APPENDIX - XIII

KNOWLEDGE TESTS WITH KEY AND SCORING PATTERN

XIII A	Film No.1	Introduction
XIII B	Film No.2	Eve Teasing
XIII C	Film No.3	Inheritance
XIII D	Film No.4	Dowry
XIII E	Film No.5	Marriage
XIII F	Film No.6	Divorce
XIII G	Film No.7	Rape

Knowledge Test with key and scoring pattern

Appendix XIII A

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No.1 Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encircle 'T' if the statement is True or 'F' if False.

Score

1.	(T)	F	All laws derive ultimate sanction from the Constitution of India
2	T	(F)	One civil code governs all women (Muslim, Hindu, Parsi, Christian).
3.	(T)	F	Hindu Law is the law applied to Hindus in matters concerning family relationship, including marriage, divorce, succession,adoption, guardianship and maintenance.
4.	T	(F)	Equal status of women with men is undesirable.
5.	(T)	F	With the knowledge of law, we can broadly predict the future course of events in case of problem.
6	(T)	F	Spread of legal literacy is must to emancipate the women from atrocities.
7.	(T)	F	"Women and Law" is required as a subject in Home Science curriculum.
8.	(T)	F	Becoming aware of women's rights can be beneficial for women.
9.	(T)	F	A woman who is aware of laws is less likely to become victim of injustice
10.	T	(F)	We do not need to know the law because we are good law-abiding citizens.

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1 In recent years _____ against women has become increasingly visible.
(1. awareness 2. violence 3. respect)

2. There are social cultural and _____ factors which compel women to play the role of silent victim. (1. personal 2. political 3. economical)

3 All Indian laws get their sanction from the _____. (1. constitution 2. Panchayat 3. God)

4 Many legal provisions have been made for the welfare of women but they _____
(1. are outdated 2. continue to suffer 3 are already aware)

5. It is best to educate the women for legal education through the _____
(1. home visits 2. formal education 3. mass media)

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle its letter :

1 All Indian women are governed by:
a. one civil code of the country.
b. personal laws of their religion.
c. their family's wish.

2. Many legal provisions have been passed for the welfare of women but women:
a do not want to use these provisions.
b are already liberated in our country.
c continue to suffer

3. The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law is written in:
a. article 14 of indian constitution
b. article 17 of indian constitution.
c. article 21 of Indian Constitution.

4. Women are given equality in education and public appointment because:
a. times have changed.
b. equality has been given through the constitution.
c. women are coming out for studies and jobs.

5. It is best to provide legal education to the women through
a. formal education
b. non formal education
c. the mass media.

Appendix XIII B

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No. 2 Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE
Encirlce 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if it is False.

				Score
1	T	(F)	Only young girls are Eve teased	1
2	T	(F)	Majority of the women are aware that Eve-teasing is a crime	1
3	(T)	F	In case of Eve teasing police can arrest the offender without a warrant	1
4	T	(F)	Wife beating and torturing of women are new phenomenon	1
5	(T)	F	Relief is available to a woman in case of Eve teasing, if she desires to initiate action.	1
6	(T)	F	Eve teasing is a serious and growing problem which can be checked by taking legal steps against it	1
7	T	(F)	Punishment for wife beating is Rs. 100 fine and imprisonment for 5 days.	1
8	(T)	F	A girl who feels annoyed by any obscene song or words by any male can make a police complaint.	1
9	(T)	F	Punishment for wife beating is decided by the gravity of hurt.	1
10	T	(F)	Simple slap by husband to his wife is not a crime.	1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. Minimum punishment for wife beating is imprisonment for _____.
   (1. one month, (2.) one year, 3. two years) 1

2. Man and _____ both should be aware of the law.
   (1. young boys 2. old man (3.) woman) 1

3. Eve teasing is a crime and a person who does this can be _____.
   (1. doing always (2.) legally punished 3. can be doing it unconsciously) 1

4. Wife beating is a legal offence under IPC_____. (1. 114 2. 149 (3.) 294) 1

5. Punishment for beating of wife is decided by the amount of hurt and _____ of hurt.
   (1. gravity (2.) intension 3. place) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle its letter :

1. Laws related to Eve teasing and cruelty on married women are covered in :
   (a.) Criminal Laws.
   b. Personal Laws. 1
   c. None of the above.

2. Eve teasing as an offence under the law is mentioned in:
   a. Section 149 of IPC.
   (b.) Section 294 of IPC. 1
   c. Section 438 of IPC.

3. A girl or woman who feels annoyed by any obscene songs or words of a male:
   a. Should ignore it.
   b. can not take any legal action as it is not a legal offence. 1
   (c.) Can complain in a police station.

4. Eve teaser can be arrested by the :
   a. Police officer with a warrant.
   (b.) Police officer without a warrant. 1
   c. None of the above mentioned ways.

5. Punishment for wife beating is:
   a. Imprisonment for one month and fine of Rs. 500\- 1
   (b.) Imprisonment for one year and fine of Rs.1000\- or both.
   c. It is not mentioned in Indian penal Code.

Appendix XIII C

NAME _____ ROLL NO._____

Film No. 3 Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encirlce 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' is False.

Score

1. (T) F A woman can have ownership of that property in her name for which she has worked and has earned. 1

2. T (F) A widow on remarriage loses rights to her (previous) husband's property. 1

3. T (F) The law imposes restriction on the right of woman to claim partition of the family house. 1

4. (T) F If the parties are separated and not divorced then on the death of one spouse the inheritance right of the other spouse remains unaffected. 1

5. (T) F Full ownership of property is the birthright of the Hindu female. 1

6. (T) F The inheritance of property without a will is intestate inheritance. 1

7. (T) F It is mandatory to get a will registered. 1

8. (T) F If a person leaves no will, property is inherited by the heir. 1

9. (T) F Daughters have an equal share in their father's self made property. 1

10. (T) F Just like the son, the wife and daughter, too have a right to inheritance. 1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. If a Hindu man dies without making any will of his self-earned property, the widow, the sons and the _____ get the share of the property simultaneously and equally.
(1. mother (2.) daughters 3. blood relations) 1

2. A will constitutes_____ given by a person of what is to be done to or with his property after his death. (1.) written direction 2. order 3. typed letter) 1

3. Hindu succession act was passed in the year _____. (1. 1954 2. 1955 (3.) 1956) 1

4. A Hindu woman can now inherit property in the capacity of a widow, _____ and mother
(1. sister (2.) daughter 3. aunt) 1

5 A widow inherits a share in her husbands property equal to that of a _____
(1.) son 2. brother 3. father) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given, Select the most appropriate choice and encircle it's letter.

1. The women have been placed on an equal footing with men, with regards to the rights to inherit the property because of :
   a. Old Hindu law.
   b. Increased awareness 1
   (c) Hindu Succession Act 1956.

2. A woman staying away from her husband :
   a. cannot ask for her share in the property.
   (b.) is a legal heir of property. 1
   c. legally loses right to her husband's property.

3. If a widow remarries after inheriting property she :
   a. is legally bound to return the property.
   (b.) is legally not bound to return the property. 1
   c. is legally punishable.

4. A man's property is inherited equally :
   a. among all the sons in the family.
   b. among all the sons and daughters in the family. 1
   (c.) among all the first heir to the property.

5. A woman has the right to dispose her property :
   a. only to her blood relatives 1
   (b.) to any one she pleases.
   c. only by making a will.

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Appendix XIII D

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No. 4 Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encircle 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if it is False.

Score

1.	(T)	F	The minimum legible age for marriage for boys and girls is 21 years and 18 years, respectively.	1
2.	T	(F)	The Hindu Laws allow a man to have a second wife when the first wife is still alive.	1
3	T	(F)	A person suffering from insanity can marry.	1
4.	(T)	F	A Hindu widow can remarry.	1
5	(T)	F	The ceremonies required for a Hindu remarriage are shastric or any customary ceremony which prevail in the caste or community.	1
6.	(T)	F	In a shastric ceremony it is essential to perform saptapadis.	1
7.	T	(F)	In Hindus, marriage among near relatives, like cousins, uncle, and niece etc. is permitted.	1
8.	(T)	F	Marriage can be annulled if one of the parties to marriage is found to be impotent.	1
9	T	(F)	Marriage can not be annulled even if the consent to marriage is obtained by fraud.	1
10	T	(F)	Six witnesses are necessary for Registered Marriage.	1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1 Special Marriage Act was passed in the year _____. (1. 1953 2. 1954 3. 1960) 1

2. To get married, a boy must have completed the age of 21 years and a girl _____ years (1. fourteen 2. sixteen 3. eighteen) 1

3 Any person may object to the registered marriage within _____ days of the notice given by Marriage Officer. (1. thirty 2. forty 3. fifty) 1

4. Registration of marriage will make it easy to prove a marriage when there is a _____ (1. celebration 2. dispute 3. ceremonial marriage) 1

5 Civil Marriage requires no _____ ceremonies. (1. short 2. expensive 3. customary) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle it's letter:

1. There are different marriage laws for different religions in India and people from different religion are governed by :
   a. Civil law of the country.
   b. Rules of different states.
   c. Personal laws of that community. 1

2. Essential conditions for valid Hindu Marriage are
   a. bigamy, sound mind, age.
   b. monogamy, sound mind and marriageable age
   c. not listed in any documented form. 1

3. Civil marriage is governed by the
   a. Special Marriage Act 1953
   b. Special Marriage Act 1954. 1
   c. Special Marriage Act 1960.

4. Procedure of giving notice, hearing of objection and entry in the Marriage register
   a. completes the formality of marriage.
   b. is necessary for Registration of civil marriage. 1
   c. is done in christian marriage.

5. Marriage is considered as sacrament in Hindu Religion and as a contract in:
   a. Christian Religion 1
   b. Muslim Religion.
   c. Parsi Religion.

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Appendix XIII E

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No. 5

Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encircle 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if False.

Score

1.	(T)	F	Actual exchange or promise to exchange property at the time of marriage is called dowry.	1
2.	T	(F)	If dowry is demanded, the penalty may be 9 months' imprisonment.	1
3.	T	(F)	The guilty person is sentenced minimum 10 years' imprisonment and fine not less than Rs. 10,000/-.	1
4	T	(F)	There is no punishable law for those demanding or giving dowry.	1
5.	T	(F)	The list of presents received by the couple (newly weds) is unnecessary to preserve.	1
6.	(T)	F	The presents should be listed in writing.	1
7.	T	(F)	If a woman dies due to burns and bodily injuries and under suspicious circumstances within five years of her marriage the death is known as dowry death.	1
8.	(T)	F	Any person has the right to register a complaint, in the case of dowry death.	1
9.	(T)	F	No warrant is required by a police officer to investigate the case of dowry death.	1
10.	(T)	F	In a case of dowry death, any recognised welfare institution or organisation can lodge a complaint.	1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1 Dowry is a common phenomenon all over_____ (1 Gujarat 2. India 3. Asia) 1

2. Dowry may be given in _____ or in kind or both (1 presents 2. big amounts 3. cash) 1

3. Dowry prohibition act was passed in_____. (1 1961 2. 1971 3. 1981) 1

4 The punishment for demanding of dowry is _____
(1. jail 2. fine 3. different than accepting of dowry) 1

5 Cases excluded from dowry are Mehr and presents of _____
(1. near relatives 2. customary nature 3 not very high value) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle it's letters.

1 Dowry prohibition Act was passed in the year:
a. 1961
b 1969.
c 1971.
1

2 Giving and taking dowry
a is entirely a personal choice.
b is a legal offence.
c. is not a legal offence
1

3 Mehr, presents without demand, and present of customary nature are
a. given during marriage by muslims to their daughters.
b. the cases excluded from definition of dowry
c. given in Parsi marriages.
1

4 Punishment for accepting dowry according to the Dowry Prohibition Act is
a. 5 years' jail and fine of Rs. 15,000/-
b. 2 years' jail and fine of Rs.20,000/-
c. 3 years' jail and fine of Rs.18,000/-
1

5 Complaints related to dowry can be made by :
a. relatives of a bride.
b. parents of a bride.
c. parents, relatives and welfare institutions.
1

Appendix XIII F

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No. 6 Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encircle 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if False.

Score

1.	(T)	F	A woman who is divorced or separated has a right to reside in her father's family house.	1
2	(T)	F	If one year elapses since the degree i.e., order given by a Court of law and spouse does not resume cohabitation with him or her then it becomes a ground for divorce	1
3.	(T)	F	A wife or husband who does not want immediate dissolution of the marriage but desires to give to the other party some time, can seek through Court judicial separation	1
4	T	(F)	Divorce can not be obtained on grounds of adultery.	1
5	T	(F)	Treating a spouse with cruelty can not be considered a ground for divorce.	1
	(T)	F	The Court makes a decision of the custody of children taking into account the circumstances of each parent.	1
	T	(F)	Personal differences among the husband and wife should not be paid much attention to, by the law	1
	T	(F)	All indians have the same set of legal rights in the case of Divorce.	1
	(T)	F	Unsoundness of mind is one of the grounds for Divorce	1
0	T	(F)	There is a fix formula to calculate the amount of maintenance	1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. Having intimate relationship with any person other than his/her own spouse is _____.
   (1. common 2. uncommon (3.) adultry) 1

2. A child (girl or boy) below _____years and a divorced woman are entitled to maintenance.
   (1. fourteen 2. sixteen (3.) eighteen) 1

3. Divorce can be granted when the spouse has not been heard to be alive for a continuous period of _____ years or more. (1.) seven 2 nine 3. ten) 1

4. If one of the party has been suffering from venereal disease or _____ in a communicable form, the other party can ask for divorce. (1. T.B. 2. cancer (3) leprosy) 1

5. Sections 125, 126, 127, and 128 of criminal Indian penal code deal in detail with the claim of ____.
   (1. property 2 dowry (3.) maintenance) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle its letter.

1. Divorce related laws:
   a. are common for all Indians. 1
   (b.) are governed by personal laws.
   c. are governed by one civil law of the country.

2. Application for divorce cannot be made until:
   a. five years of marriage are completed. 1
   (b.) one year of marriage is completed.
   c. six months of marriage are completed.

3. For deciding the amount of maintenance
   a. a fix formula is used. 1
   (b.) no fix formula is used.
   c. none of the above.

4. People entitled for maintenance form husband are :
   a. Children and wife. 1
   b Children, divorced and deserted women.
   (c.) both mentioned in a & b.

5. When husband and wife find that it is difficult to continue to live with each other.
   (a.) each of them can apply for divorce. 1
   b. the wife should adjust and compromise with her husband.
   c. man can first apply for divorce, and then only his wife is permitted to apply.

Appendix XIII G

NAME _____ ROLL NO. _____

Film No. 7

Max Marks 20

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
Encircle 'T' if the statement is True, and 'F' if it is False.

Score

1.	(T)	F	Due to embarrassment very few women report the crime of rape to the police.	1
2.	T	(F)	Urgent filing of F. I. R. in case of rape is unnecessary.	1
3.	T	(F)	Rape victim should change clothes before going for medical examination.	1
4.	(T)	F	Women has right to kill the rapist.	1
5.	(T)	F	Most women in India are not aware of the law relating to rape and other sexual offences.	1
6.	T	(F)	A rape victim has to have a government lawyer.	1
7	(T)	F	Delay in reporting the rape would lead to disappearance of medical evidence.	1
8.	(T)	F	A rapist can be given punishment of life imprisonment and fine.	1
9.	(T)	F	You can insist on having a woman police officer present if you are examined or questioned for being raped.	1
10.	(T)	F	A man is said to commit rape when he has sexual intercourse with a girl under eighteen years of age.	1

Write the number of the most appropriate word from the words given below into the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. The social stigma attached to the victim of rape makes her feel further demoralised, _____ and guilty. (1. afraid 2. insane 3. ashamed) 1

2. Rape is committed when man has sexual intercourse with a woman against her _____. (1. will 2. interest 3. nature) 1

3 In case of rape the articles (clothes, slippers, spectacles) obtained form the accused can be _____ for the crime. (1. stored 2. evidence 3. of no use) 1

4. Normal punishment for rape is of minimum _____ years of imprisonment. (1. three 2. seven 3. nine) 1

5. Section _____ of IPC defined rape (1. 375 2. 390 3. 395) 1

Given below are incomplete sentences. For each incomplete sentence, three choices are given. Select the most appropriate choice and encircle it's letter:

1. A rape victim does not report because :
   a. She is not aware of the legal procedures related to Rape.
   b. of the social stigma attached to the victim of rape. 1
   c. of both the above mentioned reasons

2 Definition of rape is given in.
   a. section 349 of IPC.
   b. section 375 of IPC. 1
   c. section 390 of IPC.

3. Rape victim can take help from:
   a. lady lawyer.
   b. government lawyer. 1
   c. any lawyer of her choice.

4. A woman has the right to kill her assailant if he assaults her with the intention of committing rape: It is mentioned in 1
   a. section 100 of IPC
   b. section 200 of IPC.
   c. section 300 of IPC.

5. Rape is committed when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman . 1
   a. against her will, without her consent.
   b. with her consent by making her believe that he is her husband or in an unsoundness of mind.
   c. both the above mentioned reasons.

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