



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – BBA LL.B.-2020

Course Name – Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Course Code - BBALLB902B

(Semester IX)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :
- (i) What is the primary aim of gender justice?
a) Ensuring economic equality
b) Eliminating gender-based discrimination
c) Promoting only women's rights
d) Focusing on men's privileges
- (ii) Select: The term 'other' in gender theory often refers to:
a) Minority groups
b) Dominant social groups
c) Non-binary and gender-diverse identities
d) Economic elites
- (iii) Which ancient Indian text emphasizes the duties of women primarily as mothers and wives?
a) The Bhagavad Gita
b) Arthashastra
c) Manusmriti
d) The Vedas
- (iv) Who coined the term 'intersectionality'?
a) Crenshaw
b) Shulamith Firestone
c) Talcott Parsons
d) Antony Giddens
- (v) Select: 'Feminist movements' are aimed at:
a) Liberty
b) Equality
c) Participation
d) Power
- (vi) Pick the appropriate words and complete the sentence: The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) addresses the rights to _____.
a) Life, liberty, and security
b) Freedom of speech
c) Work, health, and education
d) Freedom from torture
- (vii) Outline the obligation of members states of CEDAW.

- a) Allow women the right to vote
- b) Modify social and cultural patterns of conduct to eliminate gender-based stereotypes
- c) Ensure free speech for women
- d) Remove religious restrictions on women
- (viii) Identify the main objective of The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
- a) Provide reservation in employment
- b) Prohibit discrimination against transgender individuals
- c) Provide free education for transgender persons
- d) Legalize same-sex marriages
- (ix) Choose a correct option: The Shah Bano case in 1985 was a significant moment in the Indian women's movement because it dealt with _____.
- a) Environmental activism
- b) Women's rights to alimony under Hindu Personal Law
- c) Women's rights to alimony under Muslim Personal Law
- d) Women's labor rights
- (x) Outline the importance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment for women:
- a) It guarantees women the right to free education
- b) It mandates equal pay for women in private sector jobs
- c) It grants maternity leave to all women working in government jobs
- d) It provides one-third reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (xi) Outline the reason for which "adultery" was declared as unconstitutional:
- a) It violates women's sexual autonomy and dignity
- b) Woman in today's time is not a chattel of her husband
- c) It has become out dated and women reforms have made them at par with man in almost all states
- d) All of these
- (xii) Choose the case where it was held that sole testimony of the victim of sexual harassment is sufficient in a departmental inquiry under POSH Act:
- a) Kailash Sharma v. State of M.P. & Ors (2023)
- b) Bhuwan Chandra Pandey v. Union of India & Ors (2020)
- c) G.B. v. The State of Assam & Anr. (2023)
- d) Fakre Alam Shozil v. State of U.P. (2020)
- (xiii) Choose the circumstance(s) in which a pregnancy can be legally terminated up to 20 weeks under the MTP Act, 1971:
- a) If the mother feels emotionally unprepared
- b) If the woman is under 25 years of age
- c) If the pregnancy poses a risk to the life of the woman
- d) If the woman is unmarried and consents to abortion
- (xiv) A clinic is found conducting prenatal sex determination tests. Select the action which can be taken against the clinic:
- a) The clinic can be fined but not closed
- b) Only the doctor conducting the test is liable
- c) The clinic's registration can be suspended or canceled, and legal action can be initiated
- d) The patient can be imprisoned for consenting to the test
- (xv) Identify the provision for "right to reside" under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
- a) Right of women to secure housing
- b) Right of women to reside in her matrimonial home
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Examine the role of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to ensure women participation in the workforce. (3)
3. Illustrate the causes behind the trafficking of women. (3)
4. Determine the various issues that men face related to gender inequality. (3)
5. Examine the role of the British colonial rule on the role of women in Indian society during the modern period. (3)
6. Justify that the Uniform Civil Code is the way forward for ensuring gender justice in the context of family law. (3)

OR

Evaluate "protective discrimination" as a constitutional principle to promote gender justice. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. List the aspects of the dichotomy between the private and public which the feminist argument has focused upon. (5)
8. Develop a note on generation of human rights with illustrations. (5)
9. Identify the salient features of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. (5)
10. Categorize the offences recognized under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. (5)
11. Evaluate the significance of Latifi v. Union of India in tackling gender discrimination in personal laws. (5)
12. Recommend whether legalization of prostitution will be effective to combat illegal trafficking. (5)

OR

Support the statement that recognition of same sex marriage is essential for gender justice in the family sphere. (5)

LIBRARY
BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
Barasat, Kolkata- 700125