REV-01
BLB/30/35

2025/12

SET A

BA LLB
NINTH SEMESTER
WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW
BLB – 906 H_7 CR.L

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. What kind of respect and rights did women have in ancient India during the Vedic age?
   a. Women were subjugated and had no rights
   b. Women were respected and had access to education and property rights
   c. Women were treated as mere property of their husbands
   d. Women were not allowed to participate in religious ceremonies

2. Which social custom in ancient India symbolized widow self-immolation, reflecting the patriarchal constraints of that era?
   a. Dowry
   b. Sati
   c. Purdah system
   d. Child marriage

3. Who among the following reformers worked against the social evil, "Sati":
   a. Mahatma Gandhi
   b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
   c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   d. B. R. Ambedkar

4. Which of the following social practices during medieval India most severely restricted the freedom and public life of women?
   a. Sati system
   b. Child marriage
   c. Purdah system
   d. Dowry system

5. Feminist jurisprudence primarily focuses on—
   a. Promoting individual liberty
   b. Analyzing law from the perspective of gender equality
   c. Strengthening administrative law
   d. Expanding commercial law principles

6. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, marriages are—
   a. Performed only according to religious rites
   b. Solemnized and registered by a Marriage Officer irrespective of religion
   c. Applicable only to Hindus
   d. Conducted under Muslim personal law

7. The first Indian woman to demand political rights for women and to become the President of the Indian National Congress was—
   a. Annie Besant
   b. Sarojini Naidu
   c. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
   d. Kasturba Gandhi

8. What is the maximum duration for which a wife can claim maintenance under Section 125 CrPC if she is unable to maintain herself?

a. 6 months
b. Until she remarries or becomes self-sufficient
c. 1 year
d. Lifetime, irrespective of circumstances

9. If a wife refuses to live with her husband without reasonable cause, what happens to her maintenance claim?

a. She continues to get full maintenance
b. Maintenance may be reduced or refused
c. She must claim maintenance from her parents
d. Maintenance is paid to her children only

10. Which legislation enacted during the pre-independence era granted widows the legal right to remarry, marking a significant social reform for women?"

a. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
b. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
c. The Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
d. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

11. What does CEDAW stand for?

a. Convention for Equality and Development of All Women
b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
c. Committee for Empowerment and Development of All Women
d. Convention on Economic Development and Advancement of Women

12. In which year was the CEDAW adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?

a. 1965
b. 1979
c. 1985
d. 1995

13. What is the main objective of CEDAW?

a. To promote political equality for men and women
b. To eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in all areas of life
c. To create uniform civil codes for different countries
d. To promote women's participation in sports

14. To which types of workplaces or establishments does the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 extend its provisions?"

a. Only government offices
b. Establishments employing 10 or more persons
c. Establishments with more than 50 employees
d. Only factories registered under the Factories Act

15. As per the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, what is the maximum period of paid maternity leave a female employee is entitled to?

a. 12 weeks
b. 20 weeks
c. 26 weeks
d. 30 weeks

16. Under the Maternity Benefit Act, when can a woman start availing maternity leave?

a. After the delivery
b. Before delivery, but not earlier than 8 weeks from the expected date
c. 10 weeks before the expected delivery date
d. After completing 1 year of service

17. Which of the following benefits are covered under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961?

a. Paid maternity leave
b. Medical bonus
c. Nursing breaks after childbirth
d. All of the above

18. Under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, what is the duration of leave a woman is entitled to in case of a miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy?

a. 2 weeks
b. 4 weeks
c. 6 weeks
d. 12 weeks

19. Under the Factories Act, 1948, what is the total maximum limit of working hours per week for a worker, including overtime?

a. 60 hours
b. 48 hours
c. 54 hours
d. 50 hours

20. Under which section of the Factories Act, 1948, are the provisions relating to workers' healthsuch as cleanliness, ventilation, and lightingprescribed?

a. Section 25
b. Section 11
c. Section 15
d. Section 8

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

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

1. Discuss in detail the socio-economic status of women in India during the pre-independence era, highlighting the major social, legal, and political changes that influenced their position in society. **10**

2. Examine the legal status of women and children in India, focusing on the measures adopted by the judiciary to ensure their protection, empowerment, and welfare. **5+5=10**

3. In what ways does the CEDAW Convention deal with cultural and traditional practices that promote discrimination against women,? **10**

4. Critically analyze the necessity of implementing a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India, highlighting its possible implications on personal laws governing marriage, divorce, and inheritance, as well as the social and legal challenges involved in enforcing it within a multi-religious society. **5+5=10**

5. Discuss the objectives and key provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, emphasizing its role in ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of workers, and explain how it contributes to improving working conditions in industrial establishments. **5+5=10**

6. "Evaluate the significance and effectiveness of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, by examining its major provisions and the practical challenges faced in ensuring its proper implementation across various sectors in India. **5+5=10**

7. Critically analyze the key provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and assess its effectiveness in addressing and preventing incidents of domestic violence in India. **5+5=10**

8. "Examine the major provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and assess the difficulties encountered in its enforcement. **5+5=10**

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