

TNY – 83

**LL.B. (Hons) (Semester – VIII) Examination, October 2013**  
**WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENTAL LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q.No 1 to 12.

1. "Constitution of India allows Special provisions to be made for the betterment of women". Comment. 8
2. Explain the offences affecting Human body under Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
3. Comparatively analyse the position of Hindu and Christian woman with regards to Divorce laws. 8
4. Discuss the salient features of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. 8
5. Explain the provisions of Equal Remuneration Act. 8
6. Indecent Representation of women is punishable. Discuss the said statement in the light of Indecent Representation of women Act, 1986. 8
7. Evaluate the Scheme of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8
8. Discuss the position of women under the various personal laws bringing out the need for enacting the Uniform Civil Code. 8
9. Discuss the provisions that protect a girl-child under the Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique Act 1994. 8
10. Discuss the grounds of divorce granted to women under the Hindu Marriage Act. 8
11. Discuss the provisions for maintenance of women under various Laws. 8
12. Explain the provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which are relevant to women. 8

P.T.O.



13. Write short notes on any 2 : 5
- a) Maternity Benefit Act 1961
  - b) Adultery
  - c) Kidnapping and Abduction
14. Write short notes on any 2 : 6
- a) Bigamy
  - b) Cruelty by the husband and his relatives
  - c) Child marriage.

**LL. B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, April 2012  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAW**

Duration: 3 Hours

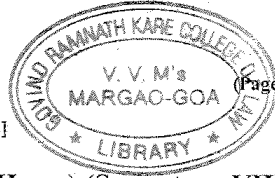
Total Marks: 75

**Instructions:** 1) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Discuss the judicial attitude towards the need for Uniform Civil Code to ensure justice to women. 8
2. Comparatively analyze the position of Hindu and Christian woman with regards to divorce laws. 8
3. "Constitution of India allows special provisions to be made for the betterment of women". Comment. 8
4. Explain the offences relating to marriage under Indian Penal Code in the light of position of women. 8
5. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. 8
6. Discuss the salient features of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. 8
7. Analyze the position of Muslim divorced women with regard to right to maintenance. 8
8. Discuss the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act. 8
9. Elaborate on the powers and functions of the National Commission for Women. 8
10. Explain the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which are relevant to women. 8
11. Examine critically the provisions of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. 8
12. Analyze the judicial attitude towards sexual harassment of women at workplace. 8
13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
  - a) Right against exploitation and women
  - b) Hindu women's right to adopt
  - c) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
14. Write short notes on **any two** : 6
  - a) Cruelty by husband and his relatives
  - b) Women and the Human Rights Commission.
  - c) Family Court.

B - 29

[Total No. of Questions : 14]



(Pages : 02)

11/10/11  
(Tuesday)

TNY - 80

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination October - 2011  
WOMEN, POVERTY & DEVELOPMENT LAWS

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions : 1) Question Nos. 13 & 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q.No. 1 to 12.

- Q1) Indian Constitution purports to eliminate the socio economic backwardness of women and empower them so as to bring effective equality between men and women - Discuss with special reference to Art. 15(3) of the Constitution. [8]
- Q2) Discuss on the discrimination against women under the personal laws and analyse whether the adoption of a Uniform Civil Code will promote gender justice. [8]
- Q3) Analyse the utility of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in prohibiting the evil practice of giving and taking of dowry. [8]
- Q4) Explain the 'offences affecting the human body' under the Indian Penal Code with respect to women. [8]
- Q5) Explain the provisions of Industrial Laws ensuring equal remuneration for men and women. [8]
- Q6) Explain the provisions of the law enacted for the purpose of prohibiting sex determination and female foeticide. [8]
- Q7) Examine critically the salient features, scheme and purpose of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. [8]
- Q8) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for grounds for judicial separation and divorce for a Hindu wife - Explain. [8]
- Q9) Discuss the provisions for maintenance of women under the Hindu and Muslim personal laws. [8]

P.T.O.

- Q10)** Explain the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission and its role in protecting the rights of women. [8]
- Q11)** Evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. [8]
- Q12)** Explain the relevant provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which raise presumptions in favour of women. [8]
- Q13)** Write short notes on any two: [5]
- a) Family Courts.
  - b) Sexual harassment of women.
  - c) Indecent Representation of Women.
- Q14)** Write short notes on any two: [6]
- a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy.
  - b) Reservation in local bodies.
  - c) Is mother a natural guardian?

G - 532

(Pages : 02)



TNY - 80

[Total No. of Questions : 14]

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, April/May 2011**

**Women, Poverty & Development Laws**

**Duration : 3 Hours**

**Total Marks : 75**

**Instructions :** 1) *Question Nos. 13 & 14 are compulsory.*

2) *Answer any 8 questions from Q.No. 1 to 12.*

- Q1)** Gender equality is one of the basic principles of the Indian Constitution – Discuss the relevant provisions with case laws. [8]
- Q2)** Analyse critically the status of women under various personal laws and explain how a Uniform Civil Code will help to secure equal status to women. [8]
- Q3)** State and analyse the salient provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which strive to put an end to the menace of giving or taking of dowry. [8]
- Q4)** Elucidate the concept of ‘cruelty’ under S. 498 A of Indian Penal Code as laid down under various judicial pronouncements. [8]
- Q5)** Analyse the maternity benefits made available under the various industrial laws. [8]
- Q6)** Examine the scope of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 in prohibiting sex determination and female foeticide. [8]
- Q7)** Explain the scope of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Analyse critically the rehabilitative and remedial provisions and suggest suitable measures. [8]
- Q8)** Explain the grounds of divorce available to Muslim women under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. [8]
- Q9)** Explain the provision for maintenance under S. 125 of Criminal Procedure Code as available to women in all relationships. [8]
- Q10)** State and explain the role, powers and functions of National Human Rights Commission in safeguarding the interests of women. [8]

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

G - 532

-2-

TNY - 80

Q11) Examine the provisions of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. [8]

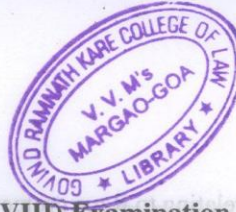
Q12) Explain the relevant provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which raise presumptions in favour of women. [8]

Q13) Write short notes on any two: [5]

- a) Sexual harassment of women.
- b) Adultery as an offence under the Indian Penal Code.
- c) Equal Pay for equal work.

Q14) Write short notes on any two: [6]

- a) Sati.
- b) Medical Termination of pregnancy.
- c) Family Court.



TNY – 80

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, October 2010**  
**WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.

2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Explain constitutional guarantees available to women with relevant caselaws, which helped in protecting the rights, status and health of women. 8
2. Enumerate the scheme of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and evaluate the effectiveness of the legislation. 8
3. Evaluate provisions relating to welfare and safety of women in the various provisions of Industrial laws. 8
4. Explain the offences affecting the Human Body under Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
5. Comment on S. 125 of Cr. P. C. which deals with maintenance of women. Substantiate your answer with suitable case laws. 8
6. Examine the various grounds of divorce provided exclusively to women under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 8
7. Examine the role of National Commission for women in protecting rights of women in India. 8
8. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 is enacted to prohibit Representation of woman in an indecent manner. Discuss its effectiveness. 8
9. What is required is a change in men's attitude and not in enacting laws ? Examine the relevance of this statement by critically evaluating Sati Prohibition Act. 8
10. Critically evaluate the possibilities of Implementing Uniform Civil Code in India. In what way a Uniform Civil Code would help in reforming the status of women ? 8

P.T.O.





11. How far amendments relating to Rape protect the Interest of the women ? 8
12. What is Prenatal Diagnosis ? Explain the Law prohibiting Prenatal Diagnosis. 8
13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
- A sexual harassment of working women
  - Maintenance of Muslim Wife
  - Child Marriage.
14. Write short notes on **any two** : 6
- Muta marriage
  - Dower (Mahr)
  - Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.
1. Explain constitutional guarantees available to women with relevant case laws which helped in protecting the rights, status and health of women.
2. Enumerate the scheme of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1981 and state the objectives of the legislation.
3. Evaluate provisions relating to welfare and safety of women in the Industrial laws.
4. Explain the offences affecting the Human Body under Indian Penal Code with respect to women.
5. Comment on S. 125 of Cr. P. C. which deals with maintenance of women. Substantiate your answer with suitable case laws.
6. Examine the various grounds of divorce provided exclusively to women under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
7. Examine the role of National Commission for women in protecting rights of women in India.
8. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 is enacted to prohibit representation of woman in an indecent manner. Discuss its effectiveness.
9. What is required is a change in men's attitude and not in enacting laws ? Examine the relevance of this statement by critically evaluating Sat Prohibition Act.
10. Critically evaluate the possibilities of implementing Uniform Civil Code in India. In what way a Uniform Civil Code would help in reforming the status of women ?



TNY – 80

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – VIII) Examination, April 2010  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions :* 1) Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Examine the provisions of constitution as means to protect the human rights of women with the help of decided cases. 8
2. The working women has been provided with various benefits, protection and safeguards under different labour legislations in order to provide security against various risks peculiar to their nature – Discuss. 8
3. Examine the salient features and amendments adopted to Dowry Prohibition Act. 8
4. Explain the offences affecting Human Body under Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
5. There is a fundamental change in the concept of woman's property after 1956. Critically examine the changes to the Hindu Succession Act of 1956. 8
6. Examine the rights of maintenance of women under various personal laws in India. 8
7. Evaluate critically the scheme of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8
8. Explain the salient features of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 which prohibits determination of sex of foetus leading to female foeticide.
9. Examine the provision of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
10. Discuss various grounds provided to women under Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 for obtaining divorce.
11. Examine the role of National Commission for women in protecting rights of women in India.

12. "The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India." Explain the connotations of this directive and impediments to the formulation of Uniform Civil Code.
13. Write short notes on **any two** :
- a) Muta Marriage
  - b) Bigamy
  - c) Cruelty by Husband or his relatives for dowry.
14. Write short notes on **any two** :
- a) Rape
  - b) Maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC
  - c) Kidnapping and Abduction.



TNY - 80

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, October 2009**  
**WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.

2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Examine the provisions of the Directive Principles of state policy as means to protect the human rights of women with the help of decided cases. 8
2. Explain various Provisions relating to welfare and safety of women under Indian industrial Laws. 8
3. Define Dowry Death and discuss salient features of Dowry Prohibition Act. 8
4. Explain the offences affecting Human Body under Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
5. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 has brought for reaching reforms in conferring and alleviating status of women - Discuss. 8
6. Discuss provisions for maintenance of women under various laws. 8
7. What is required is a change in men's attitude and not in enacting laws ? Examine the relevance of this statement by critically evaluating the Sati Prohibition Act. 8
8. Discuss various Provisions that protect a girl child under Pre-natal Diagnostic technique Act, 1994. 8
9. Examine the provision of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. 8
10. Discuss grounds of Divorce granted to women under Hindu Marriage Act, of 1955. 8

P.T.O.



11. Examine the role of National Commission for women in protecting rights of women in India. 8
12. Critically examine how far the uniform Civil Code will protect the interest of women. 8
13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
  - a) Adultery
  - b) Bigamy
  - c) Cruelty by Husband or his relatives for dowry
14. Write short notes on **any two** : 6
  - a) Rape
  - b) Maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC
  - c) Kidnapping and Abduction.

20/04/09



TNY - 80

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, April 2009  
WOMEN POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions : 1) Question 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q.No. 1 to 12.*

1. Discuss various provisions of constitution of India which helped in protecting the rights, status and health conditions of women. 8
2. Examine the salient features of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. 8
3. Evaluate provisions of Industrial laws regarding maternity and safety of women. 8
4. Explain the offences relating to marriage under Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
5. Critically evaluate the right of maintenance of women under Criminal Procedure Code. 8
6. Examine the grounds of divorce available to women under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 8
7. Critically examine the powers and functions of National Human Rights Commission provided under protection of Human Rights Act 1993. 8
8. Indecent Representation of Women is punishable. Discuss the said statement in the light of Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986. 8
9. Evaluate critically the scheme of the commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8
10. Discuss the position of women under various personal laws bringing out the need for enacting Uniform Civil Code. 8
11. Critically evaluate and comment on the amendments to the law relating to the offence of rape. Examine its sufficiency in the interest of women. 8
12. Discuss various provisions that protect a girl child under Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994. 8
13. Write short notes on any two : 5
  - a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
  - b) Adultery
  - c) Child marriage.
14. Write short notes on any two : 6
  - a) Kidnapping and Abduction
  - b) Equal Remuneration Act
  - c) Sexual harassment of working women.



TNY - 80

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, 2008**  
**WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions :* 1) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Indian constitution purports to eliminate the socio economic backwardness of women and empower them so as to bring effective equality between men and women - Discuss with special reference to Art. 15 (3) of the Constitution. 8
2. Analyse critically the status of women under various personal laws and explain how a Uniform Civil Code will help to secure equal status to women. 8
3. Discuss critically the effectiveness of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in the Indian social context. 8
4. Explain the 'offences affecting the human body' under the Indian Penal Code with respect to women. 8
5. Analyse the maternity benefits made available under the various industrial laws. 8
6. Explain the provisions of the Pre-Natal diagnostic techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, which aim to protect female foeticide. 8
7. Examine critically the salient features, scheme and purpose of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. 8
8. Explain the grounds of divorce available to Muslim women under the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. 8
9. Discuss the provisions for maintenance of women under the various personal laws. 8
10. Explain the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission and its role in protecting the rights of women. 8

P.T.O.



- 11. Examine the provisions of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. 8
- 12. Discuss the significance of commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8
- 13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
  - a) Family courts.
  - b) Is mother the natural guardian ?
  - c) Equal pay for equal work.
- 14. Write short notes on **any two** : 6
  - a) Medical termination of pregnancy
  - b) National commission for women
  - c) Sexual harassment of women.





TNY - 80

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester 8) Examination, April 2008**  
**WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

*Instructions : 1) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.*

*2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.*

1. The Constitution of India through its Directive Principles of State Policy, incorporates various directives to the state to improve the status of women and for their protection – Analyse. 8
2. Discuss on the discrimination against women under the personal laws and analyse whether the adoption of a Uniform Civil Code will promote gender justice. 8
3. State and analyse the salient provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which strive to put an end to the menace of giving or taking of dowry. 8
4. Discuss the various offences relating to marriage under the Indian Penal code. 8
5. Explain the provisions of Industrial Laws ensuring equal remuneration for men and women. 8
6. Examine the scope of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964 in prohibiting sex determination and female foeticide. 8
7. Critically analyse the salient features of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 with special reference to the rehabilitative and remedial provisions. 8
8. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for grounds for judicial separation and divorce for a Hindu wife – Explain. 8
9. Explain the provision of maintenance under S. 125 of Criminal Procedure Code as available to women in all relationships. 8
10. Examine the role and functions of National Commission for Women as constituted under the National Commission of Women Act, 1990. 8



11. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8
12. Explain the relevant provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which raise presumptions in favour of women. 8
13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
  - a) Family Courts.
  - b) Functions of National Human Rights Commission.
  - c) Indecent Representation of Women.
14. Write short notes on **any two** : 6
  - a) Maternity Benefit.
  - b) Reservation in local bodies.
  - c) Medical termination of pregnancy.

TNY - 80

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, 2007  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

1. Analyse the position of women under various personal laws bringing out the desirability of a Uniform Civil Code. 8
2. Discuss how far the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 can be considered to be an effective legislation. 8
3. Discuss with suitable case law, the position of women with reference to the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. 8
4. Explain the grounds of divorce available to Muslim women, as under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. 8
5. Discuss the provision of maintenance to women under the various personal laws. 8
6. Enumerate the provision of Indian Penal Code, 1860 with regard to offences relating to marriage. 8
7. The industrial law makes special provisions for the benefit of safety of women employees. Discuss. 8
8. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 is designed to prohibit trafficking in women. Explain. 8
9. Explain the provisions of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 which aim to prohibit female foeticide. 8
10. State and explain the role of National Human Rights Commission with reference to its powers and functions in safeguarding the interests of women. 8

P.T.O.

11. Explain the provisions of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. 8
12. Amendment to the Hindu Succession Act in the year 2005 has brought about a welcome change in the position of women with reference to coparcenary rights. 8
13. Write short notes on **any two** : 5
  - a) Rape
  - b) Option of Puberty
  - c) Family Courts
14. Write short notes **any two** : 6
  - a) Sati
  - b) Stridhan
  - c) Reservation in local bodies

**LL.B. (Hons.) Semester – VIII Examination, April 2007  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

*Instructions : 1) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.*

*2) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.*

1. Discuss the provisions of the Constitution meant to protect the interest of women, with reference to Directive Principles of State Policy. 8
2. Elucidate the concept of cruelty under S. 498-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as laid down by the various judicial decisions. 8
3. State and analyse the definition of 'dowry' as under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. 8
4. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 is enacted to prohibit representation of women in an indecent manner. Discuss its effectiveness. 8
5. Discuss the position of women under various personal laws bringing out the need for enacting a Uniform Civil Code. 8
6. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for special grounds of divorce to a Hindu wife. Discuss. 8
7. Discuss the judicial approach towards prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace with special reference to the guidelines laid down in Visakha v. State of Rajasthan. 8
8. Explain the provision for maintenance under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as available to women in all relationships. 8
9. State and explain the relevant provisions of the Indian Evidence Act which permits presumptions to be raised in favour of women. 8
10. Evaluate critically the scheme of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. 8

11. The Industrial Law makes special provisions for the purpose of safety and welfare of women employees. Discuss. 8

12. Explain the role and functions of National Commission for Women as constituted under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. 8

13. Write short notes on any two : 5

a) Option of puberty under Muslim Law.

b) Family Courts.

c) Mother as natural guardian of child.

14. Write short notes on any two : 6

a) Female foeticide.

b) Rape.

c) Stridhan.

Ashish

L.L.B. (Hons.) Sem. - VIII Examination, April, 2006  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

Duration: 3 Hours

Instructions: 1) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Answer any 8 questions from Q.No. 1 to 12.

1. Explain the various provisions in the Indian Constitution which aim to secure equal rights to men and women in terms of status as well as of opportunity. 8
2. Define "Dowry" under the Dowry Prohibition Act and explain the salient features of this statute. 8
3. The Constitutional mandate prohibiting traffic in human beings is dealt with in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 - Discuss. 8
4. How does the personal laws make provisions with respect to maintenance of woman in the event of dissolution of marriage? 8
5. How does the Industrial Laws provide for certain welfare and safety measures for proper working conditions of women? 8
6. How does the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 lay prohibitions regarding determination of sex of foetus leading to female foeticide? 8
7. Discuss the provisions of Indian Penal Code regarding the offences relating to marriage. 8
8. Analyse how far the enactment of a Uniform Civil Code will help to bring about gender justice. 8
9. Critically examine the judicial pronouncements on sexual harassment and the guidelines given in that respect. 8
10. Explain the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission and its role in protecting the interests of women in India. 8

Consid

Cers

Salient features of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

8

the special grounds of divorce available to a Hindu woman under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

8

Write short notes on any two:

- a) Maintenance under S.125 of Cr.P.C.
- b) Reservation for women.
- c) Child marriage.

14. Write short notes on any two:

- a) Outraging the modesty of women.
- b) Medical termination of pregnancy.
- c) Presumption in rape cases under the Indian Evidence Act.



R1B5

LL.B, (Hons.) (Sem - VIII) Examination, April 2005  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAWS

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.  
2) Question Nos. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

1. Explain how far fundamental rights protect the interest of women against discrimination. 8
2. State the special amenities to be provided to women in industrial employment. 8  
Pg. 363 (Bindy)
3. Define 'taking Dowry'. What are the penalties for taking dowry under the 'Dowry Prohibition Act'? 8  
Pg. 90 (Bindy) + (Xerox)  
Pg. 335
4. Discuss the various presumptions under Indian Evidence Act to protect the interest of women. 8  
Pg. 87 (Xerox) (Bindy)
5. 'No employer shall pay remuneration at rates less favourable than those at which remuneration is paid by him to the workers of the opposite sex in his establishment'. Comment. 8  
Pg. 365 (Bindy)
6. How far the Hindu Succession Act protects the property of a female Hindu? 8
7. Examine the importance of NHRC in protecting the rights of women in India. 8  
Pg. 320 + 325 (Bindy)  
(Notes)
8. Mention in detail the Constitutional provisions for the welfare of women with special reference to harassment of women with case laws. 8  
Pg. 49 + 138 (Bindy)
9. Critically evaluate the various provisions on safety of women under Indian Industrial laws. 8  
Pg. 363 (Bindy)
10. Evaluate the difference in performance of marriage under Hindu Law and Muslim Personal Law. 8  
Pg. 184 + 216 (Bindy)
11. How far Indian Penal Code punishes those who outrage the modesty of women? 8  
Pg. 87 (Bindy) + (Xerox)
12. Explain the provisions of the 'Maternity Benefit Act', which regulate employment of women before the child birth. 8  
Pg. 369 (Bindy) + (Xerox)
13. Write short notes on any two: 5
  - a) Iddat Period. Pg. 232 (Bindy)
  - b) Child Marriage.
  - c) Medical Termination of Pregnancy. Pg. 163 (Bindy)
14. Write short notes on any two: 6
  - a) Rape. Pg. 74 (Bindy)
  - b) Adultery. Pg. 193 (Bindy)
  - c) Female infanticide. Pg. 130 (Bindy)

*Enter copies*

SAM - 142

**LL.B. (Hon.) (Sem. - VIII) Examination, 2003  
WOMEN, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT LAW**

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

*Instructions:* 1) Answer any 8 questions from Q.No. 1 - 12. Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.  
2) Each answer should begin on a fresh page. Mention Q.No. correctly before you answer.

1. Examine the provisions of the directive principles of state policy as means to protect the human rights of women with the help of decided cases. 8
2. Critically evaluate the right of maintenance under the criminal procedure code. 8
3. How far the amendments relating to rape protect the interest of women ? 8
4. Critically examine the judicial pronouncements on sexual harassment. 8
5. What are family courts ? How far they are able to protect the rights and status of women. 8
6. Evaluate the provisions of industrial law regarding maternity and safety of women. 8
7. What is prenatal diagnosis ? Explain the law prohibiting prenatal diagnosis. 8
8. Critically examine how far the uniform civil code in Goa protects the interest of women and child. 8
9. Indecent representation of women is punishable. Discuss the relevance of the legal provision and the lacuna in the law. 8
10. Explain the role of Human Rights Commission in protecting the rights of women in India. 8
11. Examine the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act concerning women. 8
12. Examine the provisions of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1956 in the light of Article 23 of the Constitution of India. 8
13. Write short notes on any 2: 6
  - a) Abolition of Sati
  - b) Child Marriage
  - c) Female Infanticide.
14. Write short notes on any two: 5
  - a) Women in business.
  - b) Right of commercial *2m* workers.
  - c) Feministic Jurisprudence.

AMS - 32

Fourth Year LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, 2002 April  
WOMEN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Total Marks: 75

Duration: 3 Hours

- Instructions: 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. Q. No. 7 is compulsory.  
2) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. Q. No. 14 is compulsory.

SECTION - I

1. Discuss the various reforms that have been brought in the personal laws. In what way these changes have given a sense of dignity and security to women? 8
2. Give an account of the Goa Commission for Women. 8
3. Examine the relevance and impact brought in by *Tukaram V. State of Maharashtra* in custodial rape. How these changes are helpful in safeguarding the rights and status of women? 8
4. Discuss the Constitutional Safeguards in securing gender equality. 8
5. Examine the salient feature and the recent amendments adopted to Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. 8
6. Comment on:
  - a) Exclusive grounds of divorce granted to women under Hindu Marriage Act of 1955.
  - b) Outraging the modesty of a women. 6
7. Write a short note on any two of the following:
  - a) Adultery
  - b) Cruelty
  - c) Equal Remuneration Act.

SECTION - II

8. Comment on:
  - a) Bigamy.
  - b) Sexual harassment of working women. 8
9. What are the provisions concerning presumptive evidence concerning Dowry and Rape under Indian Evidence Act? 8
10. Women is the companion of man gifted with equal capacities (M.K. Gandhi) - Comment. 8
11. Critically evaluate the possibilities of implementing common civil code in India. In what way a common civil code would help in reforming the status of women? 8
12. Critically examine the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission provided under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. 8
13. Indecent representation of women is punishable. Discuss the said statement in the light of the Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986. 8
14. Write a short note on any two the following:
  - a) Maternity Benefit Act.
  - b) Interim compensation for rape victims.
  - c) Kidnapping and Abduction. 5

AMS - 31

10. When and under what circumstances can a landlord increase rent under the Goa Rent Control Act, 1968? *Sec 12-1B* 8
11. No Mundkar shall be evicted from his dwelling house except in accordance with the provisions of the Mundkar Act, 1975. Discuss. 8
12. What are the rights of a Mundkar to enjoy supply of power, or water, or any customary easement under the Mundkar Act, 1975? *§ 6* 8
13. A Mundkar has a right to purchase his dwelling house under the Mundkar Act, 1975. Elucidate. *§ 16* 5
14. Write notes on any two of the following:
  - a) Landlord under the Goa Rent Control Act, 1968.
  - b) Fair Rent.
  - c) Member of family under the Mundkar Act, 1975.
  - d) Purchase price under the Mundkar Act, 1975.

SECTION - II