REV-01
BBLB/01/05

2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
SEVENTH SEMESTER
GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE
BBLB - 706 H_5 CL

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

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

Objective

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

1X20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex and allows the State to make special provisions for the welfare of women?
   a. Article 14
   b. Article 15(3)
   c. Article 21
   d. Article 16

2. When was UDHR adopted by the UN General Assembly?
   a. 11 December, 1948
   b. 10 December, 1949
   c. 10 December, 1948
   d. 11 December, 1949

3. Which statement best defines the concept of "gender" according to feminist perspectives?
   a. The biological differences between males and females.
   b. The social and cultural roles, behaviors, and distinctions assigned to men and women.
   c. The genetic characteristics that determine a person's physical sex.
   d. An unchanging trait that remains consistent across different cultures and time periods.

4. Which of the following major legal reforms was enacted in India in direct response to the 2012 Nirbhaya case to address sexual offences, including rape?
   a. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
   b. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
   c. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
   d. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

5. What is the primary objective of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971?
   a. To provide for the safe and legal termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners, in specific circumstances
   b. To legalize all abortions under any circumstances
   c. To promote contraception and family planning
   d. To regulate medical education for obstetricians

6. Which of the following is included in the definition of "domestic violence" under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
   a. Only physical abuse
   b. Only physical and sexual abuse
   c. Physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse
   d. Only threats of violence

7. Which Directive Principle of State Policy mandates that the State shall make efforts to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women?
   a. Article 39(a)
   b. Article 39(d)
   c. Article 40
   d. Article 44

8. Which feminist perspective views patriarchy as the root cause of women's oppression and advocates for radical restructuring of society?
   a. Liberal Feminism
   b. Socialist Feminism
   c. Radical Feminism
   d. Post-modern Feminism

9. When was the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?
   a. 1948
   b. 1966
   c. 1976
   d. 1980

10. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which of the following is a relief available to an aggrieved woman from the Magistrate?
   a. Protection order
   b. Residence order
   c. Monetary relief
   d. All of the above

11. Which of the following is not a key focus area of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)?
   a. Political participation
   b. Economic rights
   c. Cultural rights
   d. Climate change policy

12. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) is associated with:
   a. Liberal Feminism
   b. Socialist Feminism
   c. Radical Feminism
   d. Post-modern Feminism

13. The concept of "Patriarchy" in feminist theory is used to describe:
   a. Economic inequality between nations
   b. Systemic male dominance over women in both private and public spheres
   c. Class conflict
   d. Political democracy

14. Which of the following best describes the difference between sex and gender?
   a. Sex refers to socially constructed roles, while gender refers to biological differences
   b. Sex refers to biological differences, while gender refers to socially constructed roles and behaviors
   c. Sex and gender are interchangeable terms with the same meaning
   d. Sex refers to psychological identity, while gender refers to physical characteristics

15. In feminist theory, the public-private dichotomy has often been criticized because:
    a. It equally values men's and women's work
    b. It reinforces male dominance by valuing public sphere activities over private ones
    c. It merges the roles of men and women in society
    d. It eliminates distinctions between family and state

16. Under which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is the definition of rape provided?
    a. Section 375
    b. Section 64
    c. Section 63
    d. Section 70

17. Article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) requires States Parties to:
    a. Ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant
    b. Guarantee equal political rights only for men
    c. Provide special privileges to women in employment
    d. Limit economic, social, and cultural rights during emergencies

18. Simone de Beauvoir's famous statement*"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman"* means:
    a. Women are biologically inferior to men
    b. Women's roles are determined at birth
    c. Gender is fixed and unchangeable
    d. Gender identity is socially constructed

19. Who among the following is considered an advocate of Socialist Feminism?
    a. Karl Marx
    b. Kate Millett
    c. John Stuart Mill
    d. Shulamith Firestone

20. Article 39(a) of the Indian Constitution directs the State to ensure which of the following?
    a. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
    b. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
    c. That men and women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood
    d. Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections

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Descriptive

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

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

1. Explain the meaning of *"discrimination against women"* under Article 1 of CEDAW. Discuss the obligations of State Parties under the Convention. **3+7=10**

2. What do you understand by the term "gender justice"? Does women's *second shift* amount to gender injustice? Explain with illustrations. **3+7=10**

3. Discuss the provisions in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which help promote and protect women's rights. **10**

4. Explain how Socialist Feminism links women's oppression to capitalism and class exploitation. **10**

5. Analyse the legal framework governing rape under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 in light of constitutional values and judicial interpretations. **10**

6. Discuss the key constitutional provisions that promote gender justice and empower women in India, highlighting significant judicial interpretations. **10**

7. Explain the definition of 'Domestic Violence' under Section 3 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and analyze its significance in addressing various forms of abuse. **3+7=10**

8. Explain the main tenets of Radical Feminism and its critique of patriarchy and traditional social structures. **10**

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