



16409



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2022/B.A. LL.B.-2023/B.A. LL.B.-2024/B.A. LL.B.-2025

Course Name – Family Law I

Course Code - BALLB103

(Semester I)

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 nature of Hindu Law:
- a) Hindu Law is rooted in the religious and philosophical beliefs of Hinduism b) Modern laws
c) Criminal laws d) None of these
- (ii) Identify the central concept of Hindu Law:
- a) Dharma b) Karma
c) Moksha d) All of these
- (iii) Select from the following which is not a source of Hindu Law;
- a) Sruti b) Smriti
c) Custom d) Constitution of India
- (iv) Identify the most authoritative source of Hindu Law.
- a) Sruti b) Smriti
c) Judicial decisions d) Legislation
- (v) Select from the following which is not a type of custom.
- a) Local custom b) Class custom
c) Family custom d) Religious custom
- (vi) Identify the position of Karta in a joint Hindu family.
- a) The senior male member responsible for managing the family affairs b) The eldest daughter of the family
c) The eldest son of the family d) Any member selected by the family
- (vii) Which of the Hindu marriage is considered valid when both parties give their consent?
- a) Arsha b) Prajapatya
c) Gandharva d) Asura
- (viii) Name a factor that the court does NOT consider when determining the custody of children under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

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- a) The best interests of the child
b) The welfare of the child
c) The financial capacity of the parents
d) The religious beliefs of the parents
- (ix) Recall the minimum age for marriage for boys and girls under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
a) 18 and 15 years, respectively.
b) 21 and 18 years, respectively.
c) 18 and 21 years, respectively.
d) 21 and 21 years, respectively.
- (x) Choose the legal punishment for performing a child marriage under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
a) Rigorous imprisonment up to two years and a fine of one lakh rupees.
b) Simple imprisonment up to 15 days and a fine of Rs. 1000/- or both.
c) Imprisonment up to one month and a fine of Rs. 1000/- or both.
d) None of these
- (xi) Name the grounds for judicial separation.
a) The same as the grounds for divorce: cruelty, desertion, adultery, conversion of religion, insanity or abnormality, and venereal diseases.
b) Only cruelty and desertion.
c) Only adultery and conversion of religion.
d) None of these
- (xii) Who is considered an agnate according to Section 3(1)(a) of the Act?
a) A person related by blood or adoption through males
b) A person related by blood or adoption
c) A person related through females only
d) A person related by adoption only
- (xiii) Identify the type of succession that occurs when the property is governed by a will according to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
a) Testamentary succession
b) Intestate succession
c) Unclaimed succession
d) Cessation succession
- (xiv) Indicate the fundamental requirement for a valid marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
a) Extravagant celebrations and ceremonies.
b) Consent of both parties and living in the same caste.
c) Consent of both parties and living in the same religion.
d) Consent of both parties, with no barriers based on caste or religion.
- (xv) How long parties should not resume cohabitation after a decree of judicial separation to make it a ground for divorce?
a) At least one year
b) At least six months
c) At least three years
d) At least two years

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Define and explain the concept of "Sruti" in Hindu law. (3)
3. Define Hindu marriage and briefly explain its significance as per Hindu law. (3)
4. Compare between the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in terms of their applicability and purpose. (3)
5. Illustrate the eligibility criteria for marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 with those under customary practices in India. (3)
6. Explain the characteristics and significance of a Brahma marriage in Hindu tradition. (3)

OR

Explain the grounds for divorce based on fault theory. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Identify the significance of 'presumption of death' as a ground for divorce in Hindu law. (5)
8. Explain the responsibilities of parents towards their children and the legal aspects associated with maintenance under Hindu law. (5)
9. Define and explain the concept of 'coparcenary property' under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, pre and post the 2005 amendment. (5)
10. List and define the grounds for judicial separation as outlined in the Special Marriage Act, 1954. (5)
11. Distinguish between adultery and cruelty as grounds for divorce. (5)
12. Compare the fault theory and mutual consent theory of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (5)

OR

Compare and contrast Temporary Maintenance and Permanent Maintenance (Alimony) with a focus on their purposes, duration, and circumstances of application. (5)

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