

BA LLB
SEVENTH SEMESTER
GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE
BLB – 706 CL
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Which term best describes the fair treatment of all genders in social, political, and legal contexts?
 - Gender Equality
 - Gender Stereotyping
 - Gender Bias
 - Gender Justice
- Intersectionality refers to the study of-
 - Legal equality
 - Gender-specific policies
 - Multiple identities like race, gender, and class and their overlapping effects
 - Gender bias in media
- Which international convention focuses on eliminating discrimination against women-
 - UNCRC
 - CEDAW
 - ICCPR
 - ICESCR
- Feminist jurisprudence emphasizes-
 - Male-dominated legal systems
 - Equal representation of all genders in legal processes
 - Financial aid to women in need
 - Judicial immunity
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before the law?
 - Article 14
 - Article 19
 - Article 21
 - Article 25
- Which Article provides for affirmative action in favor of women and children?
 - Article 15(3)
 - Article 17
 - Article 25
 - Article 29
- The Indian judiciary played a significant role in advancing gender justice through which landmark case related to sexual harassment at the workplace?
 - Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
 - Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
 - Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India

8. Which constitutional article provides for the protection of the right to life and personal liberty, often invoked in gender justice cases?
 - a. Article 19
 - b. Article 21
 - c. Article 22
 - d. Article 23
9. Which legislation in India addresses domestic violence?
 - a. The Indian Penal Code
 - b. The Dowry Prohibition Act
 - c. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - d. The Sexual Harassment Act
10. The term "Trafficking in Persons" refers to-
 - a. Illegal immigration
 - b. Forced labor and exploitation of women and children
 - c. Migration for employment
 - d. Foreign exchange trading
11. Which type of violence is typically associated with honor killings?
 - a. Domestic violence
 - b. Workplace harassment
 - c. Violence motivated by societal disapproval of marriage choices
 - d. Trafficking of women
12. Which law is designed to prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace?
 - a. The Prevention of Corruption Act
 - b. The Indian Contract Act
 - c. The Maternity Benefits Act
 - d. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
13. Which of the following governs Hindu personal laws in India?
 - a. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act
 - b. Indian Succession Act
 - c. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - d. Christian Marriage Act
14. Which is the primary law governing Muslim personal law in India?
 - a. Shariat Act, 1937
 - b. Hindu Succession Act
 - c. Special Marriage Act
 - d. Indian Divorce Act
15. The concept of Uniform Civil Code is enshrined in which Article of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Article 44
 - b. Article 25
 - c. Article 19
 - d. Article 14
16. Personal laws in India are primarily based on:
 - a. Customary law
 - b. Codified law only
 - c. Secular law
 - d. Religious texts and customs
17. Which of the following cases legalized homosexuality in India?
 - a. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
 - b. Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT of Delhi
 - c. NALSA v. Union of India
 - d. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India

18. Which Act governs surrogacy in India?
- a. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021
 - b. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
 - c. The Indian Penal Code
 - d. The Transgender Persons Act
19. Reproductive rights often include issues related to-
- a. Maternity leave
 - b. Legal adoption
 - c. Right to contraception, abortion, and childbirth choices
 - d. Dowry prohibition
20. The term "gender justice" in the future context is likely to focus more on-
- a. Men's rights only
 - b. Inclusive policies for all gender identities, including LGBTQ+
 - c. Traditional roles of men and women
 - d. Domestic violence issues only

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the development of gender justice from historical movements to contemporary times, focusing on legal, social, and political aspects. 10
2. What is feminist jurisprudence? Briefly discuss its significance in shaping modern legal thought. Provide an overview of feminist jurisprudence and its impact on legal systems, focusing on gendered inequalities in law. 2+8=10
3. Discuss the role of fundamental rights in promoting gender equality in India. How do Articles 14, 15, and 21 contribute to gender justice? Explain the relevance of Articles 14 (Equality), 15 (Non-discrimination), and 21 (Right to Life) in protecting women's rights. 5+5=10
4. Explain the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Discuss the key features of the law and its impact on protecting women's rights in domestic settings. 5+5=10

5. What is the legal framework in India to address sexual harassment at the workplace? Discuss the Vishakha guidelines and their significance. Explain the Vishakha judgment and the legislative framework under The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. 4+6=10
6. Discuss how Hindu personal laws have evolved to promote gender justice, particularly in areas like marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Explain reforms in Hindu personal laws and their impact on women's rights. 10
7. Compare and contrast the provisions of Muslim and Christian personal laws related to marriage and divorce in India. How do these laws address gender justice? Provide a comparative analysis of Muslim and Christian personal laws in relation to women's rights. 5+5=10
8. Examine the current legal framework on surrogacy in India. What are the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021, and how do they address reproductive rights? Discuss the main features of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act and its impact on women's reproductive rights. 5+5=10

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