

Section A*

1. For the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) of an adult woman in sound health, whose consent is mandatory among the following?
 - (a) **Only the woman concerned**
 - (b) The woman and the father of the unborn
 - (c) The woman, her parents and the father of the unborn
 - (d) The woman and her in-laws
2. If the pregnancy of a woman is within the first trimester (within 12 weeks), for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)
 - a) **opinion of one doctor is necessary**
 - b) opinions of two doctors are necessary
 - c) opinion of a medical board with more than two doctors is necessary
 - d) permission from the local civil court is necessary
3. If the pregnancy of a woman is beyond 12 weeks and up to 20 weeks, for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)
 - a) opinion of one doctor is necessary
 - b) **opinions of two doctors are necessary**
 - c) opinion of a medical board with more than two doctors is necessary
 - d) permission from the local civil court is necessary
4. The information on whether a specific woman underwent medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) in a hospital in the past can be obtained
 - a) by visiting the hospital and checking the hospital records
 - b) by filing an RTI to the hospital by the current husband
 - c) by submitting an application from the in-laws' family and paying the necessary fees to the hospital
 - d) **no one can access the information**

* Each question carries 1 mark. Answers are highlighted in bold font.

5. In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally
- a) allowed when the woman already has two girl children
 - b) allowed when the woman is expecting twin children
 - c) allowed when foetal abnormalities and genetic defects are suspected
 - d) not allowed at all**
6. According to Indian law, what is the minimum age of a person for employment in a factory?
- a) 18 years
 - b) 21 years
 - c) 14 years**
 - d) 16 years
7. In order to describe the age-group of a person, several phrases, namely minor, major, child, adolescent, adult, are used. A person of age 15 years can be described as
- a) minor or adolescent
 - b) child or minor
 - c) minor
 - d) child or adolescent**
8. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, which of the following is not a punishable offence
- a) keeping or allowing your premises to be used as brothel
 - b) an adult earning a living by means of prostitution
 - c) inducing a person into prostitution
 - d) prostitution in a private place and sufficiently far from any public place**
9. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, on first offence, what is the punishment for allowing your premises to be used for prostitution
- a) One to Three years imprisonment and fine
 - b) Up to Two years imprisonment and fine**
 - c) Two to Five years imprisonment and fine
 - d) No imprisonment but only fine

10. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, on first offence, what is the punishment for procuring, inducing or taking an adult person for the sake of prostitution

- a) One to Three years imprisonment and fine
- b) Up to Two years imprisonment and fine
- c) **Three to Seven years rigorous imprisonment and fine**
- d) No imprisonment but only fine

11. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, what is the punishment for procuring, inducing or taking a child for the sake of prostitution

- a) One to Three years imprisonment and fine
- b) **Rigorous imprisonment for Seven years to life and fine**
- c) Seven to Twelve years rigorous imprisonment and fine

12. For a specific job the minimum wages are

- a) dependent on the gender of the employee
- b) dependent on the work nature and the gender both
- c) **independent of the gender if the work is same**
- d) 10% higher for males as compared to females

13. Under immoral traffic (prevention) act 1956, a trafficking police officer can

- a) arrest a suspect only with an arrest warrant
- b) search premises of the accused her/himself, with a search warrant
- c) **search premises of the accused without any search warrant, but with two respectable witnesses**
- d) remove any person found during the search from the premises of the accused, only after permission from the accused

14. Untouchability is abolished under ---- of Indian constitution

- a) **Article 17**
- b) Article 202
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 27

15. Hari believes Sushma is of ‘loose’ character. He makes sexually suggestive gestures and remarks to her, though he has never touched her. Sushma does not have the courage to retaliate. Sushma belongs to a scheduled caste, and Hari is aware of it. Is Hari’s act punishable under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

- a) No, because he has not touched her
- b) Yes**
- c) No, because she is of loose character
- d) No, because she did not retaliate

16. Among new offences included in the 2015 amendment of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is:

- a) forcible removal of clothes from the person of a member of SC or ST
- b) causing physical harm or mental agony to a member of SC or ST on the allegation of practicing witchcraft or being a witch**
- c) assault or use of force to a woman belonging to a SC or ST with intent to dishonor
- d) being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a SC or ST, using that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed

17. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Sub-Divisional Level Committees and the District Level Committees for vesting of forest rights

- a) must have at least 1 woman member in each**
- b) must have at least 2 women members in each
- c) need not have any woman member

18. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in

- a) 1981
- b) 1975
- c) 1979**
- d) 1983

19. India signed the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in

- a) **1980**
- b) 1993
- c) 1988
- d) 1995

20. In India, which is a comprehensive anti-discrimination law addressing all aspects of direct and indirect discrimination against women?

- a) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
- b) There is no such law**
- c) National Commission for Women Act
- d) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

21. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was made by the United Nations General Assembly in

- a) 1981
- b) 1993**
- c) 1988
- d) 1979

22. What does the definition of violence against women adopted by the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women include?

- a) Only domestic violence
- b) Only violence perpetrated or condoned by the State
- c) Both**

23. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed in

- a) 2003
- b) 2007
- c) 2011**
- d) 2009

24. The Council of Europe Convention recognizes all of the following about domestic violence, EXCEPT that

- a) Domestic violence affects women disproportionately
- b) Economic violence within the family or domestic unit is not domestic violence**
- c) Men may be victims of domestic violence
- d) Children are victims of domestic violence

25. Other than the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion and right to constitutional remedies, which of the following is also a fundamental right as currently given by the Indian Constitution?

- a) cultural and educational rights**
- b) right to property
- c) right to marriage

26. NCW stands for

- a) National Council for Women
- b) National Committee for Women
- c) National Commission for Women**
- d) National Congress for Women

27. Who can be a Chairperson of NCW?

- a) A person nominated by the Parliament
- b) A person nominated by the President of India
- c) A person nominated by the Ministry of Defence
- d) A person nominated by Central Government**

28. In the 86th amendment to the Constitution in 2002, which of the following was added as a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?

- a) **A parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years**
- b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- c) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- d) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures

29. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to

- a) **women**
- b) men
- c) both men and women

30. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to

- a) Only organized sector
- b) Only unorganized sector
- c) **Both organized and unorganized sectors**

31. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates every organization to have a committee to redress sexual harassment complaints filed by women employees. The committee is called

- a) Women's Cell
- b) **Internal Complaints Committee**
- c) Local Complaints Committee

32. Which of the following can provide redressal in case a female domestic worker files a sexual harassment complaint against her employer?

- a) Women's Cell
- b) Internal Complaints Committee
- c) **Local Complaints Committee**

33. Which among the following constitutes “sexual harassment” according to the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?

- a) **Unwelcome physical contact and advances, or unwelcome sexually colored remarks**
- b) Trafficking
- c) Acid attack

34. Can *any* person with information about a sexual harassment incident file a complaint to the Complaints Committee?

- a) **Yes, only with written consent of the complainant**
- b) Yes, even without written consent of the complainant
- c) No

35. All Acts passed by the Indian parliament must be published in

- a) Bulletin of the President's office
- b) **The Gazette of India**
- c) Bulletin of the Prime Minister's office

36. As per the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, when any person is prosecuted for taking or abetting the taking of dowry then the burden of proving that he/she has not committed the offence lies with

- a) everyone associated with the person who is being prosecuted
- b) **the person who is being prosecuted**
- c) the local councillor
- d) the marriage registrar

37. Which of the following is NOT relevant as far as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is concerned

- a) **Workplace**
- b) Monetary relief
- c) Protection order
- d) Physical abuse

38. Any outsider (such as a neighbour or friend) who reports a domestic violence case in good faith to the concerned protection officer

- a) has a civil liability
- b) has a criminal liability
- c) has a financial liability
- d) **has no liability**

39. According to the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, what is the punishment for giving or taking or demanding or accepting dowry?

- a) Up to 5 thousand rupees fine
- b) **Up to six months imprisonment and / or up to 5 thousand rupees fine**
- c) Up to three months punishment and/or up to one thousand rupees fine
- d) Up to one year punishment and/or up to ten thousand rupees fine

40. According to section 304B of IPC, if a woman dies under abnormal circumstances within X years of her marriage then it can be termed a dowry death, provided X is

- a) 5 years
- b) 6 years
- c) **7 years**
- d) 8 years

41. According to section 498A of IPC any cruelty for dowry to a woman by the husband or his relatives is

- a) a non-bailable offence with up to three years jail and fine
- b) a bailable offence with up to three years jail and fine
- c) an offence with fine up to 5 thousand rupees
- d) a non bailable offence with up to seven years jail and fine

42. As per the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, ‘voyeurism’ is a criminal offence and means

- a) violence against women in domestic environment
- b) violence against women at workplace
- c) **watching or capturing images of a woman engaged in a private act**
- d) showing pornography

43. The following establishment (in which 10 or more employees are employed) is NOT covered for maternity benefits (as per the Maternity Benefit Act)

- a) tree plantation sector
- b) Indian Railway authorized private train-ticketing sector
- c) make-up and hair-dresser agency
- d) **none of the above**

44. As per the Maternity Benefit Act, maternity benefits are NOT applicable in the following situation

- a) if the child is born outside wed-lock
- b) if the woman is unmarried
- c) **none of the above**

45. Zubina has been working as a temporary office staff in a private hospital for the last eight months. She unfortunately suffers a miscarriage, and takes four weeks of leave. As per the Maternity Benefit Act, for this period, she is entitled for

- a) leave but no wage
- b) **both leave and full wage**
- c) leave and half wage
- d) neither leave or wage, since she is a temporary employee

46. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to

- a) **the whole of India**
- b) the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
- c) the whole of India except north-eastern states
- d) the whole of India except union territories

47. Any law passed or any action taken by a state government to prevent or restrict women from taking up employment in state government or public sector undertaking violates the following fundamental right

- a) cultural and educational rights
- b) right to freedom
- c) **right to equality**

48. Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP), when there is no medical emergency, can happen

- a) **at a place authorized by district level committee constituted by the Government**
- b) at a place authorized by Indian Medical Association
- c) at a place authorized by any registered medical practitioner having more than 20 years of experience.
- d) at any place where a registered medical practitioner is present.

49. The nursing break applicable to a mother who has returned to her duties after availing maternity leave until the child attains 15 months of age, is

- a) one break during the working hours including the regular interval/ rest period
- b) one break during the working hours excluding the regular interval/ rest period
- c) two breaks during the working hours including the regular interval/ rest period
- d) **two breaks during the working hours excluding the regular interval/ rest period**

50. Which of the following will not qualify as an act of rape?

- a) the penis attempts to but does not penetrate the vagina
- b) one has sex with a woman incapable of giving consent
- c) **one has sex with wife with or without her consent**
- d) one has sex with a woman of age less than 18 years

51. According to Indian law, what is the minimum age of marriage?

- a) 16 years for women and 19 years for men
- b) **18 for women and 21 for men**
- c) 21 for women and men both
- d) 18 for men and women both

52. What are the minimum and maximum punishments for a person convicted of raping a woman who has never been his wife?

- a) **minimum seven years imprisonment; maximum death sentence**
- b) minimum five year imprisonment; maximum ten year imprisonment
- c) minimum three year imprisonment; maximum death sentence
- d) minimum seven year imprisonment; maximum life imprisonment

53. The punishment for a person convicted of voyeurism, on the first offence, is

- a) **one to three years imprisonment**
- b) six months to one year imprisonment
- c) monetary fine and/or up to six months imprisonment
- d) only monetary fine

54. The punishment for stalking a woman, on the first offence, is

- a) **upto three years imprisonment**
- b) six months to one year imprisonment
- c) monetary fine and/or up to six months imprisonment
- d) only monetary fine

Section B*

1. In cases such as deprivation of women's rights, NCW has the powers of a civil court
 - a) **True**
 - b) False
2. Can the following be an act of sexual harassment: an indirect remark with implied demand or request for sexual favor?
 - a) No
 - b) **Yes**
3. Any particulars of the complaint and inquiry proceedings in a case of sexual harassment, that may lead to the identification of the complainant cannot be disclosed to the public
 - a) **True**
 - b) False
4. What action does the Complaints Committee take if the sexual harassment complaint is found to be false or malicious?
 - a) No action, the case is dismissed
 - b) **The committee recommends the employer to take action against the person who filed the complaint according to the service rules**
5. Does the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 recognize stalking as a criminal act?
 - a) **Yes**
 - b) No
6. According to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, when the information is given by the victim about an offence of sexual assault or rape committed against her, the information can be recorded only by a female (police) officer
 - a) **True**
 - b) False

* Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. Answers are highlighted in bold font.