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# PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI  
Bengaluru

## Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

**Date: 10/03/2026**

**Time: 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM**

**Course Code: LAW4056**

**Course Name: Women and Criminal Law**

**Semester: Eight Semester**

**Max. Marks: 50**

**Weightage: 50%**

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	46	44

### PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is the role of the <b>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women?</b>	2	CO1	BT1
2	What is meant by the individual complaint mechanism under the Optional Protocol to CEDAW?	2	CO1	BT1
3	How does CEDAW promote substantive equality?	2	CO1	BT1
4	How does Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution empower the State regarding women?	2	CO2	BT1
5	What is the objective of the <b>National Commission for Women Act?</b>	2	CO2	BT1

### PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	The Government introduces a special scholarship exclusively for women pursuing research in artificial intelligence, aiming to address underrepresentation. A male student challenges the policy as discriminatory and violative of equality. The Government defends the policy as a temporary special measure under CEDAW.  Are temporary special measures favoring women permissible under international equality norms?	10	CO1	BT5
7	A trafficking survivor argues that inadequate legislative measures and weak enforcement mechanisms have enabled continued exploitation of women. She claims that such failure violates international obligations under CEDAW and related instruments	10	CO1	BT4

addressing violence and exploitation. The Government asserts that it has enacted general criminal laws which are sufficient.

Does failure to adopt effective anti-trafficking measures amount to a breach of international commitments?

**PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M**

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	<p>India enters a reservation to certain provisions of CEDAW relating to equality in family relations, citing personal law considerations. A women's rights group challenges the reservation as contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty. The Government argues that sovereign States are entitled to enter reservations.</p> <p>Can a reservation that undermines gender equality be justified under international treaty law?</p>	10	CO1	BT5
9	<p>Minor girls are trafficked and forced into bonded domestic labour in a metropolitan city. Despite complaints, authorities delay action, citing administrative constraints. A public interest litigation alleges violation of Article 23 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Does the State's failure to act promptly amount to violation of constitutional protection against trafficking? Discuss.</p>	10	CO2	BT4

**PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M**

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	<p>A woman files a complaint before the 'National Commission for Women Act' alleging police negligence in investigating her harassment case. The Commission conducts an inquiry and recommends disciplinary action against officials. The State Government refuses to implement the recommendation.</p> <p>Are the recommendations of the National Commission for Women legally binding? Discuss.</p>	10	CO2	BT3
11	<p>Despite legal reforms abolishing child marriage during the colonial period, the practice continues in certain regions due to social acceptance. Activists argue that mere legislation without social reform cannot ensure gender justice.</p> <p>Is legislative reform alone sufficient to eradicate deeply rooted discriminatory practices? Discuss.</p>	10	CO1	BT5

**PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M**

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<p>A State policy restricts women from working in night shifts in factories, citing safety concerns. Women employees challenge the</p>	10	CO2	BT4

	<p>rule as discriminatory and violative of Articles 14 and 15. The Government defends the rule as protective legislation.</p> <p>Is restricting women from night shifts constitutionally valid? Explain.</p>			
13	<p>A contractual female employee is denied maternity benefits on the ground that she is not a permanent employee. She challenges the denial as violative of equality and social justice principles under the Constitution.</p> <p>Can maternity benefits be denied to contractual women employees consistent with constitutional equality principles? Justify your answer.</p>	10	CO2	BT3