

**DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS (CBCS-2024)**  
**D.S.L. : SUMMER : 2025**  
**SUBJECT: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SOCIAL**  
**LEGISLATIONS**

Day : Friday

Date : 23/05/2025

**S-30328-2025**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Max. Marks : 80

NB :

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. All Questions carry 16 marks each.

- Q. 1 Attempt ANY TWO of the following: (Short Notes) (8x2)
- a) Ashish Dixit v. State of U.P and others (2019)
  - b) LGBTQ+ Rights
  - c) Social Action Forum for Manav Adhikar and Another v. Union of India (2018)
  - d) Role of Media
- Q. 2 The concepts of gender justice, gender equality and gender specific laws are interconnected and essential for building a fair and inclusive society.' In light of the statement state the similarities and differences among these concepts. (16)
- OR**
- Q. 2 Evaluate how fostering collaboration between civil society and organisations, government agencies and community groups help in advancing gender equality goal. (16)
- Q. 3 Briefly evaluate a comparative analysis of LGBTQ + rights legislation, judicial decisions and societal attitudes in countries like United States and United Kingdom. (16)
- OR**
- Q. 3 Write a detailed note on implementing legal reforms to eliminate discriminatory laws and practices as a crucial step towards fostering equality and justice in society. (16)
- Q. 4 Evaluate the significant role of NGO'S and social workers in strengthening social legislations in India. (16)
- OR**
- Q. 4 Anti – discriminatory laws for men can help to create a fair and inclusive society that benefits all genders.' Discuss the above mentioned statement in context of landmark case studies and the key areas where men face discrimination. (16)
- Q. 5 Elucidate the measures taken to ensure equitable access to healthcare service for people of all genders including reproductive health and mental health support. (16)
- OR**
- Q. 5 "Rohan" was falsely accused of domestic violence and dowry harassment under Sections 498A and 304B of the Indian Penal Code by his estranged wife during a matrimonial dispute. He was arrested without preliminary investigation, lost his job during judicial custody, and suffered social stigma. Later, the court acquitted him due to lack of evidence. When he demanded compensation or legal protection against such misuse, authorities responded that the law primarily safeguards women. Can "Rohan" seek remedy under Indian law for false accusations? Discuss with reference to men's rights, misuse of protective legislation, and relevant judicial precedents. (16)

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