



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

### Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Law

Course Name – Family Law I

Course Code - BBALLB103

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty )

(i) “Dharma” means bundle of responsibilities of

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a) Moral religions  | b) Social and legal responsibility |
| c) Moral religions & Social and legal responsibility is correct | d) None of these                   |

(ii) Hindu law applicable to whom comes in the definition of

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a) State | b) Person |
| c) Hindu | d) Muslim |

(iii) Hindu law is devived into part

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| a) Two  | b) Three |
| c) Four | d) Five  |

(iv) An ancient source of Hindu law is

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Smriti             | b) Court        |
| c) Judicial decisions | d) legislations |

(v) If parents of a Hindu child give up Hindu religion than child will be consider

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| a) Hindu | b) Not a Hindu |
|----------|----------------|



(xiii) The income of the joint family property can be consider as \_\_\_\_\_--  
by its holder.

- a) Separate
- b) Joint
- c) A & B both are correct
- d) None of these

(xiv) Can any woman gift her “Stridhan”?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) By consent of her husband
- d) None of these

(xv) If individual from Joint Hindu family generates his own property, is it treated as his individual property?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Partly
- d) None of these

(xvi) Under old Hindu law marriage is a

- a) Sacrament
- b) contract
- c) both (Sacrament) and (contract)
- d) neither (Sacrament) nor (contract)

(xvii) When two persons are the descendants of common ancestor by the same wife, they are said to be related to each other

- a) By full blood
- b) By half blood
- c) By uterine blood
- d) Either (By full blood) or (By half blood)

(xviii) Sapinda relationship includes relationship by

- a) Half or uterine blood
- b) Full blood
- c) Adoption
- d) All of these

(xix) A marriage solemnized between two persons who are related to each other within the degrees of prohibited relationship shall be

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Valid
- d) Invalid

(xx) A marriage solemnized between any two Hindus in violation of section 5(iii) of Hindu Marriage Act as to the requirement of age, shall be

- a) Valid
- b) Invalid
- c) Voidable
- d) Void

(xxi) Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for

- a) Conditions of marriage
- b) Capacity to marry
- c) Ceremonies of marriage
- d) All of these

(xxii) A decree of nullity in case of a void marriage under section 11 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be obtained by

- a) Man
- b) Woman
- c) Either by man or by woman
- d) Only by woman and not by the man

(xxiii) Section 16 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 confers legitimacy on the children of

- a) A void marriage
- b) A voidable marriage
- c) A valid marriage
- d) both void and voidable marriages

(xxiv) Adultery is a ground for

- a) judicial separation
- b) divorce
- c) judicial separation and divorce both
- d) only divorce and not judicial separation

(xxv) Under section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the number of grounds which are exclusively available to the wife, is

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

(xxvi) Epilepsy is no more a ground for

- a) Getting the marriage annulled as voidable
- b) Judicial separation

- c) Divorce  
d) All of these

(xxvii) Section 14 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 imposes a bar on

- a) Petitions for divorce  
b) Petitions for judicial separation  
c) Petitions for nullity of marriage  
d) All of these

(xxviii) Breakdown theory of divorce is reflected in

- a) Section 13(1) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955  
b) Section 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955  
c) Section 13(1A) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955  
d) Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

(xxix) Section 13A is not applicable when the dissolution of marriage is sought on the ground on the ground of

- a) Conversion  
b) Renunciation  
c) Presumption of death  
d) All of these

(xxx) Leprosy to be a ground for divorce

- a) Must be virulent  
b) Must be incurable  
c) Either (a) or (b)  
d) Both virulent and incurable

(xxxi) Adoption of a son has

- a) Religion motives  
b) Secular motives  
c) Both (Religious motives) and (Secular motives)  
d) Only (Religious motives) and not (Secular motives)

(xxxii) Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, the requisites of a valid adoption have been laid down in

- a) Section 4  
b) Section 5  
c) Section 6  
d) Section 7

(xxxiii) Under the Hindu Law, an agreement not to adopt is

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Valid
- d) Either (Voidable) or (Valid)

(xxxiv) Any male Hindu can adopt

- a) A son
- b) A daughter
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a) and not (b)

(xxxv) Adoption can be made by a major Hindu male of a sound mind if he is a

- a) Bachelor
- b) Widower or Divorcee
- c) Married person
- d) Either (Bachelor) or (Widower or Divorcee) or (Married person)

(xxxvi) Section 7 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for

- a) Requisites of valid adoption
- b) Capacity of a male Hindu to take in adoption
- c) Persons capable of giving in adoption
- d) Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption

(xxxvii) A Hindu married male having his wife living can make adoption

- a) Without the consent of his wife
- b) With the consent of his wife
- c) With consent of wife unless the wife is of unsound mind or has renounce the world knowledge
- d) Without consent of wife but to her

(xxxviii) Section 10 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for

- a) person capable of giving in adoption
- b) person capable of being taken in adoption
- c) Conditions which are to be complied with in every adoption
- d) Effects of adoption

(xxxix) In case of adoption of a son by a male Hindu, the son must be

- a) less than 21 years of age
- b) less than 18 years of age
- c) less than 15 years of age
- d) less than 19 years of age

(xl) The mother has the capacity to give a child in adoption, if the father of the child

- a) Is dead
- b) Has ceased to be a Hindu
- c) Has finally and completely agreed
- d) Either (Is dead) or (Has ceased to be a Hindu) or (Has finally and completely agreed)

(xli) The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act bars the giving in adoption

- a) The only son
- b) The only daughter
- c) Both (The only son) and (The only daughter)
- d) Neither (The only son) nor (The only daughter)

(xlii) The obligation of the husband to maintain his wife is

- a) Co-extensive with property
- b) A personal obligation
- c) Both (Co-extensive with property) and (A personal obligation)
- d) Either (Co-extensive with property) or (A personal obligation)

(xliii) The forum for an application for maintenance under Section 18 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is

- a) The Civil Court
- b) The Criminal Court
- c) The Matrimonial Court
- d) The High Court

(xliv) Father-in Law's obligation to maintain the Daughter-in-Law is

- a) A personal obligation
- b) Co-extensive with the ancestral property in the hands of father-in-law
- c) Co-extensive with the personal property of father-in-law
- d) Both (Co-extensive with the ancestral property in the hands of father-in-law) and (Co-extensive with the personal property of

father-in-law)

(xlv) Who amongst the following is not a dependent of a deceased Hindu within Section 21 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

- a) A minor son
- b) A minor son of a predeceased son
- c) A major son
- d) Both (A minor son of a predeceased son) and (A major son)

(xlvi) A widow is entitled to maintenance

- a) Only if she resides with the family relatives of her husband
- b) If she does not reside with the relatives of her husband
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) Only (a) and not (b)

(xlvii) 'Dependents' of a deceased under Section 21 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act include

- a) Widowed daughter
- b) Widow of a predeceased son
- c) Widow of a son of a predeceased son
- d) All of these

(xlviii) Section 18 (2) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for separate residence and maintenance to a wife if the husband

- a) Has any other wife living
- b) Keeps a concubine in the same house in which his wife is living
- c) Either (Has any other wife living) or (Keeps a concubine in the same house in which his wife is living)
- d) Only (Keeps a concubine in the same house in which his wife is living) and not (Has any other wife living)

(xlix) Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 an illegitimate daughter can claim maintenance from her

- a) Father
- b) Mother
- c) Only (Mother) and not (Father)
- d) Both (Father) and (Mother)

(l) In which of the following cases the Supreme Court ruled out the generalized



view of considering the mother as a preferable guardian than the father in obtaining the custody of the child?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Kumar V. Jahgirdar vs ChettanaRamtirth, AIR 2004 SC 1525 | b) Channan Kumar vs Parhar Singh, AIR 2004 SC 1525 |
| c) Dasarathi Nayak vs Choula Mandal, AIR 2004 SC 1525       | d) Dandapani vs Prema, AIR 2004 SC 1525            |

(li) While appointing guardian of the Hindu Minor, court will think first about minor's

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Development | b) Interest      |
| c) Welfare     | d) None of these |

(lii) Who is an agnate of another?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through male    | b) If the two are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through male    |
| c) If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through female. | d) If the two are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through female. |

(liii) Who is a cognate of another?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through male          | b) If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through female  |
| c) If the two are related by blood or adoption but not wholly through male. | d) Both (If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through male) and (If the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through female) |

(liv) Under the Mitakshara School of Law, the joint family property devolves by

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Succession                           | b) Survivorship                          |
| c) Both (Succession) and (Survivorship) | d) Either (Succession) or (Survivorship) |

(lv) The number of female relatives, in Class I schedule, of a Male Hindu is

- a) Two
- c) Six

- b) Four
- d) Eight

(lvi) The General rules of Succession of a Hindu Male dying Intestate are contained in

- a) Section 7 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- b) Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- c) Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- d) Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956

(lvii) Son and daughter in Class I of the schedule include children of a

- a) Void Marriage
- b) Voidable Marriage
- c) Both
- d) Only voidable and not void

(lviii) 'Son' in Class I schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 excludes

- a) Adopted Son
- b) Illegitimate Son
- c) Separated Son
- d) Neither (Adopted Son) nor (Illegitimate Son) nor (Separated Son)

(lix) Father's widow is a

- a) Class I heir
- b) Class II heir
- c) Agnate
- d) Cognate

(lx) 'Son' in class I of the Schedule to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 does not include

- a) an illegitimate son of a void marriage
- b) an adopted son
- c) a step-son
- d) all of these