) Capital access.
- (c) Livelihood necessity.
- (d) Technology.
17. Climate innovation refers to:
- (a) Renewable tech only.
- (b) Sustainable enterprise.
- (c) Govt projects.
- (d) Corporate CSR.
18. Informal enterprises are :
- (a) Export-oriented.
- (b) Registered.
- (c) PPP models.
- (d) Home-based and unregistered.

Turn over

19. Major barrier for women entrepreneurs :

- (a) Regulation.
- (b) Skills.
- (c) Care burden.
- (d) Markets.

20. Anaemia among women in India is primarily associated with :

- (a) Excess protein intake.
- (b) High physical activity.
- (c) Adequate dietary diversity.
- (d) Iron deficiency and poor nutrition.

21. Which of the following best describes "feminisation of poverty" ?

- (a) Equal poverty levels among men and women.
- (b) Increasing proportion of women among the poor due to structural inequalities.
- (c) Poverty affecting only rural populations.
- (d) Reduction in poverty among women.

22. Which of the following indices will be lowered when GII is taken in account ?

- (a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- (b) Human Development Index (HDI).
- (c) Gender Inequality Index (GII).
- (d) Consumer Price Index (CPI).

23. Certification challenge arises due to :

- (a) Lack of interest.
- (b) Bank restrictions.
- (c) High cost and complexity.
- (d) Irrelevance.

24. According to recent NCRB trends, which type of violence against women is most frequently reported in India ?
- (a) Dowry deaths.
 - (b) Rape.
 - (c) Cruelty by husband or relatives.
 - (d) Trafficking.
25. Which of the following programmes in India focuses on improving maternal and child health services ?
- (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
 - (b) National Health Mission.
 - (c) MUDRA Yojana.
 - (d) Digital India.
26. Care as climate labour means :
- (a) No relation.
 - (b) Women support adaptation.
 - (c) Only men involved.
 - (d) Already recognised.
27. Women entering non-traditional jobs shows :
- (a) Saturation.
 - (b) Policy compulsion.
 - (c) Breaking norms.
 - (d) Urban bias.
28. Main credit barrier for women :
- (a) Ideas.
 - (b) Education.
 - (c) Collateral.
 - (d) Profit.
29. Universities support enterprises through :
- (a) Restriction.
 - (b) Training only.
 - (c) Incubation and mentoring.
 - (d) Replacement.
30. Feminist political ecology sees women as :
- (a) Victims.
 - (b) Caregivers.
 - (c) Ecological agents.
 - (d) Outsiders.

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31. Gender-based violence reflects :
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 - (b) Gender inequality.
 - (c) Lack of solidarity.
 - (d) Lack of agency.
32. What does the concept of "time poverty" among women refer to ?
- (a) Lack of employment opportunities
 - (b) Limited income levels
 - (c) Excessive burden of unpaid and paid work leaving little personal time
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33. Which indicator is most commonly used to measure maternal health outcomes ?
- (a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
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 - (c) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
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34. Crime linked to caste system :
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 - (c) Foeticide.
 - (d) Honour killing.
35. Key strategy to eliminate GBV :
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 - (c) Restriction.
 - (d) Engage men and boys.
36. Primary goal of feminist research :
- (a) Reinforce norms.
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 - (c) Exclude men.
 - (d) Ignore gender.
37. Key feature of feminist research :
- (a) Neutrality.
 - (b) Objectivity.
 - (c) Standpoint awareness.
 - (d) Status quo.

38. Intersectionality means :
- (a) Gender only.
 - (b) Ignoring race.
 - (c) Interconnected identities.
 - (d) Single perspective.
39. Critiqued research approach :
- (a) Quantitative.
 - (b) Experimental.
 - (c) Positivist.
 - (d) Historical.
40. Epistemic violence means :
- (a) Inclusion.
 - (b) Universal truth.
 - (c) Silencing voices.
 - (d) Dialogue.
41. Method used to amplify voices :
- (a) Surveys.
 - (b) RCT.
 - (c) Ethnography.
 - (d) Meta-analysis.
42. Standpoint theory says knowledge is shaped by :
- (a) Objectivity.
 - (b) Experience and position.
 - (c) Universality.
 - (d) Bias removal.
43. Media reinforces stereotypes through :
- (a) Equality.
 - (b) Bias.
 - (c) Mainstreaming.
 - (d) Socialization.
44. Gender representation means :
- (a) Numbers.
 - (b) Portrayal.
 - (c) Funding.
 - (d) History.
45. Example of stereotype :
- (a) Neutral roles.
 - (b) Diverse roles.
 - (c) Women caregivers.
 - (d) Equality.

Turn over

46. Which policy intervention is most effective in reducing gender inequality in education ?

- (a) Increasing private schooling.
- (b) Targeted scholarships and incentives for girls.
- (c) Reducing public expenditure.
- (d) Promoting only higher education.

47. Male gaze means :

- (a) Balance.
- (b) Neutrality.
- (c) Objectification.
- (d) Female perspective.

48. Which of the following best describes "demographic dividend" ?

- (a) Decline in population growth.
- (b) Increase in elderly population.
- (c) Economic growth potential due to a higher proportion of working-age population.
- (d) Reduction in fertility rates only.

49. Which of the following best explains the concept of "gender budgeting" ?

- (a) Allocating funds equally to men and women.
- (b) Budgeting only for women-specific schemes.
- (c) Analysing budgets to assess their impact on gender equality.
- (d) Reducing expenditure on social sectors.

50. Which factor most contributes to the persistence of occupational segregation by gender ?

- (a) Equal access to all job sectors.
- (b) Gender norms and social expectations.
- (c) High levels of education among women.
- (d) Increased technological advancement.

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**CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025**

M.A. WOMEN'S STUDIES

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

*Answer all the questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary subject which deals with :
 - (a) Building Gender Perspectives in various disciplines.
 - (b) Deals with only women's issues.
 - (c) Constitutes the study of Transgender persons.
 - (d) Is an ancillary subject.
2. Gender is a :
 - (a) Physical characteristics of men and women.
 - (b) Social Construct.
 - (c) Biological Construct.
 - (d) Deals with male and female.
3. Gender Stereotyping is to be addressed :
 - (a) If the School Curriculum by the teachers is gendered.
 - (b) If unearthed the family stereotype practices.
 - (c) If engender language.
 - (d) Involving all stakeholders concerned to change the attitude and behaviour on gender biases.

Turn over

4. Gender Equity is defined as :

- (a) Providing equal opportunities for men and women.
- (b) Fair distribution of resources based on gender-specific needs.
- (c) Equal resource to all.
- (d) Same treatment of all individuals.

5. Social Sciences curriculum can be inclusive :

- (a) When gender biases prevail subtly.
- (b) Introduces changes in the gendered language.
- (c) Thoroughly transforms the curriculum in the teaching and learning process.
- (d) Classroom teaching to impart gendered curriculum.

6. The gender equality index as per the Gender Gap Report 2024 informs that India Stands at :

- (a) 142nd Rank.
- (b) 113th Rank.
- (c) 129th Rank.
- (d) 102nd Rank.

7. Which of the following determines the gender-based cognitive abilities and skills :

- (a) Women empowerment affirmative actions.
- (b) Gender Socialization.
- (c) Social and Emotional behaviour.
- (d) Gender Stereotyping.

8. Social learning theory :

- (a) Penalizes girls for not adhering to gender roles.
- (b) Appreciates both boys and girls for following gendered norms and penalizes them for violating them.
- (c) Appreciates boys and men for following gendered practices.
- (d) Does not encourage boys to do girls' role.

9. LGBTQIA + discussion is a part of :

- (a) Political Science.
- (b) Gender Studies.
- (c) Women's Studies.
- (d) Cultural Studies.

10. The curriculum design and content of the teaching-learning materials to be developed :
- (a) With Women's concerns.
 - (b) With male perspectives.
 - (c) With political perspective.
 - (d) With gender perspectives.
11. Women's Reservation Act in the parliament 2023 informs :
- (a) Recognition of women's role in private space.
 - (b) Recognition of women's role in work.
 - (c) Recognition of women's 'agency' in decision-making.
 - (d) Women's participation in politics.
12. Which among the following refers to the commodification of women in media ?
- (a) Socialization.
 - (b) Stereotyping.
 - (c) Objectification.
 - (d) Sexualization.
13. Recent years the Declining Sex Ratio is unfavorable to a female child may be attributed to :
- (a) Son preference.
 - (b) Technological advancement.
 - (c) Dowry.
 - (d) Lack of safety for girls.
14. _____ is the manifestation of the gender discrimination.
- (a) Gender-based violence.
 - (b) Participation of women in public life.
 - (c) Gender division of labor.
 - (d) Gender stereotyping.
15. _____ SDG deals with Gender equality and women's empowerment.
- (a) Goal 8.
 - (b) Goal 10.
 - (c) Goal 6.
 - (d) Goal 5.
16. India could increase to _____ percentage of GDP if Gender Equality is ensured in economic participation of women.
- (a) 25 percent.
 - (b) 27 percent.
 - (c) 30 percent.
 - (d) 20 percent.

Turn over

17. Since 2020, the women's work participation rate exhibits :
- (a) More urban women returning to work than rural.
 - (b) Both rural and urban women joined.
 - (c) More rural women join to work than urban.
 - (d) No change in work participation among women.
18. Noble Laurette who won the Nobel prize in Economics for women work participation is 2023 is :
- (a) Elinor Ostrom.
 - (b) Esther Duflo.
 - (c) Rosalyn Yalow.
 - (d) Claudia Goldin.
19. Gender pay gap is attributed to :
- (a) Women do not work as efficient as men.
 - (b) Women likely to have break for child birth.
 - (c) Women do not engage in work which men do.
 - (d) Lack of technological training.
20. Unpaid care work done by women in India accounts for :
- (a) 70 percent.
 - (b) 50 percent.
 - (c) 91 percent.
 - (d) 60 percent.
21. What has been De-Criminalised with reference to Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code ?
- (a) Consensual relationship between Homosexual Adults.
 - (b) Constructive relationship between Homosexual Adults.
 - (c) Consensual relationship between Gays.
 - (d) Consensual relationship between Lesbians.
22. What is CEDAW signed by India in 1980 ?
- (a) Convention on Education and All forms of Development for Women.
 - (b) Convention on Elimination of All forms of Debts acquired by Women.
 - (c) Convention of Eradication of All forms of Discrimination against Women.
 - (d) Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

23. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 allows the women in unorganised sectors like small shops and establishments having less than 10 workers, to file complaints of sexual harassment to a :
- (a) Local Complaints Committee (LCC).
 - (b) Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
 - (c) National Commission for Woman.
 - (d) Social Welfare Officer.
24. Civil Rights Activist Irom Chanu Sharmila is associated with the demand to :
- (a) Repeal of AFSPA.
 - (b) Repeal of the Disturbed Areas Act.
 - (c) Repeal of the Jammu and Kashmir Special Powers Act.
 - (d) Repeal of None of the above.
25. Child Care Leave (CCL) as per Central Government Provisions can be of _____ days to women employees for taking care of up to two children whether for rearing or looking after any of their needs like examination, sickness etc.
- (a) 365 days.
 - (b) 180 days.
 - (c) 730 days.
 - (d) 90 days.

(25 × 2 = 50 marks)

Part B

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

1. Kerala stands ahead of other states in Social indicators of women but still the crimes against women are on the increase- Discuss.
2. Write a note on Kudumbasree Model of grass root movement and its contributions to women empowerment.
3. Explain the strategies to be followed to reduce gender inequalities in the society.
4. The intersectionality of gender with class, caste, religion, ethnicity etc influence the women's oppression differently to different group of women - Discuss.

Turn over

5. Describe the transgender inclusive policies in Kerala.
6. Bring out the contemporary women's movement and the challenges faced.
7. Illustrate the initiatives towards achieving SDGs by 2030 by in Kerala State.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

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APRIL 2025**

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*Answer all the questions.
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- (b) Introduces changes in the gendered language.
- (c) Thoroughly transforms the curriculum in the teaching and learning process.
- (d) Classroom teaching to impart gendered curriculum.

6. The gender equality index as per the Gender Gap Report 2024 informs that India Stands at :

- (a) 142nd Rank.
- (b) 113th Rank.
- (c) 129th Rank.
- (d) 102nd Rank.

7. Which of the following determines the gender-based cognitive abilities and skills :

- (a) Women empowerment affirmative actions.
- (b) Gender Socialization.
- (c) Social and Emotional behaviour.
- (d) Gender Stereotyping.

8. Social learning theory :

- (a) Penalizes girls for not adhering to gender roles.
- (b) Appreciates both boys and girls for following gendered norms and penalizes them for violating them.
- (c) Appreciates boys and men for following gendered practices.
- (d) Does not encourage boys to do girls' role.

9. LGBTQIA + discussion is a part of :

- (a) Political Science.
- (b) Gender Studies.
- (c) Women's Studies.
- (d) Cultural Studies.

10. The curriculum design and content of the teaching-learning materials to be developed :
- (a) With Women's concerns.
 - (b) With male perspectives.
 - (c) With political perspective.
 - (d) With gender perspectives.
11. Women's Reservation Act in the parliament 2023 informs :
- (a) Recognition of women's role in private space.
 - (b) Recognition of women's role in work.
 - (c) Recognition of women's 'agency' in decision-making.
 - (d) Women's participation in politics.
12. Which among the following refers to the commodification of women in media ?
- (a) Socialization.
 - (b) Stereotyping.
 - (c) Objectification.
 - (d) Sexualization.
13. Recent years the Declining Sex Ratio is unfavorable to a female child may be attributed to :
- (a) Son preference.
 - (b) Technological advancement.
 - (c) Dowry.
 - (d) Lack of safety for girls.
14. _____ is the manifestation of the gender discrimination.
- (a) Gender-based violence.
 - (b) Participation of women in public life.
 - (c) Gender division of labor.
 - (d) Gender stereotyping.
15. _____ SDG deals with Gender equality and women's empowerment.
- (a) Goal 8.
 - (b) Goal 10.
 - (c) Goal 6.
 - (d) Goal 5.
16. India could increase to _____ percentage of GDP if Gender Equality is ensured in economic participation of women.
- (a) 25 percent.
 - (b) 27 percent.
 - (c) 30 percent.
 - (d) 20 percent.

Turn over

17. Since 2020, the women's work participation rate exhibits :
- (a) More urban women returning to work than rural.
 - (b) Both rural and urban women joined.
 - (c) More rural women join to work than urban.
 - (d) No change in work participation among women.
18. Noble Laurette who won the Nobel prize in Economics for women work participation is 2023 is :
- (a) Elinor Ostrom.
 - (b) Esther Duflo.
 - (c) Rosalyn Yalow.
 - (d) Claudia Goldin.
19. Gender pay gap is attributed to :
- (a) Women do not work as efficient as men.
 - (b) Women likely to have break for child birth.
 - (c) Women do not engage in work which men do.
 - (d) Lack of technological training.
20. Unpaid care work done by women in India accounts for :
- (a) 70 percent.
 - (b) 50 percent.
 - (c) 91 percent.
 - (d) 60 percent.
21. What has been De-Criminalised with reference to Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code ?
- (a) Consensual relationship between Homosexual Adults.
 - (b) Constructive relationship between Homosexual Adults.
 - (c) Consensual relationship between Gays.
 - (d) Consensual relationship between Lesbians.
22. What is CEDAW signed by India in 1980 ?
- (a) Convention on Education and All forms of Development for Women.
 - (b) Convention on Elimination of All forms of Debts acquired by Women.
 - (c) Convention of Eradication of All forms of Discrimination against Women.
 - (d) Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

23. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 allows the women in unorganised sectors like small shops and establishments having less than 10 workers, to file complaints of sexual harassment to a :
- (a) Local Complaints Committee (LCC).
 - (b) Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
 - (c) National Commission for Woman.
 - (d) Social Welfare Officer.
24. Civil Rights Activist Irom Chanu Sharmila is associated with the demand to :
- (a) Repeal of AFSPA.
 - (b) Repeal of the Disturbed Areas Act.
 - (c) Repeal of the Jammu and Kashmir Special Powers Act.
 - (d) Repeal of None of the above.
25. Child Care Leave (CCL) as per Central Government Provisions can be of _____ days to women employees for taking care of up to two children whether for rearing or looking after any of their needs like examination, sickness etc.
- (a) 365 days.
 - (b) 180 days.
 - (c) 730 days.
 - (d) 90 days.

(25 × 2 = 50 marks)

Part B

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

1. Kerala stands ahead of other states in Social indicators of women but still the crimes against women are on the increase- Discuss.
2. Write a note on Kudumbasree Model of grass root movement and its contributions to women empowerment.
3. Explain the strategies to be followed to reduce gender inequalities in the society.
4. The intersectionality of gender with class, caste, religion, ethnicity etc influence the women's oppression differently to different group of women - Discuss.

Turn over

5. Describe the transgender inclusive policies in Kerala.
6. Bring out the contemporary women's movement and the challenges faced.
7. Illustrate the initiatives towards achieving SDGs by 2030 by in Kerala State.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)