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

Registration Number:

Date & Session

**B.S.W – 6th SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2024**

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

**SWDE 6422: GENDER AND WOMEN STUDIES**

**(For current batch students only)**

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

**This paper contains two printed pages and three parts**

**PART-A**

**Answer any five of the following 5 x 2 = 10**

1. Define gender.
2. What is matriarchy?
3. Who are gender minorities?
4. What is feminism?
5. Define unpaid care work.
6. Name any two articles in the Indian constitution for the protection of gender rights.
7. What are gender rights?

**PART-B**

**Answer any four of the following 4 x 5 = 20**

1. What is the Queer discourse? Give an example.
2. What are some of the challenges faced by sexual minorities in regard to the labour market.
3. Write a brief note with example on Eco-feminism.
4. Highlight the salient features of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
5. Explain the issues faced by women in the context of unpaid care work.

**PART-C**

**Answer any two of the following 2 x 15 = 30**

1. Highlight the role of various social institutions in creating gender norms. Provide suitable examples wherever necessary.
2. Ms. Meera aged 26 was married to Mr Kaur since four years. Her family faced pressure for additional dowry after her marriage to Kaur. Despite meeting initial demands, the harassment continued, escalating into physical abuse. One day, Meera was found dead at home, her family claiming suicide, but evidence suggested foul play. Investigations created a suspicion of a history of dowry-related violence yet actions were not taken as there aren’t concrete evidences. Meera’s family approaches you who is working for a Gender Rights organisation. What would be your action plan to intervene and what provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act you would use?
3. *“Many people mistakenly believe that harassment is limited to females,”*

*Also the perpetrators against the victims are using physical force, psychological force or many other emotional coercion tactics. At workplaces, males sometimes are mentally tortured for the sake of their job. If a male needs a job and he is not having any other substitute then he although unwilling to accept sexual advances, have to accept from females or male colleagues. But, these kinds of brutal incident not only physically ruin the body of the victim but also destroy his soul.*

*Sexual harassment at workplaces also consists of rape, which can either be female-on- male rape or male-on- male rape. The rape of men by men has been recorded as a weapon of terror in warfare. So, other than at offices or workplaces male rape is also very common in prisons, schools, coaching centers, also sometimes at home. But, due to the lack of any legislation or statute these rape cases remain unreported. According to Justice Krishna Iyer, “A murderer kills the body but a rapist kills the soul.”*

Source: [Sexual Harassment of Men (legalservicesindia.com)](https://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/2039/Sexual-Harassment-of-Men.html)

Based on the above excerpt, Highlight the lacunae in policies in India that require focus and intervention.