

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU -27**

**B.A. EJ/JP – VI SEMESTER**

**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2024**

**(Examination conducted in May /June 2024)**

**JN 6123- ADVANCED JOURNALISM II**

**(For current batch students only)**

**This paper contains THREE pages and FOUR sections.**

**Time: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 60**

**Instructions:**

**1. This paper is meant for VI semester students of BA JN-PY/JN-OE course.**

**2. You are allowed the use of a Dictionary.**

**3. You will lose marks for exceeding the word-limit.**

**PART-A**

**Write short notes on any FIVE of the following in TWO or THREE sentences EACH. (5x2=10)**

1. Vivek Ramaswamy

2. Siddaramaiah

3. Atlee Kumar

4. Smriti Mandhana

5. Giorgia Meloni

6. Vladimir Putin

**PART B**

**Answer ALL the following questions in FIVE-EIGHT sentences EACH (3x5=15)**

**7.**Edward. S. Herman and Noam Chomsky in ‘Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of New Media,’ suggest that news is filtered through five filters of ownership, advertising, sourcing from the media elite, flak, and the bogey of a common enemy. Apply any **ONE** of these filters to an Indian news media to see if the filter effects news selection. Substantiate with an example

**8.** Althusser theorised that media and communication technologies are a part of the Ideological State Apparatus (ISA). What is your understanding of communication as a part of an ISA? Elaborate with an example.

**9.** In his 1981 essay, ‘Notes on Deconstructing the “Popular”’, Stuart Hall writes that ‘Popular culture is one of the sites where this struggle for and against a culture of the powerful is engaged: it is the stake to be won or lost in that struggle. It is the arena of consent and resistance. It is partly where [hegemony](http://studymore.org.uk/sshglo.htm#Hegemony) arises, and where it is secured. It is not a sphere where socialism, a socialist culture -- already fully formed -- might be simply "expressed". But it is one of the places where socialism might be constituted. That is why "popular culture" matters. Otherwise, to tell you the truth, I don't give a damn about it.”

What is Hall’s interest in popular culture? Why is popular culture a site where “hegemony arises and where it is secured.”

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**PART C**

**Read the following report from ‘The Hindu’ published in October 2023 and answer the questions that follow.**

On Monday, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced that the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences for 2023 was being awarded to Harvard University Professor Claudia Goldin for “having advanced our understanding of women’s labour market outcomes”. Her work, it said, is the “first comprehensive account of women’s earning and labour market participation through the centuries”. Professor Goldin is only the third woman to have won the prize (for Economics) and the first to do it solo.

Professor Goldin trawled through the archives of about 200 years of the United States to demonstrate how and why gender differences in earnings and employment rates have changed over time. The most significant of her observations was that female participation in the labour market did not exhibit an upward trend over the entire period, but rather a U-shaped curve. In other words, economic growth ensuing in varied periods did not translate to reducing gender differences in the labour market. She demonstrated that several factors have historically influenced and still influence the supply and demand for female labour. These include opportunities for combining paid work and a family, decisions (and expectations) related to pursuing education and raising children, technical innovations, laws and norms, and the structural transformation in an economy.

According to her, the most important in the unequal paradigm “is that both lose”. She told Social Science Bites blog earlier in December, “Men are able to have the family and step up because women step back in terms of their jobs, but both are deprived. Men forgo time with their family and women often forgo their career”.

How did female participation move between the agrarian and industrial era?

The participation of married women decreased with the transition from an agrarian to an industrialised society in the early nineteenth century. It started to increase again with the growth of the services sector in the early nineteenth century. The first of Professor Goldin’s observations was about how female participation in labour force was incorrectly assessed and thereby, (incorrectly) stated in Censuses and public data. For example, a standard practice entailed categorising women’s occupation as “wife” in records. This was incorrect because the identification did not account for activities other than domestic labour such as working alongside husbands in farms or family businesses, in cottage industries or production setups at home, such as with textiles or dairy goods.

According to Professor Goldin, correcting the data about female participation established that the proportion of women in the labour force was considerably greater at the end of the 1890s than was shown in the official statistics. They enumerate that the employment rate for married women was three times greater than the registered Census.

She also observed that prior to the advent of industrialisation in the nineteenth century, women were more likely to participate in the labour force. This was because industrialisation had made it harder for married women to work from home since they would not be able to balance the demands of their family. Even though her research held that unmarried women were employed in manufacturing during the industrial era, the overall female force had declined.

These two factors combined form the basis of the claim that there is no historical consistency between female engagement in the overall labour force and economic growth.

What happens when the curve moves upwards?

The beginning of the twentieth century marked the upward trajectory for female participation in the labour force. According to Professor Goldin, technological progress, the growth of the service sector and increased levels of education brought an increasing demand for more labour. However, social stigma, legislation and other institutional barriers limited their influence.

As the Nobel Prize academy puts it, the exit for an extended period after marriage “also explains why the average employment level for women increased by so little, despite the massive influx of women into the labour market in the latter half of the century.”

Another pivotal factor was the introduction of birth control pills. This created conditions for women to plan their careers better. Even if the pill influenced educational and career choices, this did not translate to the disappearance of the earnings gap between men and women, though it became “significantly smaller since the 1970s”.

When did pay discrimination emerge?

According to Professor Goldin, pay discrimination (that is, employees being paid differently because of factors such as colour, religion, or sex, among others) increased significantly with the growth of the services sector in the twentieth century. This was surprisingly at a time when the earnings gap between men and women had decreased and when piecework contracts were being increasingly replaced with payments on monthly basis. Thus, the expectations paradigm emerged again, as employers would prefer employees with “long and uninterrupted careers.”

In 1990, Professor Goldin published *Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women* (Yale University Press). In it, she wrote that her study of the female labour force in the U.S. had shown that the advance in the economic status of women and the gender divide in the workplace were due to “longstanding societal trends.” Among other things, she had researched the men-women wage gap and the emergence of “wage discrimination,” and the experience of women in the labour force.

**Answer ANY TWO the following questions in about 150 words EACH. (2x10=20)**

**10.** The report says, ‘The most significant of her observations was that female participation in the labour market did not exhibit an upward trend over the entire period, but rather a U-shaped curve’, what is your understanding of the same? Do the writers explain the same accurately?

**11.** Does Claudine Goldin’s work resonate with your own observation of work spaces? Write about the work place experiences of women in your family.

**12.** Claudine Goldin says, “Men are able to have the family and step up because women step back in terms of their jobs, but both are deprived. Men forgo time with their family and women often forgo their career” Write a lead and two paragraphs for a personal essay that explores this statement.

**PART D**

**Answer the following question in 200 words (15 Marks)**

**13.** Tom Wolfe once said, "To me, the great joy of writing is discovering. Most writers are told to write about what they know, but I still love the adventure of going out and reporting on things I don't.” Do you, like Tom Wolfe, find joy in ‘discovering’ while reporting. Write about a story you covered that was about things you did not know and felt like an adventure for you.