

LLB
FIFTH SEMESTER
WOMEN & CRIMINAL LAW
LLB – 507H₆ Cr.L
(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

1. What was the general status of women during the Vedic period in ancient India?
 - 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 of the following is associated with the practice of widow self-immolation in ancient India?
 - a. Dowry
 - b. Sati
 - c. Purdah system
 - d. Child marriage
3. Which social reformer is most famously associated with the abolition of the Sati practice?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d. B. R. Ambedkar
4. Which act, passed in 1829, legally abolished the practice of Sati in India?
 - a. Widow Remarriage Act
 - b. The Bengal Sati Regulation Act
 - c. Child Marriage Restraint Act
 - d. Dowry Prohibition Act
5. In which period did the status of women in India see a significant decline, particularly with the rise of child marriage and purdah?
 - a. Vedic period
 - b. Mauryan period
 - c. Medieval period
 - d. Gupta period
6. The introduction of which of the following religious customs contributed to the seclusion of women (Purdah system) in medieval India?
 - a. Jainism
 - b. Islam
 - c. Hinduism
 - d. Christianity
7. Who was the first woman to demand political rights for women in India and became the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress?
 - a. Sarojini Naidu
 - b. Annie Besant
 - c. Rani Lakshmibai
 - d. Savitribai Phule

8. Which reformer is known for his contribution to the education of girls and started the first school for girls in Pune?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c. Jyotirao Phule
 - d. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
9. The practice of child marriage, which was prevalent in the pre-independence era, was legally addressed through which legislation?
 - a. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
 - b. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
 - c. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - d. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
10. Which act allowed widows to remarry, a major social reform in the status of women during the pre-independence period?
 - 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. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 applies to which of the following types of establishments?
 - 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. What is the maximum duration of paid maternity leave provided under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (amended in 2017)?
 - 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. In the case of miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy, how many weeks of leave is a woman entitled to under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961?
- a. 2 weeks
 - b. 4 weeks
 - c. 6 weeks
 - d. 12 weeks
19. Under the Factories Act, 1948, how many hours can a worker work per week, including overtime?
- a. 60 hours
 - b. 48 hours
 - c. 54 hours
 - d. 50 hours
20. Which section of the Factories Act, 1948, deals with the provisions for the health of workers, including cleanliness, ventilation, and lighting?
- 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 the constitutional provisions relating to the protection of women and children in India. How do these provisions empower women and safeguard the rights of children? Include relevant Articles and case laws in your discussion. 3+4+3
=10
2. Examine the legal framework relating to marriage and divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss the grounds for divorce and the role of judicial intervention in cases involving cruelty, desertion, and irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Refer to relevant case laws in your answer. 3+4+3
=10
3. How does CEDAW address the issue of cultural and traditional practices that perpetuate discrimination against women, and what obligations does it impose on state parties to eliminate such practices? 5+5=10
4. "Examine the need for a Uniform Civil Code in India, discussing its potential impact on personal laws related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and the challenges in implementing such a code across diverse religious communities." 10
5. Discuss the importance and the relevancy of the Factories Act 1948 with all relevant case laws. 10
6. "Analyze the effectiveness and impact of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, focusing on its key provisions and challenges in its implementation across different sectors in India." 5+5=10
7. "Critically examine the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and discuss its effectiveness in curbing domestic violence in India." 5+5=10
8. "Analyze the key provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, and evaluate the challenges faced in its implementation. How effective has this legislation been in creating safer work environments for women?" 8+2=10

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