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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU**

**SET B**

**SCHOOL OF LAW  
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2024**

**Semester :** Semester VII - 2020

**Course Code :** LAW407

**Course Name :** Laws Relating to Women and Children

**Program :** BBA LLB Honors

**Date :** 09-JAN-2024

**Time :** 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

**Max Marks :** 100

**Weightage :** 50%

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 1 part.
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.
- (iv) Do not write any information on the question paper other than Roll Number.

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

**10 X 10M = 100M**

1. Analyze cases where the best interests of the child principle, as enshrined in Article 3 of the CRC, played a pivotal role. How have courts interpreted and applied this principle in different contexts?  
(CO1) [Comprehension]
2. Discuss the Rup Kanwar case and its implications for the legal approach to dealing with instances of Sati. How did the court address cultural considerations while upholding the principles of individual rights and gender equality?  
(CO2) [Comprehension]
3. Analyze the M.C. Mehta case and its significance in the context of eliminating hazardous child labor. How did the Supreme Court's directives contribute to the prohibition and prevention of child labor in certain industries?  
(CO2) [Comprehension]
4. 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. Do to couple have any legal rights in the case? Explain.  
(CO2) [Comprehension]
5. Examine the impact of the Nirbhaya case on the amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act in 2015. How did the case influence the legislative changes regarding the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders involved in heinous crimes?  
(CO3) [Comprehension]
6. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2013 is informed by vision that home is a "shared space" even if there is no shared ownership. Explain with case laws  
(CO3) [Application]

7. 'The Juvenile Justice Act, 2013 is a classic example of poor draftmanship'. Analyse the statement citing reasons.

(CO4) [Application]

8. A woman working in an industry, after availing the maternity leave joined back in the duty leaving her child in the Crèche provided by the same industry. But she was denied permission to feed the child at regular intervals. Decide what remedy is available to the woman worker.

(CO4) [Application]

9. "TECHY FINE", a software company, invites applications for the post of an executive. As, the post requires extensive travel, only unmarried women are declared eligible, whereas in case of males, no such restriction is fixed. **W**, a female Engineering graduate feels wronged. Advise **W**.

(CO5) [Application]

10. "Labour and Employment Laws are gender neutral, protective and corrective." Elucidate with suitable provisions of legislations.

(CO5) [Application]