



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023
Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2022
Course Name – Family Law II
Course Code - BALLB203
(Semester II)

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) Indicate at the time when Islamic Law came into force the kinds of marriages were in vogue:
- | | |
|------|------------------|
| a) 5 | b) 3 |
| c) 4 | d) None of these |
- (ii) Select the status of Sadqa once completed by delivery is:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Revocable | b) Not revocable |
| c) Revocable subject to condition | d) None of these |
- (iii) Identify Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Imam Abu Hanifa | b) Imam Shafi'i |
| c) Imam Malik | d) None of these |
- (iv) Select what a collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hambal consists of the number of traditions:
- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a) 30000 | b) 40000 |
| c) 50000 | d) None of these |
- (v) Select how many witnesses are necessary for marriage under Hanafi school
- | | |
|------|------|
| a) 1 | b) 2 |
| c) 3 | d) 4 |
- (vi) Tell which law considers Khula as an irrevocable divorce
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Shia | b) Hanafi |
| c) Maliki | d) Shafi |
- (vii) Choose what Section 10 of the Divorce Act, 1869 deals with
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| a) Interpretation clause | b) Grounds for dissolution of marriage |
|--------------------------|--|

- c) Extent of Act
 (viii) Tell when the condition of Tuhr is not applicable if:
 a) wife and husband are living separate
 b) The wife is beyond the period of menstruation
 c) both (a) and (b)
 d) none of the above
- (ix) Predict which section deals with alimony pendente lite under the Divorce Act, 1869.
 a) Section 34
 b) Section 35
 c) Section 36
 d) Section 37
- (x) Tell when there is no right to pre-emption in:
 a) Bequest
 b) Wakf
 c) Sadaqa
 d) All the above
- (xi) Select the name of the reciprocal gifts :
 a) Ewaz
 b) Shufa
 c) Musha
 d) Arya
- (xii) Select the name of the religion whom a Muslim man cannot marry
 a) a Jew
 b) a Muslim woman
 c) a Muslim woman
 d) an idolater or a fire-worshipper
- (xiii) Predict the status of Offsprings of 'Zina'
 a) illegitimate and can be legitimated by acknowledgement
 b) illegitimate and cannot be legitimated by acknowledgement
 c) legitimate
 d) either (a) or (c).
- (xiv) Choose the main limitations to the capacity of a Muslim to marry are
 a) three
 b) five
 c) seven
 d) eight.
- (xv) Choose in which of the following cases it was held that a child born out of a Muslim couple would be Muslim, even if he, by choice, goes to a Hindu Temple. The person would be a Muslim till the time he does not renounce his religion and converts to another religion.
 a) Sarla Mudgil v. Union of India
 b) Azima Bibi v. Munshi Samalanand
 c) Bhaiya Sher Babadur v. Bhaiya Ganga Baksh Singh
 d) Lily Thomas v. Union of India

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Determine the share of parents in Muslim law of inheritance. (3)
3. Enumerate the concept of option of puberty (3)
4. Define the concept of Waqf in Muslim Law (3)
5. Discuss the legal implications of a non-payment of prompt dower (3)
6. Measure the consequences of marriage by a woman before completion of Iddat Period. (3)

OR

Consider the criteria for payment of unspecified or proper dower. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Describe the sources of Muslim law. (5)
8. Define Hiba and its types under Muslim law. (5)
9. Differentiate between Sunni and Shia law. (5)
10. Compare and contrast deferred dower and prompt dower. (5)

- 11. Analyze the impact of gender roles on Muslim marriages. (5)
- 12. Evaluate the reform in Muslim divorce law to reflect contemporary values. (5)

OR

Evaluate the procedure for obtaining a decree of divorce by mutual consent under the Divorce (5)
Act 1869.
