



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022

Programme – B.A.(Eng)-Hons-2020/B.A.(Eng)-Hons-2021

Course Name – Gender Justice

Course Code - GELW301

(Semester III)

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 30=30

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Locate Who made this famous quote, 'Just as a bird could not fly with one wing only, a nation would not march forward if the women are left behind'.
- a) R.N.Tagore
b) Swami Vivekananda
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Sarojini Naidu
- (ii) Enumerate Violence against women exists in the forms of _____?
- a) rape
b) acid attacks
c) inequal treatment
d) all of these
- (iii) Recognised India was ranked _____th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2018?
- a) 106th
b) 107th
c) 108th
d) 109th
- (iv) Identify the landmark judgement in which the Supreme Court welcomed a writ petition filed by a girl for her right to marry a person of her own choice by her own will.
- a) Lata Singh v. State of U.P.
b) Roxann Sharma v. Arun Sharma
c) Vishakha and others v State of Rajasthan
d) Mary Roy v. State of Kerala
- (v) Locate the name of the judgement in which the Supreme Court held that the mother has the custodial right of a child under the age of five years.
- a) Lata Singh v. State of U.P.
b) Roxann Sharma v. Arun Sharma
c) Laxmi v. Union of India
d) Mary Roy v. State of Kerala
- (vi) Observe case is famously known as Triple Talaq case?
- a) Rajesh Sharma v/s State of U.P
b) Shayara Bano v. Union of India & Others
c) Vishakha and others v State of Rajasthan
d) Mary Roy v. State of Kerala
- (vii) Recognise The phenomenon where the husband repudiates his wife by saying talaq thrice in a sentence without her consent is known as _____?
- a) talaq-e-biddat
b) talaq-e-sunnat
c) none of these
d) all of these

- (viii) Indicate Which social evil is the case of high maternal and infant mortality rate?
- a) Sati
b) Jauhar
c) Devdasi
d) Balika vivaah
- (ix) Identify the practice of habit where women started using a cloth which covered their body in order to protect themselves?
- a) Polygamy
b) Devdasi
c) Pardah
d) None of these
- (x) Observe Who established the Aligarh Muslim University for spread of education among the muslims?
- a) Mohammad Abdur Rahiman
b) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
c) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
d) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (xi) Identify Who established the first girl school in India?
- a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
b) Dayanand Saraswati
c) Jyotiba Phule
d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (xii) Discover Which is the first commission which officially took care of women education in India?
- a) Simon Commission
b) Hunter Commission
c) Raleigh Commission
d) Sadler Commission
- (xiii) Determine In which Article of UDHR is it stated that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses?
- a) Article 16
b) Article 12
c) Article 7
d) Article 9
- (xiv) Choose The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was enacted in?
- a) 1953
b) 1954
c) 1955
d) 1956
- (xv) select When was The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act first amended?
- a) 1956
b) 1978
c) 1986
d) None of these
- (xvi) justify Which legislation was enacted to deal specially with the issue of prostitution and trafficking of children?
- a) Prevention of Sexual Harrassment at workplace Act
b) Prevention of child marriage Act
c) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
d) None of these
- (xvii) Select Definition of "brothel" is given in _____ .
- a) Sec-2(a)
b) Sec-2(b)
c) Sec-2(c)
d) Sec-2(d)
- (xviii) Evaluate Definition of "prostitution" is given in _____ .
- a) Sec-2(b)
b) Sec-2(d)
c) Sec-2(e)
d) Sec-2(f)
- (xix) Infer the matter regarding The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides that if any employer fails to pay any amount of maternity benefit to women entitled under this act or discharges or dismisses such women during or on account of her absence from work in accordance than he shall be punished with _____ .
- a) imprisonment
b) fine
c) both
d) none
- (xx) Formulate the first case in 1999 where the Supreme Court found an opportunity to follow its judgement in Vishakha case?
- a) Rohtak Bravehearts Case
b) Saudi Arabian Airlines, Mumbai v. Shehnaz MudbhalkalÃ

- c) DS Grewal v. Vimmi Joshi
- d) Apparel Export Promotion Council v A.K Chopra
- (xxi) Develop The ICC and the LCC under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 gives them the power equal to a _____.
- a) Civil court
- b) Criminal court
- c) High Court
- d) Supreme Court
- (xxii) Estimate the following provision which entails to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- a) Article 51 (a) (e) of the Indian Constitution
- b) Article 51 (a) (k) of the Indian Constitution
- c) Article 51 (a) (f) of the Indian Constitution
- d) Article 51 (a) (g) of the Indian Constitution
- (xxiii) The Supreme Court struck down the provision of rules which stipulated termination of service of an air hostess on her first pregnancy as it arbitrary and abhorrent to the notions of a civilized society. Infer the case law from the following
- a) Air Asia Vs State (1987)
- b) Air India vs Union of India (1998)
- c) Air India v. Nargesh Mirza (1981)
- d) Air Asia vs State of U.P (1987)
- (xxiv) Choose among the following countries was the earliest to give women the right to vote
- a) France
- b) USA
- c) Australia
- d) UK
- (xxv) Establish The Right to Education Act was actually implemented by the Government of India
- a) 1st April,2010
- b) 1st September,2010
- c) 1st June,2010
- d) 1st May,2010
- (xxvi) Choose from the following committee suggested incorporating Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
- a) Malimath Committee
- b) Swaran Singh Committee
- c) Mandal Committee
- d) Malhotra Committee
- (xxvii) Discover Which of the following is given the power to enforce the Fundamental Rights by the Constitution?
- a) All Courts in India
- b) The President
- c) The Parliament
- d) Supreme Court and High Courts
- (xxviii) Explain The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in
- a) Part II of Indian Constitution
- b) Part III of Indian Constitution
- c) Part IV of Indian Constitution
- d) Part IV A of Indian Constitution
- (xxix) Clarify Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contain the Right to Religious Freedom?
- a) Articles 25-28
- b) Articles 29-30
- c) Articles 31-34
- d) Articles 35-38
- (xxx) Women education is very important for the development of a country. It is necessary to provide girls and women with proper resources so that they can get educated. Girls and women have the potential to contribute to the economic development of their countries. Observe which cause attributes towards poor rate of girl education in rural areas.
- a) Lack of female teachers
- b) Lack of availability of schools in nearby locations
- c) fears of sexual abuse
- d) All of these

Group-B

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

3 x 10=30

2. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 covers all women who may be mother, sister, wife, widow or partners living in a shared household. The relationship may be in nature of marriage or adoption. In addition relationships with family members living together as a joint family are also included, Infer the duties and functions of the Protection Officers under the said Act.
- a) Ensure that legal aid for domestic violence victims is provided
 b) Maintaining a list of service providers, medical homes and counsellors
 c) To submit medical examination to the complainant and to forward the magistrate and police a copy of the medical report
 d) All of these
- (ii) Infer under which Article of ICESCR is it stated that, "Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth."
- a) Article 6
 b) Article 8
 c) Article 3
 d) Article 10
- (iii) Infer under which Article of ICESCR is it stated that, "The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant." ?
- a) Article 2
 b) Article 4
 c) Article 3
 d) Article 9
- (iv) There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. The empowerment of women is located within the discourse and agenda of gender equality and is increasingly being taken in the agendas of International development organizations, perhaps more as a means to achieve gender equality than as an end in itself. Cite the origin of women empowerment
- a) UK in the 1987
 b) USA in the 1960
 c) Germany in the year 1980
 d) Canada in the year 1989
- (v) Today's world is accustomed to the term Sexual harassment. Sexual Harassment can be identified as a behavior. It can in general terms be defined as an unwelcome behavior of sexual nature. Sexual harassment at workplace is a universal problem in the world whether it be a developed nation or a developing nation or an underdeveloped nation, atrocities and cruelties against women is common everywhere. Reframe that As per The Sexual Harassment of women at workplace Act can there be sexual harassment without physical contact?
- a) Yes
 b) No
 c) Partially Correct
 d) None of these
- (vi) The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. Choose the preamble denotes _____ of the Constitution
- a) Status
 b) Motivation
 c) Limitation
 d) Objectives
- (vii) Originate the case law which gave the judgment in the following manner, Sexual harassment allegations in the workplace not only harm an employer's reputation, but could put them in legal trouble. Workplace sexual harassment is, without a question, one of the most delicate issues that must be treated with greatest caution and respect. Rather than performing a sham of enforcement under the POSH Act, employers must be really concerned about the wellbeing of women at work, according to the Bombay High Court in
- a) S. Verma vs State of Punjab
 b) Vijaya Yagan vs University of Hyderabad
 c) Jaya Kodate v. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University.
 d) Tejaswini Kumar vs Patna University
- (viii) In 1997, in the landmark judgment of Vishaka and others v. State of Rajasthan(1997), the

Supreme Court of India defined sexual harassment at the workplace, pronounced preventive, prohibitory and redress measures, and gave directives towards a legislative mandate to the guidelines proposed. Assess the conduct(s) that may be interpreted as sexual harassment and not only violates the Prevention of Workplace Sexual Harassment Act, but also could amount to an offence under the IPC.

- a) Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe.Â
 - b) Voyeurism
 - c) Stalking
 - d) All of these
- (ix) Write down To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure
- a) equal rights
 - b) to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities
 - c) to provide support services especially to working women
 - d) All of these
- (x) There are several challenges that are plaguing the issues of women's right in India. targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India. Identify the challenges that are facing by women in contemporary society
- a) Malnutrition
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Lack of Education
 - d) All of these
