



Sri Yerramilli Narayana Murthy College (Autonomous)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Thrice Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

Recognised by UGC as 'College with Potential for Excellence'

Narsapur - 534275, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

National Commission for Women, New Delhi Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women on 28-12-2018

Women Empowerment Cell & Aanvik-The Electronics Society of Sri Y N College has jointly organised Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women in Collaboration with National Commission for Women, New Delhi on 28-12-2018. The main objective of the Competition is to create awareness about legal rights of women to ensure that all section of society are fully convergent with the law and contribute effectively for their successful implementation. A brief module indicating information in summarized version on some of laws is given to the students for sensitizing the them on legal rights. 154 Students of UG & PG are participated in this competition and winners were awarded with Cash Prizes. The Programme Coordinated by Ms. S M Maheswari, Coordinator Women Empowerment Cell and Mr. Vinaya Phaneendhra K, Assistant Professor in Electronics.



Active Participation of students in Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights Women

Distribution of Prizes to Winners by Dr C Satyanarayana Rao,
Secretary & Correspondent, Sri Y N College



Ms. R Maneesha, I B.Sc. BZC Receiving First Prize from Dr. C S Rao



Parents of Ms. V S R Amuktha Malyada, II MCA Receiving Second Prize from
Dr. C S Rao



Ms. M Srimayee, II B.Sc. MSCS Receiving Third Prize from Dr. C S Rao



Ms. K V V N S S M Pavani, I B.Com(Voc) Receiving Third Prize from Dr. C S Rao



J Mohana Rekha, I MBA Receiving Third Prize from Dr. C S Rao



Md. Afshatayyaba I M.Sc.Chemistry Receiving Third Prize from Dr. C S Rao



(Signature)
PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL

Sri Y.N.College (Autonomous)
NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College
NARSAPUR - 004 275, W.G.Dt., (A.P)



SRI Y N COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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Narsapur-534275, AP, India



National Commission for Women, New Delhi Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE COMPETITION

S.No.	Reg.No	Name	Class
01	NCW18001	B.Pavani	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
02	NCW18002	K.Deepika	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
03	NCW18003	V.Surya Sri	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
04	NCW18004	A.Kavya Sri	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
05	NCW18005	K.Hema Sree Latha	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
06	NCW18006	L.Bhargavi	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
07	NCW18008	P.Nagini	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
08	NCW18009	O.Satyavathi	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
09	NCW18010	B.Satya Sri	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
10	NCW18011	Ch.Shanmuka Saidurga	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
11	NCW18012	K Tanuja Devi	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
12	NCW18013	K.Sangeetha	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
13	NCW18014	G. Manisha	I B.Sc.(MPCS)
14	NCW18016	K.Mrudula	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
15	NCW18017	P.Parvathi Naga Sudha	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
16	NCW18018	P.Divya Snehita	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
17	NCW18019	P.Pavana Tulasi	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
18	NCW18020	K.Subhashini	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
19	NCW18021	T. Bala Yamuna	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
20	NCW18022	B. Durga Bhavani	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
21	NCW18023	V. Satya Kumari	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
22	NCW18024	K. Meena	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
23	NCW18025	K Durga Bhavani	II B.Sc.(MPCS)
24	NCW18026	M.Divya Deevena	III B.Sc.(MPCS)
25	NCW18027	P.Amrutha Satyavalli	III B.Sc.(MPCS)
26	NCW18030	V.Sai Shivani	I B.Sc.(MPC
27	NCW18031	K. Naga Lakshmi	I B.Sc.(MPC)
28	NCW18032	S. Bhargavi	I B.Sc.(MPC)
29	NCW18033	Ch. Jahnvi	I B.Sc.(MPC)
30	NCW18037	Ch.Devi Prasanna	II B.Sc.(MSCS)

S.No.	Reg.No	Name	Class
31	NCW18038	M.S.Sravani	II B.Sc.(MSCS)
32	NCW18039	M.Srimayee	II B.Sc.(MSCS)
33	NCW18040	P.Suneetha	II B.Sc.(MSCS)
34	NCW18041	B.N.V.Durga	II B.Sc.(MSCS)
35	NCW18044	Md.Nasreen	II B.Sc.(CBM)
36	NCW18046	P.Divya Sree	II B.Sc.(CBM)
37	NCW18048	G.Sushma	II B.Sc.(CBM)
38	NCW18049	Ch.Anusha	II B.Sc.(CBM)
39	NCW18050	B.Revathi	II B.Sc.(CBM)
40	NCW18051	I.Kezia	II B.Sc.(CBM)
41	NCW18060	Y.Divya	I B.Sc.(BZC)
42	NCW18061	S.Jaya Sri	I B.Sc.(BZC)
43	NCW18063	K Bhavya Rani	I B.Sc.(BZC)
44	NCW18064	K Meghana	I B.Sc.(BZC)
45	NCW18067	R Maneesha	I B.Sc.(BZC)
46	NCW18072	P.Rohini	II B.Com(EM)
47	NCW18073	P Divya	II B.Com(EM)
48	NCW18074	A Prameela	II B.Com(EM)
49	NCW18075	K Dhanasri	II B.Com(EM)
50	NCW18077	M.Navya	I B.Com(EM)
51	NCW18078	P.Indu	I B.Com(VOC)
52	NCW18079	K V V N S S M Pavani	I B.Com(VOC)
53	NCW18080	M.Simhachalam	I B.A(H.G.T)
54	NCW18082	G.Vinay Kumar	III B.A(H.E.G)
55	NCW18085	P.Saranya	I B.Sc.(MECS)
56	NCW18087	K.Tripura	II B.Sc.(MECS)
57	NCW18088	P.B.S.Savitri	III B.Sc.(MECS)
58	NCW18089	P.S.Jagadeeshwar	III B.Sc.(MECS)
59	NCW18090	N.Naga Phaneendra	III B.Sc.(MECS)
60	NCW18091	S.Lakshmi Raja	III B.Sc.(MECS)
61	NCW18092	Md.Johara Sultana	I B.Sc.(MPE)
62	NCW18099	M.Chandini	III B.Sc.(MPE)
63	NCW18100	G.Ganesh	III B.Sc.(MPE)
64	NCW18101	M.Bhargav	III B.Sc.(MPE)
65	NCW18102	K.Prasad	III B.Sc.(MPE)
66	NCW18103	B.Jyothi	III B.Sc.(MPE)
67	NCW18106	D.Sudheer	III B.Sc.(MPE)
68	NCW18107	P.Vasu	III B.Sc.(MPE)
69	NCW18108	K Naveen	III B.Sc.(MPE)
70	NCW18109	G Vijaya Lakshmi	III B.Sc.(MPE)

S.No.	Reg.No	Name	Class
71	NCW18110	K Bhavani	III B.Sc.(MPE)
72	NCW18111	P Geetahnjali Bhavani	III B.Sc.(MPE)
73	NCW18112	K Naga Sai Lakshmi	III B.Sc.(MPE)
74	NCW18113	V Vijaya Durga	III B.Sc.(MPE)
75	NCW18114	K Sailaja	III B.Sc.(MPE)
76	NCW18115	G Kanaka Durga	III B.Sc.(MPE)
77	NCW18117	J.Mohana Rekha	I MBA
78	NCW18118	A.M.Mani Manasa	I MBA
79	NCW18120	K.Sravana Sandhya	I MBA
80	NCW18121	B.R.L.Madhumitha	I MBA
81	NCW18122	B.N.S.Madhurya	I MBA
82	NCW18123	V.Sujatha	I MBA
83	NCW18131	M.Manikanta	I MBA
84	NCW18133	G.T.V.Babu	I MBA
85	NCW18136	M.Hepsiba	I MBA
86	NCW18140	M.Surendra	I MBA
87	NCW18146	R.S.Naga Lakshmi	II MCA
88	NCW18148	I.Rajya lakshmi	II MCA
89	NCW18149	D.Satya Durga	II MCA
90	NCW18152	P.Ch.Surekha	II MCA
91	NCW18153	Y.Savithri	II MCA
92	NCW18154	A.Siva Kalyani	II MCA
93	NCW18155	Y.Venkata Pradeep	II MCA
94	NCW18156	P.Venkata Naresh	II MCA
95	NCW18157	K.Sirisha	II MCA
96	NCW18158	G.Swarna Mani Durga	II MCA
97	NCW18160	T.Suri Babu	II MCA
98	NCW18161	P.Satya Saibabu	II MCA
99	NCW18162	Ch.Mohana Sai	II MCA
100	NCW18164	J.Chandrika	II MCA
101	NCW18165	T.R.K.Sitha Mahalaxmi	II MCA
102	NCW18166	Md.Ruksar Sultana	II MCA
103	NCW18168	V.Heleena	II MCA
104	NCW18169	V.Sailaja	II MCA
105	NCW18170	B.Pranitha	II MCA
106	NCW18171	Md.Riazuddin	II MCA
107	NCW18172	J.Anusha	II MCA
108	NCW18173	K.L.V.D.Bhavani	II MCA
109	NCW18174	G.Anusha	II MCA
110	NCW18175	G.Kranthi	II MCA

S.No.	Reg.No	Name	Class
111	NCW18176	K.Jaya Lakshmi Spandana	II MCA
112	NCW18177	K.L.N.Durga	II MCA
113	NCW18178	Ch.Sai Sri	II MCA
114	NCW18179	V S R Amuktha Malyada	II MCA
115	NCW18180	P V N M Swetha	II MCA
116	NCW18181	A.N.V.S.L.Priyanka	I M.Sc(Maths)
117	NCW18182	K.Sireesha	I M.Sc(Maths)
118	NCW18183	K.Venkata Lakshmi	I M.Sc(Maths)
119	NCW18184	B.Divya	I M.Sc(Maths)
120	NCW18186	J.Veera Rama Pandu	I M.Sc(Maths)
121	NCW18187	K.Anand Paul	I M.Sc(Maths)
122	NCW18188	G.Sowndarya	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
123	NCW18189	S.Afrin	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
124	NCW18190	Md.Afshatayyaba	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
125	NCW18191	J.Sai Sowjanya Lakshmi	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
126	NCW18192	M.Vasanthi	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
127	NCW18193	K.Revathi	I M.Sc(Chemistry)
128	NCW18197	K.Mounica	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
129	NCW18198	U.Lavanya Bhavani	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
130	NCW18199	T.Kalyani	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
131	NCW18200	J.SriLakshmi	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
132	NCW18201	K.Beaulah Grace	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
133	NCW18202	Y.Purna Chandra	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
134	NCW18204	P.Bhavani	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
135	NCW18205	K.Lakshmi Jyothi	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
136	NCW18208	K.Jnaneswari	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
137	NCW18209	B.Sai Mani Sri	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
138	NCW18210	V Bhanu Sree	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
139	NCW18211	K Jyothi	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
140	NCW18212	P.Raja Mani	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
141	NCW18213	G.Sai Sravani	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
142	NCW18214	S.Mounica	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
143	NCW18215	O.Vijay Durga Devi	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
144	NCW18216	R.Ramya Sri	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
145	NCW18217	M.Mounika	II M.Sc(Chemistry)
146	NCW18220	Sk.Iliyas	II MA(English)
147	NCW18222	Ch.Krishna Kumari	II MA(English)
148	NCW18223	G.Surya Prathiba	II MA(English)
149	NCW18224	M.Durga Bhavani	II MA(English)
150	NCW18225	E.Lakshmi Durga	II MA(English)

S.No.	Reg.No	Name	Class
151	NCW18228	E.Priyanka	II MA(English)
152	NCW18229	D.Bharathi	II MA(Pub.Admn)
153	NCW18232	S.Sujatha	II MA(Pub.Admn)
154	NCW18233	P.Vijaya Kumari	II MA(Pub.Admn)



Signature of Invigilator

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National Commission for Women, New Delhi Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women

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Reg. No.									
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Time: 2 Hours	Max. Marks : 200
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Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your **Reg Number** in the space provided on this page.
This paper consists of **Hundred** multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Reg. Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.

QUESTION PAPER

Note: This paper contains **Hundred (100)** multiple-choice questions, each question carrying **Two (2)** marks. All questions are compulsory.

1. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India under the Indian Constitution to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women:
(A) True
(B) False
(C) It might be a duty but it is not a fundamental duty under Chapter IVA of the Indian Constitution.
(D) None of the above.
2. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all cases of disputes:
(A) Between the Government of India and one or more States
(B) Between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other.
(C) Between two or more States.
(D) All of the above
3. The grant of franchise to women on equal terms with men is assertion of the principle of
(A) Political Equality (B) Civil Equality (C) Natural Equality (D) Social Equality
4. The right to freedom of speech and expression.
(A) Does not include freedom of speech and expression.
(B) Includes freedom of press
(C) Includes freedom of press only in certain respects
(D) None of the above
5. The Preamble to the Constitution of India reads:
(A) We, the People of India....in this Constitution Assembly,...decide to enact and give to India this Constitution
(B) We, the People of India....through the representatives of this Constituent Assembly, Enact and give to ourselves this constitution
(C) We, the People of India....in our Constituent Assembly,...adopt, enact and give to Ourselves this Constitution .
(D) We, the members of the Constituent Assembly,...representing the people of India enact this Constitution

6. The Constitution of India was adopted/and came into force on:
 (A) November 26, 1949/January 26, 1950 (B) August 15, 1947/November 26, 1950
 (C) January 26, 1949/November 26, 1950 (D) November 26, 1948/January 26, 1950
7. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
 (A) Right against exploitation (B) Equality of opportunity in matters of public appointment
 (C) Right to strike (D) Right to freedom of practicing any profession
8. When were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution?
 (A) 1975 (B) 1976 (C) 1977 (D) 1976
9. The Fundamental Duties of a citizen include:
 (A) Respect for the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 (B) Respect for the President.
 (C) Respect for the Government.
 (D) All the above
10. The main difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are
 (A) Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights by courts in all cases
 (B) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative
 (C) Fundamental Rights are justifiable while Directive Principles are not
 (D) None of the above
11. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy
 (A) Part III (B) Part II (C) Part V (D) Part IV
12. The part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is:
 (A) Directive Principles (B) Fundamental Rights (C) Preamble (D) Citizenship
13. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the constitution of the India by the
 (A) 32nd Amendment (B) 42nd Amendment (C) 15th Amendment (D) 46th Amendment
14. By which Constitution Amendment Bill was the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years
 (A) 49th Amendment (B) 57th Amendment (C) 61st Amendment (D) 63rd Amendment
15. The Gandhian principles have been enumerated in the
 (A) Fundamental Rights (B) Preamble (C) Directive Principles (D) Fundamental Duties
16. Indian Constitution reserves the residuary powers to
 (A) The Union (B) The States (C) The Parliament (D) The President
17. Domestic violence is?
 (A) Cultural Behavior (B) Learned Behavior (C) Social Behavior (D) Patriarchal Behavior

18. When did the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 come into force:
 (A) 13th September, 2005 (B) 13th September, 2006 (C) 26th October, 2005 (D) 26th October, 2006
19. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the aggrieved person:
 (A) Must be a major woman only (B) Must be a woman, major or minor
 (C) May be a man or woman (D) None of the above
20. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, domestic violence includes:
 (I) Physical abuse (II) Verbal abuse (III) Emotional abuse (IV) Economic abuse (V) Sexual abuse
 Which of the following is true?
 (A) I, II and V (B) I, II, III, IV, V (C) Only I (D) Only I and II
21. What is the period of limitation to file an appeal to the Court of Session from the order of a Magistrate under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
 (A) 15 days (B) 30 days (C) 60 days (D) 90 days
22. No citizen can be discriminated on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them. However, the State has been empowered to make special provisions for women and children under which of the following:
 (A) Article 15 (1) (B) Article 15 (2) (C) Article 15 (3) (D) Article 15 (4)
23. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 the Magistrate shall endeavour to dispose of every application made under the sub-section (1) within a period of
 (A) One year from the date of its first hearing
 (B) Sixty days from the date of its first hearing
 (C) Ninety days from the date of its first hearing
 (D) Hundred and twenty days from the date of its first hearing
24. An officer appointed by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 8 under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
 (A) Protection Officer (B) Medical Officer (C) Prohibition Officer (D) None of the Above
25. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 “verbal and emotional abuse” includes
 (A) Insults (B) Ridicule (C) humiliation (D) All of the above
26. Domestic Violence aggrieved person right to get free legal services under
 (A) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (B) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 (C) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (D) None of the above
27. Section 33 of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 states:
 (A) Protection of action taken in good faith (B) Cognizance and proof.
 (C) Penalty for not discharging duty by Protection Officer (D) All of the above

28. According to the National Commission for Women's Act, 1990, how many members (apart from the chairperson) does the National Commission for women have:
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 6
29. Who is the present chairperson of National Commission for Women:
(A) Dr. Girija Vyas (B) Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam
(C) Ms. Jayanti Patnaik (D) Ms. Rekha Sharma
30. According to the National Commission for Women's Act, 1990, "Member" means a Member of the Commission and includes
(A) Both Member-Secretary & Chair Person (B) Member-Secretary
(C) Chair Person (D) None of the above
31. National Commission for Women's Act look into complaints and take *suo moto* notice of matters relating to;
(A) Deprivation of women's rights;
(B) Non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women
(C) Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions
(D) All of the above
32. Who of the following has/have the authority to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the National Commission for Women's Act, 1990:
(A) Central government (B) State government
(C) National Commission for Women (D) All of the above
33. The Chairperson and every Member of National Commission for Women shall hold office for the period of
(A) Not exceeding 5 years (B) Not exceeding 2 years
(C) Not exceeding 3 years (D) Not exceeding 6 years
34. Who will take up the cases of laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities:
(A) Central government (B) State government
(C) National Commission for Women (D) All of the above
35. The National Commission for Women Act. 1990 extends to:
(A) The whole of India (B) The whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) None of the Above
36. An agreement for giving or taking dowry is:
(A) Valid (B) Void (C) Voidable (D) Void or voidable

37. An offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is tried by a:
- (A) Judicial Magistrate of first class or Metropolitan Magistrate
 - (B) Judicial Magistrate of second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
 - (C) Judicial Magistrate of first or second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
 - (D) Court of Session
38. An offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is:
- (A) Bailable and non-compoundable
 - (B) Non-bailable and compoundable
 - (C) Non-bailable and non-compoundable
 - (D) Bailable and compoundable
39. The punishment for demanding dowry under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is:
- (A) Imprisonment for minimum five years
 - (B) Imprisonment for minimum two years and maximum five years
 - (C) Imprisonment for minimum six months and maximum two years
 - (D) Imprisonment for minimum six months and maximum five years
40. Dower or Mahr come within the meaning of "dowry" under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The statement is:
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Partly true and partly false
 - (D) None of the above
41. Dowry Prohibition Act came into existence in?
- (A) 1st July, 1961
 - (B) 20th May, 1961
 - (C) 1st July, 1971
 - (D) 20th May, 1971
42. Who of the following has/have the authority to make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:
- (A) Central government
 - (B) State government
 - (C) both Central government & State government
 - (D) None of the above
43. The State Government may appoint as many Dowry Prohibition officers under:
- (A) Section 8A of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (B) Section 8B of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (C) Section 7 of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (D) Section 6 of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
44. If any person, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable under
- (A) Section 3 of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (B) Section 7 of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (C) Section 8 of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (D) None of the above
45. What is the period of limitation prescribed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 within which an aggrieved woman is to make a written complaint to the Internal Committee if so constituted, or the Local Committee, in case it is not so constituted:
- (A) 3 months
 - (B) 6 months
 - (C) 1 year
 - (D) There is no period of limitation

46. Sexual harassment is considered as a violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality as guaranteed by Constitution of India under
 (A) Articles 18 and 19 (B) Articles 16 and 17 (C) Articles 14 and 15 (D) Articles 12 and 13
47. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 Provides:
 (A) Civil remedies (B) Criminal remedies
 (C) Both civil and criminal remedies (D) None of the above
48. Any employer who fails to constitute an Internal Committee, take action under sections 13, 14 and 22 and contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets contravention of other provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, protection and Redressal) Act, 2013 or any rules made there under shall be punishable with fine which may extend to
 (A) 50,000 rupees (B) 1 Lac rupees (C) 25,000 rupees (D) There is no higher limit prescribed
49. Who can be the members of Internal Committee as per The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition And Redressal)?
 (A) Social worker (B) Senior Women Employee (C) Both A and B (D) None of the Above
50. The Sexual Harassment Complaints Committee as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, is required to complete the inquiry within a period of:
 (A) 60 days (B) 120 days (C) 90 days (D) 45 days
51. A Women, when subjected to cruelty by husband or his relatives, have a remedy under
 (A) Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. (B) Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code.
 (C) Section 496 of the Indian Penal Code. (D) Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.
52. If the person in charge of a hospital refuses to provide immediate free of cost medical treatment to victims of sexual offences and fails to inform the police of such incident, he shall be punished with:
 (A) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or both
 (B) Imprisonment for a term not less than six months but not exceeding two years and also fine
 (C) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both
 (D) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or both
53. When did the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 come into force:
 (A) 2nd April, 2013 (B) 3rd February, 2013 (C) 3rd April, 2013 (D) 2nd February, 2013
54. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 recognizes new crimes against women, includes
 (A) Acid attacks (B) Stalking (C) Trafficking of persons (D) All of the above
55. Which of the following has not been added as an offence by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:
 (A) Sexual harassment (B) Stalking (C) Staring (D) Voyeurism

56. The offence of sexual harassment under Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code can be tried by:
 (A) Judicial Magistrate of the first class or Metropolitan Magistrate (B) Any Magistrate
 (C) Court of Session (D) None of the above
57. Which of the following Acts have not been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:
 (A) Indian Evidence Act (B) Code of Criminal Procedure
 (C) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (D) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
58. Which of the following New sections inserted in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 (A) Section 53A, Section 114A (B) Section 119A, Section 146
 (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
59. What is the minimum number of days that a woman should have worked in an establishment before claiming maternity benefit?
 (A) 365 days (B) 120 days (C) 80 days (D) 180 days
60. Till what age of the child is a mother entitled to get 2 nursing breaks in the course of her daily work under the Maternity Benefits Act?
 (A) 6 Months (B) 12 Months (C) 15 Months (D) 18 Months
61. What is the maximum period for which any woman is entitled to maternity benefit?
 (A) 6 Weeks (B) 12 Weeks (C) 18 Weeks (D) 26 Weeks
62. How many weeks in advance a written notice for maternity leave has to be given to the employer by the expecting women?
 (A) 4 Weeks (B) 7 Weeks (C) 1 Week (D) 8 Weeks
63. Which section of the Maternity Benefits Act states the conditions for eligibility of benefits?
 (A) Section 18 (B) Section 5 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 8
64. In the Maternity Benefits Act an inspector is appointed under which section?
 (A) Section 14 (B) Section 2 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 15
65. State the objectives of the Maternity Benefits Act:
 (A) Regulate the employment of women workers in such establishments for certain period before and after child birth.
 (B) Application of act in every establishment being a factory, mine or plantation
 (C) To provide satisfactory conditions to expectant women
 (D) All of the above
66. If an employer discharges or dismisses a woman during or on account of her absence from work during the maternity leave, then what is the punishment faced by an employer?
 (A) 3 Months or more and will extend to 1 year (B) 6 Months or more and will extend to 2 years
 (C) 3 Months or more and will extend to 2 years (D) None of the above

67. In Maternity Benefit act, Establishment Means
 (A) A Mine (B) A Factory (C) A Plantation (D) all of the above
68. Right to payment of maternity benefit included in the following
 (A) Section 6 of Maternity Benefit act 1961 (B) Section 5 of Maternity Benefit act 1961
 (C) Section 3 of Maternity Benefit act 1961 (D) Section 1 of Maternity Benefit act 1961
69. In case of miscarriage, a woman shall, on production of such proof as may be prescribed, be entitled to leave with wages at the rate of maternity benefit for a period of
 (A) 6 Weeks immediately following the day of her miscarriage.
 (B) 5 Weeks immediately following the day of her miscarriage.
 (C) 5 Weeks immediately following the day of her miscarriage.
 (D) 2 Weeks immediately following the day of her miscarriage.
70. Under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, "child" means a person who has not completed the age of:
 (A) 16 Years (B) 18 Years (C) 15 Years (D) 21 years
71. When did the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, come into force
 (A) 1st May 1958 (B) 1st May 1956 (C) 1st June 1957 (D) None of the above
72. Which of the following act was enacted in conformity with the United Nations Convention?
 (A) The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (B) Maternity Benefit act 1961
 (C) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (D) None of the above
73. Any person who keeps or manages, or acts or assists in the keeping or management of, a brothel, shall be punishable on first conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of
 (A) Not less than Two years and not more than three years
 (B) Not less than one year and not more than three years
 (C) Not less than Six Months and not more than three years
 (D) None of the above
74. The State Government Power to make rules for carrying on the purpose of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act under
 (A) Section 24 (B) Section 23 (C) Section 22 (D) Under Section 21
75. An offence under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act tried by a:
 (A) Court of session
 (B) Judicial Magistrate of second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
 (C) Judicial Magistrate of first or second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
 (D) Judicial Magistrate of first class or Metropolitan Magistrate

76. Which of the following provisions are correct regarding the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994:
- (I) It authorizes only government approved hospitals to conduct tests for the purpose of Determining the sex of the foetus
- (II) It regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques like ultrasound and amniocentesis:
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) Both I and II (D) None of the above
77. A woman undergoing pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of sex selection is:
- (A) Punishable under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.
- (B) Not punishable under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 if she was compelled to undergo such diagnostic techniques.
- (C) Not punishable under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.
- (D) None of the above
78. An embryo under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is developing human organism after fertilisation till the:
- (A) End of 8 weeks (B) 60th Day (C) 56th Day (D) Both A and C
79. Sex selection under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is:
- (A) Prohibited (B) Regulated
- (C) Can be done with permission of the court (D) Can be done by registered clinics
80. An offence under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is tried by
- (A) Judicial Magistrate of first class or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (B) Judicial Magistrate of second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (C) Judicial Magistrate of first or second class or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (D) Court of Session
81. No pre-natal diagnostic techniques shall be conducted except for the purposes of detection of which of the following abnormalities,
- (A) Chromosomal abnormalities (B) Genetic metabolic diseases
- (C) Haemoglobinopathies (D) All of the above
82. Under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, the Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of Family Welfare , shall be the Chairman of
- (A) Central Genetic Board (B) Central Supervisory Board
- (C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

83. Every offence under Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 shall be
 (A) Cognizable (B) Non-bailable (C) Non-compoundable (D) All of the above
84. Which of the following is not an objective of the Minimum Wages Act:
 (A) Fixing minimum rates of wages
 (B) Safeguard the interest of workers
 (C) Revise the minimum wages and enforce payment of minimum wages
 (D) Regulate the minimum wages of apprentice
85. Under the Minimum Wages Act:
 (A) Men and women would have the same minimum rate of wages
 (B) Men would be entitled to a higher minimum rate of wages
 (C) Women would be entitled to a higher minimum rate of wages
 (D) It depends on the kind of employment
86. Under the Minimum Wages Act, rates of wages may be fixed by which of the following wage periods,
 (A) By the hour (B) By the day (C) By the Month (D) All of the above
87. Under the Minimum Wages Act different minimum rates of wages may be fixed for
 (A) Different localities (B) Different scheduled employments
 (C) Adults, adolescents, (D) All of the above
88. Any minimum rate of wages fixed or revised by the appropriate Government in respect of scheduled employments under
 (A) Section 2 of Minimum Wages Act (B) Section 3 of Minimum Wages Act
 (C) Section 4 of Minimum Wages Act (D) None of the above
89. If somebody throws acid and causes permanent or partial damage or deformity, the person is liable to be punished with imprisonment of minimum 10 years and maximum life imprisonment and also with fine. The fine:
 (A) Must be just and reasonable to meet medical expenses for treatment of victim
 (B) Cannot be more than 10 Lacs
 (C) Is to be paid to the victim
 (D) Both A and C
90. It shall be the duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Exclusive Special Courts to ensure that cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are disposed of within a period of:
 (A) 6 Months (B) 2 Months (C) 4 Months (D) 9 Months

91. According to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 atrocity means
- (A) Economic boycott (B) An offence punishable under section 3 of SC & ST Act 1989
(C) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) (D) None of the above
92. Under the Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989 Any person contravening an order of the Special Court made under section 10 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to
- (A) Two years and with fine (B) Three years and with fine
(C) One year and with fine (D) None of the above
93. It shall be the right of the atrocity victims or their dependents, to take assistance from the
- (A) Non-Government Organisations (B) Social workers or advocates.
(C) Both A and B (D) A only
94. One medical officer's opinion is sufficient for medical termination of pregnancy upto __ weeks of pregnancy:
- (A) 8 Weeks (B) 10 Weeks (C) 12 Weeks (D) 20 weeks
95. For the termination of pregnancy of a sane, major woman under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, whose consent is necessary:
- (A) Only the pregnant woman's
(B) The pregnant woman's as well as her husband's if she is married
(C) The guardian of the pregnant woman
(D) The pregnant woman's and one of her blood relative's
96. Under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, the pregnancy can be terminated:
- (A) At the whims and fancies of the pregnant woman
(B) If the continuance of the pregnancy would involve a risk to the life of the pregnant woman or of grave injury physical or mental health.
(C) If there is a substantial risk that if the child were born, it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.
(D) Both B and C
97. A pregnancy cannot be terminated under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act after:
- (A) 12 Weeks (B) 20 Weeks (C) 24 Weeks (D) 16 Weeks
98. No termination of pregnancy shall be made in accordance with the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act at any place other than
- (A) A hospital established or maintained by Government
(B) A place for the time being approved for the purpose of this Act by Government
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

99. When did the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act come into force:

(A) 1st December, 1971

(B) 1st April, 1972

(C) 1st April, 1971

(D) 1st December, 1972.

100. The Constitution amendment bills are initiated in

(A) The Lok Sabha

(B) The Rajya Sabha

(C) Either House

(D) The Lok Sabha with the prior approval of the State Assemblies

Space for Rough Work

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Website : www.sriyncollege.org



Sri Yerramilli Narayana Murty College

(Autonomous)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University)

Thrice Accredited by NAAC at 'A' Grade

Recognised by UGC as "College with Potential for Excellence"

NARSAPUR - 534 275, W.G.Dist, A.P.

Dr. Karna Venkateswarlu

M.Sc (Tech.), Ph.D., FIETE

Principal (FAC)

Dt: 31-01-2019

To

The National Commission for Women,
Plot No.21, Jasola Institutional Area,
New Delhi-110025

Sub: Request for release an amount of **Rs.28,500/-** Nationwide Competition-Sri Y N
College, Narsapur-reg.

Sir/Madam,

I wish to inform you that our college successfully organized Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women on 28-12-2018. In this connection, an amount of **28,500/- (Twenty Eight Thousand Five Hundred Only)** incurred towards Conducting Competition. We have uploaded the Bills/vouchers of Expenditure incurred for conducting the competition and herewith enclosed cancelled check for Bank Account Details.

Hence, I request you to kindly Release Total Expenditure incurred in this connection at the earliest. PFMS Account Details of our college furnished below.

Bank Name	Canara Bank
Account No	2435101006706
IFSC Code	CNRB0002435
MICR Code	534015702
Address	Narsapur Branch Narsapur, Andhra Pradesh-534275

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Karna Venkateswarlu)

Encls: Copy of Cancelled Check



PRINCIPAL
Sri Y.N.College (Autonomous)
NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College
NARSAPUR - 534 275, W.G.Dist, A.P.



SRI Y N COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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Narsapur-534275, AP, India




National Commission for Women, New Delhi Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED

S.No	Bills / vouchers with No. And date	Item	Expenditure incurred. (Rs.)
01	Bill No.01, Date:10-01-2019	Prizes for Winners	8,500.00
02	Bill No.02, Date: 28-12-2018	Remuneration for Examination Staff	11,000.00
03	Bill No.1813, Date: 21-12-2018	Remuneration for Question Paper Setting	2000.00
04	Bill No.8, Date: 22-12-2018	Question Papers Printing	2,910.00
04	Bill No.1827, Date: 05-01-2019	Remuneration for Paper Valuation	1,540.00
05	Bill No.8, Date: 22-12-2018	Banners	1,050.00
06	Voucher No.03, Date: 29-12-2018	Refreshments	1,500.00
(Twenty Eight Thousand Five Hundred only)			Total 28,500.00

Station: Narsapur

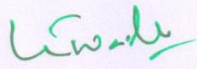
Date: 10-01-2019


(S M Maheswari)

Coordinator

Women Empowerment Cell




(Dr K Venkateswarlu)
Principal

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NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College
NARSAPUR - 534 275, W.G.D. 'A'



Bill No.01

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Narsapur-534275, AP, India

National Commission for Women, New Delhi
Nationwide Competition on Legal Rights of Women

BILL FOR PRIZE MONEY TO WINNERS

S.No.	Name	Class	Prize	Amount Received Rs.	Signature of the winner
01	R Maneesha	I B.Sc.(BZC)	First	2,000/-	<i>R Maneesha</i>
02	V S R Amuktha Malyada	II MCA	Second	1,500/-	<i>V.S.R.A. Malyada</i>
03	B R L Madhumitha	I MBA	Third	1,000/-	<i>B.R.L. Madhumitha</i>
04	M Srimayee	II B.Sc.(MSCS)	Third	1,000/-	<i>M Srimayee</i>
05	K V V N S S M Pavani	I B.Com(Voc.)	Third	1,000/-	<i>Pavani</i>
06	J Mohana Rekha	I MBA	Third	1,000/-	<i>J Mohana Rekha</i>
07	Md Afshatayyaba	I M.Sc.(Chemistry)	Third	1,000/-	<i>Md Afshatayyaba</i>
Total				8,500/-	

Station: Narsapur

Date: 10-01-2019

(S M Maheswari)

Coordinator

Women Empowerment Cell



(Dr K Venkateswarlu)

Principal

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