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# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

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398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat  
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125

Term End Examination 2025-2026

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

Course Name – Family Law I

Course Code - BBALLB103

( 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) Who has written 'Dayabhaga'?
- a) Vijnaneshwara  
b) Jimutavahana  
c) Narada  
d) Kautilya
- (ii) Who among the following would be considered as a Hindu by religion?
- a) Convert to Hinduism  
b) Anyone not a Muslim  
c) Member of a Scheduled Tribe  
d) European girl
- (iii) Name the Indian state where the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law does not prevail.
- a) Karnataka  
b) Maharashtra  
c) Bengal  
d) Punjab
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Identify the difference between a void and voidable marriage.
- a) A void marriage is automatically annulled because it is prohibited by law, while a voidable marriage can be declared invalid by the court at the request of a concerned party.  
b) A void marriage is never considered to have existed, while a voidable marriage is considered valid until annulled by the court.  
c) A void marriage can be annulled by either party, while a voidable marriage can only be annulled by the innocent party.  
d) A void marriage is always dissolved by a decree of nullity, while a voidable marriage may or may not be dissolved by a decree of nullity.

- (vi) Select a ground for divorce that recognizes the irretrievable breakdown of marriage without proving specific fault.
- a) Conversion  
b) Adultery  
c) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage  
d) Mental cruelty
- (vii) Name the key difference between alimony and maintenance.
- a) Alimony is always paid in cash, while maintenance can be in kind.  
b) Alimony is one-time payment, while maintenance is paid on a monthly basis.  
c) Alimony can be granted even if the main divorce petition is dismissed.  
d) Maintenance is decided by both husband and wife.
- (viii) Identify the main purpose of adoption in ancient Hindu Law.
- a) To have a male child  
b) To provide education  
c) To increase family wealth  
d) To ensure child's happiness
- (ix) Identify which religions are covered under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- a) Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain  
b) Christian, Muslim, Jewish  
c) Hindu, Muslim, Christian  
d) Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish
- (x) Identify who is obligated to provide maintenance to legitimate or illegitimate minor children or aged parents in Hindu law.
- a) Father  
b) Mother  
c) Both parents  
d) Only the son
- (xi) Identify who can give a child in adoption according to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- a) a father, mother, or guardian  
b) any family member  
c) the child's choice  
d) only a father
- (xii) Choose 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 through females only  
c) A person related through females only  
d) A person related by adoption only
- (xiii) Identify who is disqualified from inheriting property according to Section 25 of the Act.
- a) A murderer  
b) An adopted son  
c) A widow  
d) A person of unsound mind
- (xiv) Identify the time when a Hindu married male can take in adoption when his wife is alive.
- 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 renounced the world  
d) Without consent of wife but to her knowledge
- (xv) Choose the legal status of an adoption made by a male Hindu who is a minor.
- a) Valid  
b) Voidable  
c) Void ab initio  
d) Validated by ratification

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5 = 15

2. Identify the ancient sources of Hindu Law. (3)
3. Explain the overriding effect of the Hindu Succession Act 1956. (3)
4. Identify the persons capable of giving in adoption. (3)
5. Interpret the grounds under Hindu Law for irretrievable breakdown of marriage. (3)
6. Examine the distribution of the property amongst second class heirs. (3)

OR

- Examine the order of succession in the heirs in the Schedule appended to The Hindu Succession Act 1956. (3)

### Group-C

7. Interpret the terms commentaries and digest. (5)
8. Explain the essentials for a person taking in adoption as per Hindu adoption act, 1956. (5)
9. Define half blood, full blood and uterine blood. (5)
10. Discuss the grounds of Divorce as encoded in section 13 of the Hindu marriage act, 1955. (5)
11. Explain the legal implications of solemnizing a marriage under the Special Marriage Act, particularly regarding property, inheritance, and other rights of the spouse. (5)
12. Explain the law related to Partition in a Coparcenary Property as per Hindu Succession Act, 1956. (5)

OR

Explain the other relevant alternatives of divorce as prescribed in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (5)

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