

SANTOSH

Deemed to be University



5.3.3 Average Number of sports and cultural activities / events/ competitions organized in the Institution per year

WORLD HEALTH DAY QUIZ

Topic- IAPSM Quiz on the occasion of World Health Day on 7th April 2019

Date- 8th April 2019

Venue- Maharaja Hall, Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad

Organised by- Department of Community Medicine, SMC

Activities- An elimination round was conducted in the department of Community Medicine on 28th March 2019 for the participants (20 teams having 60 participants), who were from MBBS 2016, 2017 and 2018 batches. 12 participants were shortlisted based on the results of the elimination round and they were grouped into 4 teams of 3 members each. These four teams participated in the final round on 8th March. Dr. A Revanth Kumar was the quiz master and score board was maintained by Mr.Jagmohan Dhakar and Dr.Priya.

Attended by- All the faculties of different departments, Dean, Interns, PGs- Dr. Rahul and Dr. Sushmita and MBBS students of batch 16-17, 17-18, 18-19.





SANTOSH DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
Ghaziabad (U.P.)

SECOND NATIONWIDE COMPETITION ON LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

In view of the Second Nationwide Competition to generate awareness about Legal Rights of Women held on 19-12-2018 in the Examination Hall of Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad, the following Faculty Members were nominated by the Dean of the institution as Coordinator, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Invigilators.

INVIGILATORS:

-) Dr. Shikha Gautam
-) Dr. Seema Goel
-) Dr. Pratishtha Potdar
-) Dr. Priyanka Agarwal
-) Dr. Rashi Singh
-) Dr. Era Arora

COORDINATOR:

-) Dr. Dakshina Bisht, Professor and Head of Microbiology

SUPERINTENDENT:

-) Dr. Nisha V Kaul, Professor and Head of Anatomy

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR:

-) Dr. Archana Agarwal, Professor and Head of Public Health Dentistry

COLLEGE DETAILS:

Name of College:-

Santosh Medical College,
364, Sector 12, Block H, Pratap Vihar, Ghaziabad,
Uttar Pradesh 201009.
Phone No. 0120-274 1141

Affiliated University Name:-

Santosh Deemed To Be University

Number of Students in College:-

UG Students: 1070, PG Students: 440
Total Students: **1217**

Number of Participating Students:-

351

Question Paper (75 MCQ)



SANTOSH

Deemed to be University

(Established as per 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956)

No.1 Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad-201 009, NCR Delhi.

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SECOND NATIONWIDE COMPETITION ON LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

NOTE:

- **Overwriting/Cutting of the options will not be credited.**
 - **Write the correct option in the answer sheet provided.**
 - **Question paper comprises of 75 MCQ's and the time allotted is 90 minutes.**
-

- Q.1. When was protection of women from domestic violence act passed?
a) 1956
b) 1986
c) 2005
d) 2004
- Q.2. Which act provide for the more effective prevention of the conversion of Sati and its glorification on women ?
a) Dowry Prohibition Act
b) Commission of Sati Act
c) Immoral Traffic Act
d) Indian Christian Marriage Act
- Q.3. Dowry Prohibition Act came into existence in --
a) 1988
b) 1961
c) 1971
d) 1967
- Q.4. Which act provide protection to women from sexual harassment at all work places ?
a) Legal Right Act
b) National Commission For Women Act
c) Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal Act
d) Indecent Representation of Women Act
- Q.5. Hindu marriage act was passed in the year -
a) 1955
b) 1930
c) 2005
d) 1951
- Q.6. Ms. Githa Hariharan and another vs Reserve Bank Of India case was about ?
a) Divorce
b) Inheritance
c) Guardianship
d) None of the above
- Q.7. Which act grants a muslim wife the right to seek the dissolution of the marriage ?
a) Muslim Women Act
b) Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act
c) Family Court Act
d) Indian Penal Act
- Q.8. Which law contain prohibition to protect Indian women from dowry, death, rape, kidnapping, cruelty and other offences ?
a) Code of criminal procedure (1975)
b) Indian penal code (1872)
c) Code of criminal procedure (1973)
d) Indian penal code (1860)
- Q.9. Which act regulates the employment of women in certain establishment for certain period before and after child birth and provides for maternity benefits and certain other benefits ?
a) Medical termination of pregnancy act (1961)
b) Preconception and prediagnostic act
c) Medical termination of pregnancy act (1971)
d) Maternity benefit act

Q.10.was set up under National Commission for Women Act, 1990 ?

- a) NHRC
- b) NCSC
- c) NCW
- d) NCST

Q.11. Hindu adoptions and maintenance act was passed in which year ?

- a) 1954
- b) 1923
- c) 1956
- d) 1925

Q.12. Which article says that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen of India on the ground of sex ?

- a) Article 15 (3)
- b) Article 15 (1)
- c) Article 16 (2)
- d) Article 15 (2)

Q.13. Which act provide equal recompense to men and women workers ?

- a) Women prevent act (1986)
- b) Equal remuneration act (1973)
- c) Women prevent act (1983)
- d) Equal remuneration act (1976)

Q.14. Under which section women cannot be called to police station for interrogation for criminal procedure –

- a) Section 160
- b) Section 170
- c) Section 185
- d) Section 109

Q.15. Which act prohibits the employment of women between 07:00 pm to 06:00 am in mines and factories ?

- a) Employment state insurance act
- b) Mines act
- c) Plantation labour act
- d) National commission for women act

Q.16. Which act prohibits indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner ?

- a) Indecent representation of women act (1987)
- b) Indecent representation of women act (1985)
- c) Indecent representation of women act (1986)
- d) Indecent representation of women act (1988)

Q.17. In which year sexual harassment of women at workplace act was passed ?

- a) 2005
- b) 2013
- c) 1991
- d) 1994

Q.18. World AIDS Day is celebrated on ?

- a) 1st May
- b) 1st December
- c) 1st April
- d) 12th January

Q.19. Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights abuses in the world today. Women are usually considered safe from -

- a) Intimate partners
- b) Police
- c) Military personal
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

Q.20. Which of the following statement is true ?

- i. Women and girls of all ages are vulnerable to violence.
 - ii. Females aged 15-49 are considered as 'Women of reproductive age'.
- a) Both i and ii are false
 - b) Only ii is true
 - c) Only i is false
 - d) Only i and ii are true

Q.21. The universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) (1948) sets out all the fundamental human rights excluding -

- a) the right to get pension
- b) the right to be free from discrimination
- c) the right to freedom of thought
- d) the right to work and education

Q.22. United nations convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) covers all except -

- a) Violence against women
- b) Trafficking of women for prostitution
- c) Female education
- d) Family education

Q.23. All the following women have chaired the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human rights since its first meeting in 1947 except -

- a) Eleanor Roosevelt
- b) Princess Ashraf Pahlavi
- c) Benazir Bhutto
- d) Purificaci Quisumbing

Q.24. What is the meaning of immoral traffic?

- a) Breaking road safety rules and regulations leading to death of women
- b) Sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purpose by means such as threat, coercion or abuse of power.
- c) High number of users sharing obscene images and videos on social media platforms
- d) All of the above

Q.25. What is SITA Act and PITA Law?

- a) The primary law dealing with the status of sex workers and the amended and changed ITPA
- b) Law defining the rights of women in their maternal and affinal home
- c) Act and law defining a women's right on parents property and land
- d) None of the above

Q.26. What are the main factors that contribute to existing gender pay gap in India?

- a) Occupational segregation
- b) Cultural barriers
- c) Education and training
- d) Unpaid work
- e) None of the above
- f) All of the above

Q.27. When did the minimum wages act enacted in India?

- a) 2012
- b) 1948
- c) 1962
- d) 2017

Q.28. What is a gender pay gap?

- a) The difference in earnings between women and men in the paid employment and labor market
- b) Partiality of an employer towards men while recruiting for higher position with greater pay
- c) Is a scheme to ensure women are paid higher than men to address the existing disparity
- d) None

Q.29. What are some underlying root causes of gender-based violence?

- a) Gender inequality and social norms that are accepting of violence
- b) Previous experiences of violence
- c) Substance abuse
- d) Mental health disorders
- e) All of the above

Q.30. Reasons for not reporting gender-based violence include -

- a) Fear of stigma and discrimination
- b) Fear of disbelief
- c) Ineffective policing
- d) Health workers attitudes
- e) All the above

Q.31. The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on -

- a) 24 April 1948
 - b) 18 December 1979
 - c) 31 January 1956
 - d) 10 May 1983
-

Q.32. Which one statement is true about salient features of the proposed Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 ?

- i. Punishment ranges from rigorous minimum 10 years to life and fine not less than Rs. 1 lakh.
 - ii. It provides for the attachment and forfeiture of property and also proceeds for crime
- a) Only statement i is correct
 - b) Only statement ii is correct
 - c) Both statements i and ii are correct
 - d) None of these

Q.33. Any person committing prostitution in public with a child shall be punishable to.....in prison upto life imprisonment (As per the SITA 1956 or PITA/ITPA 1986)

- a) 2 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 7 years

Q.34. Read the following statement in the light of the ITPA [The Immortal Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956]

- i. If a child is found with a woman in prostitution, he or she is presumed to have been used for the purpose of prostitution.
 - ii. If her partner, parent or adult child is dependent on her income for survival, then they will be asked to repay such earnings to the concerned woman otherwise liable to prosecution
- a) Only statement i is correct
 - b) Only statement ii is correct
 - c) Both statements i and ii are correct
 - d) None of these

Q.35. People dealt with under ITPA 1956 are all except -

- a) Any person who lives on the earnings of a prostitute/who allows or lets premises to be used for prostitution
- b) The prostitute/seducer/brothel keeper
- c) The children of prostitute
- d) All of the above

Q.36. Select the correct one -

- i. A corrective institution is a place where a person can be detained if found by the magistrate to be in need 'of correction' under the ITPA, 1956.
 - ii. And the sentence for detention in a correction institution is considerably higher than the maximum sentences under either section 7 or 8 of the act.
- a) Only i is correct
 - b) Only ii is correct
 - c) Both are correct
 - d) None of these

Q.37. NCW is concerned with ?

- a) Giving jobs to women
- b) Advertising government on policy matters affecting women
- c) Fighting for justice for women in the court of law
- d) Giving scholarship to women for higher education

Q.38. Penalty of giving or taking dowry as per the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 is -

- a) A minimum fine of Rs. 15,000 or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is higher
- b) A minimum of 5 years of imprisonment
- c) Both a and b
- d) Only a or Only b

Q.39. As per the protection of women under domestic violence act, "domestic violence includes" ?

- a) Economic abuse
- b) Physical and Sexual Violence
- c) Emotional/Verbal violence
- d) All of the above

Q.40. Which of the following is false as per the Right to payment of maternity benefit under the maternity benefit act-

- a) Every woman shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of the average daily wage for the period of her actual absence immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery and for the six weeks immediately following that day

b) No woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit unless she has actually worked in an establishment of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit for a period of not less than one hundred and sixty days in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery

c) The maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be twelve weeks, that is to say, six weeks up to and including the day of her delivery and six weeks immediately following that day

d) Every woman shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of the average daily wage for the six weeks immediately following the delivery day only

Q.41. As per the minimum wages act, payment of wages below the minimum wage rate amounts to -

- a) Free labour
- b) Forced labour
- c) Profit accumulation
- d) Cost reduction

Q.42. As per the medical termination of pregnancy act, termination of pregnancy is permitted for a broad range of conditions uptoweeks of gestation.

- a) 20
- b) 25
- c) 30
- d) 15

Q.43. The objectives of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (PCPNDT) act are:

- a) Ban the use of sex selection techniques after conception and prevent the misuse of prenatal diagnostic technique for sex selective abortions
- b) Stop female feticides
- c) Control the declining sex ratio in India
- d) All of the above

Q.44. Another name for the Criminal law (Amendment Act), 2013 is ?

- a) Sexual offense act
- b) Nirbhaya act
- c) Acid attack act
- d) None of the above

Q.45. Fundamental rights in India does not include -

- a) Right to property
- b) Right to constitutional remedies
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) Right against exploitation

Q.46. Main objective is in the preamble in Indian constitution is to eliminate inequality of ?

- a) Social
- b) Economical
- c) Political
- d) All

Q.47. How many fundamental rights are given to people in Indian constitution ?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 10

Q.48. In which year National Human Rights Commission came into effect ?

- a) 1993
- b) 1995
- c) 1985
- d) 2005

Q.49. When was National Commission for Women established ?

- a) 1990
- b) 1992
- c) 1995
- d) 1997

Q.50. Who nominates the chairperson of National Commission for Women ?

- a) Members of NCW
- b) Govt. OF India (Central Government)
- c) Chief Justice Of India
- d) President of India

Q.51. Who is the current chairperson of National Commission for Women ?

- a) Jayanti Patmaik
- b) Rekha Sharma

c) MC Josephine

d) Chandra Mohan Meena

Q.52. IPC Section dealing with dowry death ?

a) 307 IPC

b) 304 IPC

c) 304 A IPC

d) 304 B IPC

Q.53. As per the dowry prohibition act 1961, penalty awarded in case of death is imprisonment for -

a) <5 years

b) Upto 7 years

c) 7 years to life imprisonment

d) Upto 10 years

Q.54. Punishment awarded in case of dowry death, will be imprisonment for -

a) Not less than 10 years

b) 7 to 10 years

c) Not less than 10 years, may extend to life imprisonment

d) Upto 5 years

Q.55. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, does not apply on -

a) Kerala

b) Rajasthan

c) Chattisgarh

d) Jammu & Kashmir

Q.56. Which of the following act constitutes sexual harassment -

a) Physical contact & advances

b) A demand or request for sexual favor

c) Showing pornography against the will of a woman

d) All of the above

Q.57. What do you mean by Vitriollage (Acid attack) ?

a) Throwing of only acid over face

b) Throwing of only base over face

c) Throwing of any corrosive agent

d) None

Q.58. Aim of acid attack is to kill ?

a) To kill

b) Emasculation

c) Amputation of a limb

d) Disfiguration

Q.59. Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid is described in which section ?

a) Section 100 IPC

b) Section 326A IPC

c) Section 326B IPC

d) Section 320 IPC

Q.60. According to Section 326A IPC, punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid is ?

a) Minimum 10 years, may extend to life time imprisonment

b) Maximum 10 years imprisonment

c) Minimum 5 years, may extend to 7 years imprisonment

d) Maximum 5 years imprisonment

Q.61. Punishment for making sexually colored remarks is ?

a) Imprisonment for 1 year with or without fine

b) Rigorous imprisonment upto 3 years with or without fine

c) Imprisonment upto 5 years

d) Imprisonment upto 10 years

Q.62. Punishment for any man who uses criminal force to any woman, compelling her to be naked, is ?

a) Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but extend to 7 years

b) Imprisonment for 1 year with or without fine

c) Imprisonment upto 5 years

d) Imprisonment upto 10 years

Q.63. Any man who watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed is defined in which section ?

- a) Section 354A IPC
- b) Section 354B IPC
- c) Section 354C IPC
- d) Section 354D IPC

Q.64. Any man who follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman; or monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, is defined under which section ?

- a) Section 354A IPC
- b) Section 354B IPC
- c) Section 354C IPC
- d) Section 354D IPC

Q.65. Punishment for the offence of trafficking is ?

- a) Imprisonment not less than 7 years but may extend upto 10 years
- b) Imprisonment not less than 5 years but may extend upto 7 years
- c) Imprisonment not less than 3 years but may extend upto 5 years
- d) Imprisonment not less than 1 year but extend upto 3 years

Q.66. Which of the following is not a sexual disorder ?

- a) Trafficking
- b) Voyeurism
- c) Adultery
- d) Sexual harassment

Q.67. It is considered rape even after consent if ?

- a) Age < 16 years
- b) Age < 18 years
- c) Age < 21 years
- d) age < 25 years

Q.68. Most common position of hymen rupture in a virgin is ?

- a) Anterior
- b) Antero-lateral
- c) Postero-lateral
- d) Posterior

Q.69. Intercourse with closely related individual by blood is known as ?

- a) Adultery
- b) Incest
- c) Bestiality
- d) Tribadism

Q.70. Rape of a woman by person who are in position of authority is called ?

- a) Marital rape
- b) Custodial rape
- c) Statuary rape
- d) Incest rape

Q.71. Punishment in cases where the person committing rape inflicts injuries on woman which causes death or leads to vegetative state ?

- a) Imprisonment for not less than 20 years
- b) Imprisonment for not less than 10 years
- c) Imprisonment for not less than 7 years
- d) Imprisonment for not less than 6 years

Q.72. Punishment for custodial rape ?

- a) Imprisonment for 5 to 10 years
- b) Imprisonment for 2-7 years
- c) Imprisonment for 20 years
- d) Imprisonment for 7 years

Q.73. Punishment for trafficking of a minor ?

- a) Imprisonment of not less than 7 years
- b) Imprisonment of not less than 10 years
- c) Imprisonment of not less than 14 years
- d) Imprisonment of not less than 5 years

Q.74. What are the eligibility criteria for maternity benefit in India if?

- a) She has worked for atleast 80 days in 12 months immediately preceding her expected date of delivery
- b) She has worked for atleast 75 days in 12 months immediately preceding her expected date of delivery
- c) She has worked for atleast 60 days in 12 months immediately preceding her expected date of delivery
- d) She has worked for atleast 45 days in 12 months immediately preceding her expected date of delivery

Q.75. Are contract employees eligible for maternity leave?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only government employees are eligible
- d) Only private employees are eligible





Details of First, Second and Third Prize Winner:-

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	COURSE/BATCH	PRIZE WON
1	S. NIRANJAN	MBBS BATCH 2014-15	FIRST PRIZE Rs. 2000
2	NAZISH NAUSHAD	BDS BATCH 2016-17	SECOND PRIZE Rs. 1500
3	M. SANTOSH	MBBS BATCH 2015-16	THIRD PRIZE Rs. 1000
4	KOPAL DIXIT	MBBS BATCH 2015-16	THIRD PRIZE Rs. 1000
5	PRACHI VERMA	BDS BATCH 2016-17	THIRD PRIZE Rs. 1000
6	AMISHA ROHILLA	BDS BATCH 2015-16	THIRD PRIZE Rs. 1000
7	SHRUTI JHA	BDS BATCH 2017-18	THIRD PRIZE Rs. 1000

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:





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YOGA FOR ALL–21 JUNE 2019

Yoga and Meditation can help improve a person's mental wellbeing. Regular yoga creates mental clarity and calmness, increases body awareness, reduces stress, relaxes mind and body and sharpens concentration.

Yoga appears to be simply a stretching activity, but the variety and sequencing of postures coupled with the practice of deep breathing creates an extremely diverse and effective method of enhancing a range of health-related fitness skills.

Yoga has become a feature of regular everyday practice. It is important for everybody whether you're a child or grown-up adult, you need to perform Yoga practices daily for getting benefits such as feelings of serenity, keep up vitality levels, improve adaptability, and discover motivation to channelize your energies correctly. Learning Yoga at an early age can have good and enormous advantages on the general wellbeing as well as the prosperity of the students.

Yoga for all was celebrated on International Yoga Day and the students during the workshop were taught various breathing exercises ,different poses and asanas.

Number of Students Participated: 387

Name of Faculty Involved: Mr. Saroj Sirohi & Lalit Kumar

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWMcF1ErlkM>





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