

25803549

(Pages : 2)

Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B./B.Com., LL.B. (HONS.) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2025**

Eighth Semester

FL 27—WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

(2021 Admissions—Regular/2018 to 2020 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes on any five of the following.
Each question carries 3 marks.*

1. Patriarchy and gender inequality.
2. Gender based violence.
3. Substantive equality.
4. Child marriages in India.
5. Voyeurism as a crime.
6. Role of gender in sentencing policies.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Answer any three of the following problems.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

7. A Hindu woman who is suffering from the cruelty of her husband wants to live separately without taking divorce from him. Advise her.
8. Mr. 'A' induced Ms. 'B', a young woman, to believe that he was marrying her by putting vermilion on her forehead in a temple. Thereafter, they lived together for a few months. Subsequently, he denies that he married her. What is the offence, if any, committed by 'A'? Explain.

Turn over

9. A couple wanted to have a male child. When the wife became pregnant, the couple underwent ultrasonography to know the gender of the foetus. The diagnostic centre informed them that it was a female foetus. Thereafter, the wife underwent abortion during which it was found that in fact it was a male child. Explain the legal aspects of the case.
10. Section 9 of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 provides for "Punishment for male adult marrying a child". But Muslim personal laws grant choice to any person to freely enter into marriage contracts after attaining puberty. Examine whether section 9 of the Act would be applicable in the case of a Muslim girl who gives her free consent for marriage after attaining puberty but before attaining eighteen years of age. Analyze this legal tension and propose potential revisions to address the inconsistency in the law.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

11. How does the incorporation of male standards and experiences in the framing of gender-neutral laws impact their true neutrality? Discuss this notion in the context of modern jurisprudence, considering the perspective of Radical Feminism and its critique of the dichotomy between Biological Sex and Gender.
12. Do you agree with the statement that the "Domestic Violence Act, 2005 plays a critical role in the Indian legal system vis-a-vis protecting the rights of the women, so that they can feel protected and safe within the comfort of their own house"? Critically evaluate the important provisions of the Act referring to judicial decisions.
13. Explain CEDAW, detailing its foundational structure, particularly emphasizing the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and State obligations. Also, discuss its monitoring mechanisms and the involvement of Civil Society and NGOs in the monitoring process.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)