



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – LL.B.-2022/LL.B.-2023/LL.B.-2024

Course Name – Family Law I

Course Code - LLB101

(Semester I)

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SCHOOL OF LAW
Parasat Kolkata- 700102

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Select the status of Sagotra marriage.
- a) permitted
b) permitted in exceptional cases
c) not permitted
d) voidable
- (ii) Who are Hindus as per the Hindu Marriage Act?
- a) Budhhist
b) Sikh
c) Jain
d) All of these
- (iii) Select the statute in which law relating to marriages amongst Hindus has been codified.
- a) Hindu Marriage Act,1955
b) Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
c) Child Marriage restraint Act, 1929
d) All of these
- (iv) Select the correct section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which deals with the conditions for a Hindu marriage.
- a) Section 4 of Hindu Marriage Act
b) Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act
c) Section 6 of Hindu Marriage Act
d) Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act
- (v) Choose the provision that Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:
- a) Conditions of marriage
b) Capacity to marry
c) Ceremonies of marriage
d) All of these
- (vi) Select Dayabhaga is written by -
- a) Vijnaneshwara
b) Jimutavahana
c) Narada
d) Kautilya
- (vii) Select the law where Adoption is recognized -
- a) Hindu law
b) Muhammadan Law
c) Parsi Law
d) All of these
- (viii) Select the section of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, which lays down the requisites of a valid adoption.

- a) Section 4
c) Section 6
- b) Section 5
d) Section 7
- (ix) Choose the legal status of an adoption made by a male Hindu who is a minor -
- a) Valid
c) Void ab initio
- b) Voidable
d) Validated by ratification
- (x) Select the matter that Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 discusses about.
- a) property of a male Hindu to be his absolute property
c) Both (property of a male Hindu to be his absolute property) and (property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property)
- b) property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property
d) Coparcenary property
- (xi) Choose that an adoption can be made by -
- a) A Hindu Male
c) Both (A Hindu Male) and (A Hindu Female)
- b) A Hindu Female
d) Only (A Hindu Male) and not (A Hindu Female)
- (xii) Select the power of Marriage Officers in respect of inquiries.
- a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath
c) compelling the production of documents
- b) discovery and inspection
d) All of these
- (xiii) Choose the matter that Section 12 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 discusses about :
- a) Order of Succession among Agnates and Cognates
c) Succession of Male
- b) Succession of Female
d) None of these
- (xiv) Choose the section from the Hindu Succession Act that gives preference to full blood than half blood.
- a) sec 12
c) sec 18
- b) sec 9
d) none of these
- (xv) Choose the section from the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 that calls for Escheat.
- a) section 29
c) section 15
- b) section 26
d) none of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What is Prohibited relationship? (3)
3. Explain the distribution of the property amongst second class heirs. (3)
4. Explain whether a Hindu male can adopt a child under the Act if he already has a son and a daughter. (3)
5. Explain the essential elements of a valid Hindu marriage. (3)
6. Explain the grounds on which a hindu wife could seek dissolution of marriage. (3)

OR

Explain briefly about divorce by mutual consent. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the essentials of a valid custom. (5)
8. Define the term Hindu. (5)
9. Identify class I heir under succession law. (5)
10. Explain the rights of an illegitimate child under Hindu Marriage Act. (5)
11. Explain legal aspects of restitution of conjugal rights. (5)

12. Explain the concept of Registration of Hindu Marriages as provided under section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (5)

OR

Explain the grounds of Void marriages under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (5)

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