

28 NOV 2025

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination August-December 2025

Semester: UG IX Semester (Optional)

Fundamentals of Gender Studies

Time: Three Hours

Marks:100

Instructions:

1. Answer any five questions.
2. Read the questions carefully.

Q.1). "Although Section 63 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, defines consent, the judiciary's emphasis on the social and moral context undermines the dignity and agency of the victim, while also distorting the very concept of consent." Comment.

[Marks 20]

Q.2). 'The state is not focused on immediate control of the family rather it plays a long-term game by hiding beneath the layers of multiple indirect discrimination to perpetuate and maintain the hetero-patriarchal state.' - R.W Connell.

How do the Surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) laws in India relate to the implications of the aforementioned statement?

[Marks 20]

Q.3). How does an intersectional lens help in understanding the lived experiences of Dalit and Black women? Elucidate with reference to relevant case law.

[Marks 20]

Q.4). Write brief notes on any two:

- a. Witch Hunting.
- b. Uniform Civil Code, Uttarakhand, 2024 and agency of women.
- c. 'Silence' used in *the Great Indian Kitchen* to depict the power relation

[Marks 10*2=20]

Q.5). 'Do you agree with the observation of Supreme Court in *Supriyo v Union of India*, (2018)5 SCC 1, that state has nothing to do with the institution of marriage? How *Nancy J. Hirschmann* work debunks this observation?

[Marks 20]

Q.6). "Introducing principles of Constitutional law within the home and married life would be like introducing a bull into a china shop" - Delhi High Court in *Harvinder Kaur v Harmander Singh*.

In light of similar sentiments, how does the strict demarcation between the public and private spheres influence the concept of individual privacy within marriage, a realm traditionally seen



as private? Furthermore, illustrate how this distinction impacts the debates surrounding the restitution of conjugal rights and marital rape.

Testify the applicability of the above remark in the episodes of rigid understanding of sex binary in sports, limited understanding of gender diverse persons experiences and sexuality in the *NALSA v. UOI AIR 2014 SC 1863* and *Supriyo Chakraborty v Union of India, W.P.(C) No. 1011/2022*.

[Marks 20]