



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024
Programme – BBA LL.B.-2022/BBA LL.B.-2023
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) Choose a ground for divorce that is exclusive to Hindu law.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Conversion | b) Adultery |
| c) Leprosy | d) Venereal disease |
- (ii) Determine who is eligible to adopt a child under Hindu Adoption Law if they are married.
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Both the husband and wife | b) Only the husband |
| c) Only the wife | d) Neither can adopt |
- (iii) Identify the central concept of Hindu Law.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| a) Dharma | b) Karma |
| c) Moksha | d) All of the above |
- (iv) Choose who can claim maintenance under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Only husbands | b) Only wives |
| c) Both spouses | d) Only children |
- (v) Determine the primary criterion for being Hindu by birth.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Both parents are Hindu | b) At least one parent is Hindu |
| c) At least one parent is Jain | d) At least one parent is Sikh |
- (vi) Identify the most ancient and respected form of Hindu marriage.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Brahma | b) Daiva |
| c) Arsha | d) Gandharva |
- (vii) Identify which of the following is not a source of modern Hindu law.
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| a) Precedent | b) Equity, justice and good conscience. |
| c) Legislation | d) Custom |
- (viii) Cite what is NOT a requirement for a valid Hindu marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| a) Both parties must be Hindu. | b) Both parties must have attained the age of majority. |
|--------------------------------|---|

- c) Both parties must give their consent freely. d) The marriage must be solemnized in accordance with Hindu customs and rituals.
- (ix) Identify Mitakshara is written by whom.
 a) Vijnaneshwara b) Jimutavahana
 c) Narada d) Kautilya
- (x) Identify which is the oldest source of Hindu law.
 a) Smriti b) Shruti
 c) Digest and Commentaries d) Legislation
- (xi) Identify who is considered an agnate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
 a) A person related through blood or adoption wholly through males b) A person related through blood or adoption but not wholly through males
 c) A person related through females only d) A person related through adoption only
- (xii) Tell Vedangas is classified into how many parts.
 a) 3 b) 5
 c) 6 d) 10
- (xiii) Select the main purpose of the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
 a) To promote interfaith and inter-caste marriages. b) To enforce religious traditions in marriages.
 c) To regulate Hindu marriages. d) To establish social norms in marriages.
- (xiv) Choose the Hindu marriage ceremony that involves the couple taking seven rounds around the sacred fire, representing their commitment to marital duties and the seven vows they make to each other.
 a) Kanyadaan b) Panigrahana
 c) Saptapadi d) Exchange of Garlands
- (xv) Predict the conditions that must be met before a marriage can be solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
 a) Both parties must be of unsound mind. b) One party must have a living spouse.
 c) Both parties must be monogamous. d) One party must be at least 25 years old.

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the modern sources of Hindu Law. (3)
3. Describe how Hindu Law is considered to be of divine origin. (3)
4. Write down the applicability of Hindu Succession Act 1956. (3)
5. Write short notes on the overriding effect of the Hindu Succession Act 1956. (3)
6. Explain the essentials for a Hindu Valid Marriage. (3)

OR

Compare and contrast the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956, with those of other personal laws governing marriages in India. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. State the divine sources of Hindu Law (5)
8. Discuss the difference between the Hindu succession act, 1956 and Hindu succession act, 2005 (5)
9. Explain the four vedas as a source of Hindu law (5)
10. Analyse the concept of Judicial separation with relevant sections under Hindu Marriage Act 1955. (5)
11. Explain the provisions does the Special Marriage Act have in place regarding the form and manner of solemnization of the marriage. (5)
12. Explain the concept of succession on the death of female Hindu women (5)

OR

Explain the absolute ownership of Property

(5)
