

**B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-VIII (2015 Course) :
SUMMER - 2019**

**SUBJECT : GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE
(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)**

Day : Thursday
Date : 02/05/2019

S-2019-1562

Time 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 What is 'Feminism'? Highlight the various feminist movements in Europe and India.

OR

Q.1 Write notes on:
i) Sati
ii) Dowry

Q.2 "The United Nations has always strived towards equality of women in all spheres." Explain with reference to Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Political and Civil Rights.

OR

Q.2 "The father or the brother, who has not married off his daughter or the sister who has attained puberty will go to hell." This statement from the Manusmriti reflects on the social evil of child marriage which prevails even today. Discuss the reasons for child marriage and its consequences on the health of the girl child. Is there any law to forbid it?

Q.3 Critically discuss the gender bias seen in the laws relating to Marriage and Divorce in Hindus and Muslims in India.

OR

Q.3 'Laws relating to adoption and guardianship are discriminatory in nature.' Highlight the discriminatory provisions relating to adoption and guardianship in Hindus.

Q.4 "Working women have been provided with various benefits, concessions, protections and safeguards under different labour laws which safeguard their interest and is essentially a positive step aimed at social and economic justice". Enumerate the various provisions under the labour laws which protect the rights and interest of working women in India.

OR

Q.4 "The Constitution makers were conscious about the inferior social, economic and political status of the Indian women, thus they incorporated some specific provisions to improve the conditions of women". Elucidate in the light of relevant case laws.

Q.5 'Law as to Adultery is a classic example of Gender discrimination'. Critically explain the provisions relating to Adultery under Indian Penal Code in the light of recent judgment given by the Apex Court.

OR

Q.5 "Rape is not only an attack on the body of a woman but is an attack on her soul". Critically discuss the provisions relating to Rape in the post Nirbhaya era.

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