Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 07/10/2026 **Time:** 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW3429 **Course Name:** Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Semester: Seventh Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	44	46

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Identify any four schools of feminist legal theory.	2	CO2	BT1
2	Distinguish between formal equality and substantive equality.	2	CO2	BT2
3	Explain in brief the concept of intersectionality.	2	CO2	BT2
4	Identify the two broad categories of international human rights relevant to women.	2	CO1	BT2
5	Identify the SDG directly associated with gender equality.	2	CO1	BT2

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Explain the relevance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to gender justice.	10	CO1	BT3
7	Differentiate between discrimination against women and violence against women.	10	CO1	BT3

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Evaluate the relationship between gender justice, international human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.	10	CO1	BT4
9	A law treats all women identically but produces substantially different effects on women belonging to different caste and socio-economic backgrounds. Analyse this situation using intersectional feminism.	10	CO1	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Evaluate the feminist critique of the public-private distinction in law.	10	CO2	BT4
11	Evaluate the relevance of feminist legal methods in developing a gender-sensitive interpretation of law.	10	CO2	BT4

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT

12	A community argues that a particular practice should be protected in the name of cultural autonomy, while women's rights advocates argue that the practice perpetuates gender inequality. Analyse the conflict using feminist jurisprudence and the concept of cultural pluralism.	10	CO2	BT3
13	A woman belonging to a socially disadvantaged caste argues that a gender-based welfare policy does not address the caste-based barriers she faces. Analyse the policy through the framework of intersectional feminism and Dalit-Bahujan Feminism.	10	CO2	BT4