



BALBA – 1918

B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, October 2018
WOMEN AND LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any eight** questions from question nos. 1 to 12.
2) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

(8×8=64)

1. "The Indian Constitution aims to protect the interests of women through different Articles" – Discuss with the help of judicial decisions.
2. Discuss the composition and functions of the National Commission for Women constituted under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
3. Discuss the provisions in favour of women under the Factories Act, 1948.
4. Critically analyse the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
5. Critically examine the salient features, scheme and purpose of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
6. Discuss the special grounds for divorce available to women under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
7. Discuss the law relating to maintenance of a divorced Muslim woman.
8. Examine the salient features of the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
9. How far has the 2001 amendment to the Indian Divorce Act improved the position of Christian women regarding divorce ?
10. "Under the Hindu Law of Succession, women's status has undergone a tremendous change." Discuss with reference to Pre-Act and Post Act position.
11. Critically examine the law relating to rape in India.
12. "Religious pluralism has been a stumbling block for the implementation of Uniform Civil Code." Comment with the help of relevant case law.

P.T.O.



13. Write notes on **any two** :

(2×3=6)

- a) Miscarriage
- b) Sexual harassment at work place
- c) Maternity benefit.

14. Write notes on **any two** :

(2×2.5=5)

- a) Indecent representation of women.
 - b) Stalking
 - c) Prevention of sati.
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B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, April 2018

WOMEN AND LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any eight** questions from Question Nos. 1 to 12.
2) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

(8×8=64)

1. “The Constitution of India incorporates many directives to the state to improve the status of women and for their protection” – Explain with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Explain the aims and functions of the National Commission for Women.
3. “The Muslim law of divorce confers upon the husband unilateral powers of talak” – Explain. Has the law undergone change in this regard ?
4. What is dowry ? Discuss the law relating to dowry prohibition with the help of case law.
5. Critically examine the provisions of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
6. Explain the law relating to the divorce of Christian women.
7. Explain the provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
8. Discuss the salient features of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
9. “Exclusive grounds have been provided to a Hindu wife on the basis of which she can seek the dissolution of her marriage” – Explain.
10. Critically analyze the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.



11. Critically examine the law relating to rape.
12. Explain the meaning of Sati. Discuss the provisions of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
13. Write notes on **any two** : (2×3=6)
 - a) Functions of National Human Rights Commission
 - b) Equal remuneration for women
 - c) Family courts.
14. Write notes on **any two** of the following : (2×2.5=5)
 - i) Brothel
 - ii) Acid attack
 - iii) Offences relating to marriage under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.



BALBA – 1617

B.A.LL.B. (Semester – X) Examination, October 2017
WOMEN AND LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : Answer **any 8** from question No. **1** to **12**.

Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.

(8×8=64)

1. Discuss the pro-active approach of the Indian Judiciary towards protection of the Fundamental Rights of women.
2. The implementation of the Uniform Civil Code will help bring about gender Justice and equality – Discuss with the help of case law.
3. Discuss the position of a Hindu woman under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
4. Discuss the concept and characteristics of a Marriage under Family Laws of Goa.
5. "A Muslim Marriage is purely a civil contract." Discuss in the light of whether parties enjoy equality of rights and freedom.
6. Discuss the wife's special grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
7. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 has brought about a radical change towards ensuring gender equality. Discuss.
8. Discuss the position of Muslim Women in relation to the laws of succession.
9. Discuss the position of women under Criminal Laws in India.
10. Discuss the effectiveness of the law relating to sex determination and female foeticide.
11. The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986 prohibits indecent representation of women. Does the Act permit any exceptions ?
12. State the functions and duties of the National Commission for women.

P.T.O.



13. Write notes on **any two** :

(3×2=6)

- a) Immoral traffic
- b) Family Courts
- c) Maternity Benefits.

14. Write short notes on **any two** :

(2.5×2=5)

- a) Maintenance under Sec. 125 Cr.P.C.
- b) Sexual harassment
- c) Insult to modesty of women.

B.A.LL.B. (Semester X) Examination, April 2017
WOMEN AND LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instruction : Answer *any 8* questions from 1 to 12. Question No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

(8×8=64)

1. "Part III of the constitution of India ensure gender equality and justice", discuss with the help of case law.
2. Discuss with case law Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice.
3. "Hindu marriage is a semblance of both, contract and sacrament". Discuss.
4. State the essentials of a Muslim marriage and discuss how protective the matrimonial laws are towards women.
5. Discuss the Muslim woman's right to judicial divorce.
6. Discuss with case law cruelty as a ground for divorce under Hindu Law.
7. Discuss the position and property rights of women under the Hindu Succession law.
8. Discuss maintenance of Muslim Wife under Muslim Law.
9. Discuss provisions relating to cruelty under the Indian Penal Code.
10. Discuss the position of women under Industrial Laws.
11. Discuss the various regulatory and prohibitory provisions under the pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.
12. State the functions of the National Commission for women.



13. Write notes on **any two** :

(3×2=6)

- a) Rehabilitation and rescue provisions for prostitutes.
- b) Indecent representation of women.
- c) Maintenance of Hindu Wife.

14. Write short notes on **any two** :

(2.5×2=5)

- a) The Family Courts Act, 1984
 - b) Women and Indian Evidence Act.
 - c) Sexual harassment at workplace.
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