| | | - | |
|------|--|---|--|
| (i) | Predict the international body which is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the ICCPR by its member states: | | |
| | a) International Criminal Court (ICC) | b) International Court of Justice (ICJ) | |
| | c) United Nations Security Council (UNSC) | d) Human Rights Committee(HRC) | |
| (ii) |) Write the odd legislation from the following not dealing with human trafficking: | | |

(Multiple Choice Type Question) Choose the correct alternative from the following :

Full Marks : 60

1.

the ICC a) Inter f Justice (ICJ) c) Unit ittee(HRC) (ii) Write the odd legislation from the following not dealing with human trafficking: a) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 b) The Indian Penal Code, 1860 c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 d) The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (iii) Choose from the following the constitution of sexual harassment of women at workplace as per the PoSH Act, 2013: a) Compliments and praise b) Unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature c) Unwanted physical contact only d) Any interaction between coworkers a) Drug Trafficking b) Wildlife Trafficking c) Human Trafficking d) Articrafts Trafficking (v) Choose the section of IPC, 1860 that the Supreme Court of India held unconstitutional for being discriminatory against consensual same sex acts: a) Section 377 b) Section 420 c) Section 375 d) Section 370 (vi) Predict the policy introduced by the Indian government in 2019 that allows female officers in the Indian Army to command units: a) Gender Equality Directive b) Women in Command Policy d) Commanding Officer Directive c) Permanent Commission Policy

Group-A

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

Term End Examination 2023-2024 Programme – BBA LL.B.-2019 Course Name – Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence Course Code - BBALLB902B (Semester IX)





Time: 2:30 Hours

Page 1 of 3

(iv) Infer: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act aims to prevent and suppress the:

(vii) Tell: Gender justice can be best explained as:

- - 1 x 15=15

| a) Equal treatment of all genders c) Excluding certain genders from opportunities (viii) Identify the wrong statement about gender. | b) Favoring one gender over anotherd) None of these | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| a) Reflects only biological difference c) Is synonomous with sex (ix) Identify the primary focus of feminist jurispruden | b) Is fixed and unchangebale d) Includes role, behaviour and expectations ice. | | | |
| a) Promoting traditional legal systems c) Analyzing and challenging the impact of gender on the law (x) Identify likelihood of survival for female infants is | b) Advocating for gender-neutral laws d) Supporting strict adherence to legal precedent affected by: | | | |
| a) Access to quality healthcare and nutrition c) Urbanization (xi) Describe: Deconstructing the binary notion of 'maginal | b) Female employment d) None of these | | | |
| a) Reinforcing traditional gender norms c) Challenging the idea that gender is strictly binary (xii) Locate the meaning of 'sexual orientation'. | b) Recognizing only two genders ^{d)} Ignoring the complexities of gender identity | | | |
| a) A person's romantic and emotional attraction to others c) A person's favorite hobbies and interests (xiii) Examine "beyond binary gender" refers to: | b) A person's physical appearance d) Ignoring the concept of gender altogether | | | |
| a) A rigid classification of gender into two fixed categories c) The enforcement of traditional gender roles (xiv) Identify the article of the UDHR affirming the righ work: | b) Embracing a spectrum of gender identities beyond just "male" and "female" d) Ignoring the concept of gender altogether it to work and to equal pay for equal | | | |
| a) Article 17 c) Article 27 (xv) Cite the set of rights that ICCPR protects through a) Socio-economic c) Educational | b) Article 23 d) Article 30 a legally binding document: b) Cultural & religious d) Civil and Political | | | |
| Group-B | | | | |

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

| 2. | 2. Enumerate four contemporary challenges and issues faced by women in modern India. | | |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 3. | Locate, in brief, the judicial journey of recognition of third gender in the Indian courts. | (3) | |
| 4. | Infer as to how the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ensures gender justice in workforce. | (3) | |
| 5. | Produce the constitutional principles which reflects the principle of gender justice. | (3) | |
| 6. | Critique the personal laws in India for contributing to gender inequality. | (3) | |
| OR | | | |
| | Compare gender protective and gender corrective laws with illustrations. | (3) | |

Compare gender protective and gender corrective laws with illustrations.

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions) 5 x 6=30

7. Describe the following approaches to feminist jurisprudence: 1. The Sexual Difference Model (5) 2. The Liberal Equality Model

- 8. Write the full forms, year of effect and primary objective of the following: 1. UDHR 2. ICCPR 3. (5) ICESCR 4. CEDAW
- 9. UN Convention for Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a vibrant, (5) dynamic and living instrument for the human rights of women. Analyse.
- 10. Illustrate the guidelines mentioned in the case of Vishakhav. State of Rajasthan. (5)
- Discussion over gender justice is predominantly about the rights of women and neglects men. (5) Estimate the reasons for the same.
- 12. Evaluate the rights enumerated under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, (5) 1966.

OR

Evaluate the rights enumerated under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and (5) Cultural Rights, 1966.
