B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-IX (2009 Course): **SUMMER - 2019**

SUBJECT: OPTIONAL – V : a) GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

Day

Tuesday

Time: 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM

Date

09/04/2019

S-2019-1610

Max. Marks: 80

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions including Q. No. 1 which is COMPULSORY.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.
- Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
 - a) Equal pay for equal work
 - b) Female infanticide
 - c) Delhi Domestic Working Women v. Union of India.
 - d) Child Marriage
 - e) Prostitution as an evil
 - National Commission for Women
- "The Feminist movement in India is responsible for bringing several legal changes **Q.2** in favour of women". Discuss feminism and feminist movement in India.
- Q.3 "Fundamental Rights and directive principles of the state policy embodied in our constitution have been instrumental in giving legal status to women in India". Discuss the above statement in the light of special provisions incorporated in the Constitution of India.
- "There is a strong connection between the custom of dowry and the domestic **Q.4** violence". Discuss the provision of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in this respect.
- "To ensure gender justice in Indian society there is utmost necessity to have Q.5 Uniform Civil Code." Comment.
- **Q.6** Discuss various provisions for women under the International Convention on Political and Civil rights.
- Comment critically on the issue of Unilateral Talaq which can be pronounced by a $\mathbf{Q.7}$ Muslim husband.
- Critically discuss the provisions of law relating to employment of women under 0.8 different Labour Laws.
- 'Adultery is an offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and also a ground for Q.9 claiming divorce.' Critically examine the provisions of Adultery.
- Explain the provision of Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure regarding Q.10maintenance to women. Comment on the right of divorced Muslim woman to claim maintenance under this law.