

(Please write your Exam Roll No.)

Exam Roll No.

[2]

END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2023 - JANUARY 2024

Paper Code: LLB-201 (BATCH 2022 ONWARDS) Subject: Family Law-I
Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 75
Note: Attempt all questions from Part A and Part B as directed. Internal choice is indicated.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1 Write short notes on:-
(a) Hindu under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(b) Void and Voidable Marriages
(c) Talaq-ulBiddat
(d) Khyar-ul-Balugh
(e) De-facto Guardian

PART-B UNIT-I

- Q2 A and B got married in January, 2020. A, the husband, was a businessman and B, the wife, was the homemaker. After sometime, differences arose between them as A suspected B of adultery. B refuted the allegation. B left matrimonial home and went to her parent's place in anger. In between she wanted to come back to her matrimonial home but was not allowed by the husband. In December, 2022, A filed a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion by the wife. Decide with the help of landmark cases. (12.5)

OR

- Q3 "Judicial separation is considered as a stepping stone towards divorce". Do you agree with the statement? Discuss the provisions of Judicial separation mentioned under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

UNIT-II

- Q4 A and B want to enter into a Nikah ceremony on 5th February, 2022. There was offer made by one of the parties to the marriage. The mahr that was offered was Rs 2 crores. The girl stated that she would not accept less than Rs 3 crores. The parties are competent to enter into the marriage and there was no coercion from either side. Discuss its validity. Also discuss the concept of reciprocity amongst Muslims during the time of marriage. (12.5)

OR

- Q5 There are different ways in which a Muslim woman can release herself from the marital tie. Do you agree to it? If yes, state the different ways in which a Muslim wife is allowed to free herself from the conjugal relations.

UNIT-III

- Q6 A, a Hindu girl aged 16 years is adopted by a couple under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Displeased with the behaviour of the girl, as she was very naughty and irresponsible, the couple gave away this girl to their relatives. Discuss the validity of such adoption. Also discuss the various effects of adoption mentioned under the said Act. (12.5)

OR

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- Q7 Who is a Guardian? Discuss its types and their powers as mentioned under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

UNIT-IV

- Q8 "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is a Women-centric Act, where all rights of the husbands are taken away". Is the statement correct? Critically analyse the Act with specific reference to the provisions which you consider are anti-men. (12.5)

OR

- Q9 Write short notes on:-
(a) Homosexuality and same sex marriage in India
(b) Live in relationship in India

(2x6.25=12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

Paper Code: LLB201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on:

- Cruelty as a ground of divorce
- Void marriage
- De facto guardian
- Khyar-ul-balugh
- Talaq-ul-sunnat

(5x5=25) 5

PART-B

UNIT I

Q2/ Before their marriage, Rita was working as a Principal of a public school in Delhi while her husband Kishore was an officer in Bank at Kanpur. At the time of the solemnization of marriage, the parties did not discuss about the location of matrimonial home. After marriage, Kishore wanted Rita to resign her job and join him. On her refusal, he filed a petition for restitution of conjugal rights. Decide (12.5) 5

Q3 The marriage of the couple could not be consummated due to physical suffering and hardship. The husband and the wife were residing in different countries. The wife became pregnant and the husband alleged adultery. The contention of the wife was that she had gone for artificial insemination, Discuss with specific reference to Maclennan v Maclennan case ([1958] Scots Law Review 12) (12.5)

UNIT II

Q4/ What is ijab-o-Qabool? Discuss the essentials for validity of a Muslim marriage (12.5) 5

Q5 What is Talaq? Are there any ways, in which a Muslim woman can release herself from the marital tie? If yes, how can a Muslim Women release herself from her husband? (12.5)

UNIT III

Q6 H and W (Hindu husband and wife) had a son S. Later on H obtained a divorce against W on the ground of desertion, but the custody of S was given to W (12.5) 5

- Can H adopt a son?
- Can H adopt a daughter?
- In case H adopts a daughter, can W also adopt a daughter?

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- Q7 What is maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? Is it a personal obligation of the husband to provide maintenance to his wife? Discuss (12.5)

UNIT IV

- Q8 What is domestic violence? Discuss various remedies/redressals available to women under Domestic Violence Act, 2005. (12.5) 5
- Q9 What is homosexuality? Discuss it with specific reference to the landmark cases on the subject (12.5)



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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

Paper Code: LLB201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on:

(5x5=25)

- Cruelty as a ground of divorce
- Void marriage
- De facto guardian
- Khyar-ul-balugh
- Talaq-ul-sunnat

PART-B

UNIT I

Q2 Before their marriage, Rita was working as a Principal of a public school in Delhi while her husband Kishore was an officer in Bank at Kanpur. At the time of the solemnization of marriage, the parties did not discuss about the location of matrimonial home. After marriage, Kishore wanted Rita to resign her job and join him. On her refusal, he filed a petition for restitution of conjugal rights. Decide (12.5)

Q3 The marriage of the couple could not be consummated due to physical suffering and hardship. The husband and the wife were residing in different countries. The wife became pregnant and the husband alleged adultery. The contention of the wife was that she had gone for artificial insemination, Discuss with specific reference to Maclennan v Maclennan case ([1958] Scots Law Review 12) (12.5)

UNIT II

Q4 What is ijab-o-Qabool? Discuss the essentials for validity of a Muslim marriage (12.5)

Q5 What is Talaq? Are there any ways, in which a Muslim woman can release herself from the marital tie? If yes, how can a Muslim Women release herself from her husband? (12.5)

UNIT III

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- Can H adopt a son?
- Can H adopt a daughter?
- In case H adopts a daughter, can W also adopt a daughter?

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- Q7 What is maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? Is it a personal obligation of the husband to provide maintenance to his wife? Discuss (12.5)

UNIT IV

- Q8 What is domestic violence? Discuss various remedies/redressals available to women under Domestic Violence Act, 2005. (12.5)
- Q9 What is homosexuality? Discuss it with specific reference to the landmark cases on the subject (12.5)



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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER- DECEMBER 2017

Paper Code: LLB 201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No. 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit in Part B.

Part-A

- Q1. Write notes on: (5x5=25)
- Desertion as ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Divorce by Mutual Consent under Hindu and Muslim Law.
 - Option of puberty under Hindu and Muslim Law.
 - Inter country adoption
 - Surrogacy

Part-B

Unit-I

- Q2. Discuss the status of following marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (12.5)
- X marries Z after embracing Islam while his first wife W is alive.
 - A marries his brother's widow under a custom having the force of law.
 - M, a boy, aged 10 years, marries R, a girl, aged 9 years.

Substantiate your answers with legal provisions and case law, if any.

- Q3. Radha and Ajay got married at Delhi as per Hindu rites in 2008. They remained happy together for more than a year and a son was born to them in 2009. In 2010, Radha went to her parent's house and did not allow to Ajay to meet their son and decided to come back only when Ajay bought a separate house away from his parents. But Ajay wanted to stay with his ailing parents being the only son to look after them. Moreover, Ajay loved his wife and son and always wanted them to come and stay with him. In 2011, Ajay filed the petition for restitution of conjugal rights alleging that his wife has withdrawn from his society without any reasonable excuse. Decide. What would happen if Ajay procures a decree of restitution but never gets his wife and son back to him? Substantiate your answer with the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and judicial pronouncements. (12.5)

Unit-II

- Q4. Write notes on the following: (6.5+6=12.5)
- Essentials of valid Nikah (Marriage)
 - Mehr (Dower)
- Q5. Discuss various forms of talaq under Muslim law and critically analyse the debate and the version of the apex court on triple talaq. (12.5)

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Unit-III

- Q6. Discuss the validity of the following adoptions under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 in the light of the capacity to adopt under the Act.
- a) Smita, an unmarried woman aged 25, adopts a son who is of 13 years of age.
 - b) Rajesh adopts a daughter without the consent of his wife.

Briefly explain the effect of a valid adoption. (12.5)

- Q7. What are the provisions relating to maintenance to a woman under Hindu and Muslim laws? Do you feel that these provisions are adequate? Critically analyse. (12.5)

Unit-IV

- Q8. Despite the fact that we have ushered the era of digitalization and ready to conquer the inaccessible planets but still India is a land where domestic violence is rampant and it seems that modernism and digital era lost the meaning under the garb of family issues. Do you agree? Discuss in the light of the rationale behind the implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and its provisions. (12.5)

- Q9. Write notes on the following: (6+6.5=12.5)
- a) IVF as hope of infertility
 - b) Same sex marriages in the light of the right to privacy as a fundamental right.





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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2018

Paper Code: LLB-201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write notes on:- (5x5=25)
- Grounds for a Muslim woman to seek divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
 - Cruelty as a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Constitutionality of Restitution of conjugal rights under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Who can be adopted and the effect of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
 - IVF: Hope for infertility.

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Discuss the status of following marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: (12.5)
- X marries his mother's sister's son's daughter D. X
 - A marries C, a Hindu girl as a disguised owner of a seven star hotel but he is waiter in that hotel.
 - B, a Hindu boy marries Z, a Hindu girl, in spite of the existence of his first wife W.
• Substantiate your answers with legal provisions and case law, if any.

- Q3 Write notes on any two of the following:- (12.5)
- Divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Desertion inchoate matrimonial offence. Comment.
 - Adultery as a ground for divorce and the effect of decriminalizing the same by the apex court.

UNIT-II

- Q4 Write notes on the following:-
- Essential of valid Nikah (Marriage) and prohibitions to marriage
 - Irregular (Fasid), Void (Batil) and Muta marriage and their legal effects (6.5+6)
- Q5 Discuss various forms of talaq under Muslim law and critically analyse the debate and the version of the apex court on triple talaq. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6
- Discuss the capacity of a Hindu male and female to adopt under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
 - Examine the following situations under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956:
 - Smita, an unmarried woman aged 25, adopts a son who is of 13 years of age. Will the adoption be valid? Decide.
 - Aman, an adopted child, wants to marry his biological mother's brother's daughter. Can he marry? Decide.Substantiate your answer with relevant legal provisions. (6.5+6)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2019

Paper Code: LLB-201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part-A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part-B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short notes on the following: (5x5=25)
- Irretrievable Breakdown Theory of Marriage
 - 'Desertion' as a ground for Divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Muta Marriage: A Harsh Reality
 - Maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
 - Fashion Surrogacy

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Rahul and Anjali got married at Delhi as per Hindu rites and rituals in the year 2011. Daughter was born out of the wedlock in the year 2013. In 2014, Anjali went to her parent's house and did not allow Rahul to meet his daughter and decided to come back only when Rahul will buy a separate house away from his parents. On the other hand, he wanted to look after his ailing parents. Moreover, he loved his wife and their daughter and he always wanted them to come back. In 2016, Rahul filed a petition under section 13(1)(b) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Decide and substantiate your answer with judicial pronouncements. (12.5)

- Q3 Write notes on the following: (6.25 x 2=12.5)
- "If a consent decree for Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is passed, it will not be nullity." Comment.
 - Voidable Marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

UNIT-II

- Q4 Write notes on the following: (6.25 x 2=12.5)
- Essential conditions of a Valid Nikah
 - Mahr (Dower)

- Q5 'Talaq is considered as a right of a Muslim Male.' Is there any exception where the power to take talaq can be accessed by the Muslim female? Elaborate the grounds available to Muslim female for talaq with special emphasis on the grounds given under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. (12.5)

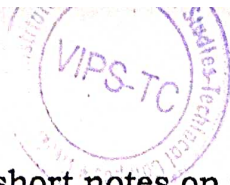
UNIT-III

- Q6 "Father is the natural guardian of the minor. In the absence of the father, mother is the natural guardian. The mother of the minor was dead, but the father was not residing with the children, who were being looked after by the aunty. The father has not ceased to be a Hindu or renounced the world and has not been declared unfit." Decide and substantiate your answer with relevant case laws. (12.5)

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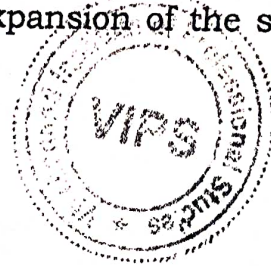
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- Q7 Write short notes on the following: **(6.25 x 2=12.5)**
- (a) 'Section 6 does not recognize an adoption by a Hindu of any person other than a Hindu'. Comment.
 - (b) Inter-Country Adoption.

UNIT-IV

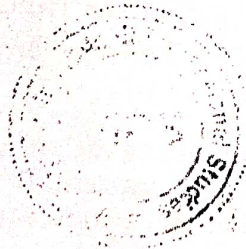
- Q8 'The year 2005 has brought a relief to the victims of domestic violence'. Discuss this statement in the light of the meaning of the word 'Domestic Violence' under the Act and the expansion of the same by relevant case laws. **(12.5)**

- Q9 Write notes on the following:
- (a) Live - in Relationship
 - (b) IVF



(6.25 x 2=12.5)





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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2016

Paper Code: LLB 201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No. 1 of Part-A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

Part-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1. Write notes on following:
- Judicial Separation under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - Maintenance under section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - Right of the mother to act as natural guardian under Hindu Law.
 - Inter country adoption
 - Legality of Live-in relationship.

Part-B Unit-I

- Q2. Discuss the nature and effect of the following marriages: (12.5)
- Ram, a Hindu, married his brother's daughter.
 - Sagar, a Hindu, married Shoma who was his father's uncle's son's daughter.

Also decide the legitimacy of the children born out of the above situations.

- Q3. Sudh and Amar got married at Delhi as per Hindu rites in 2008. They remained happy together for more than a year and a son was born to them in 2009. In 2010, the relationship between them started becoming strained leading to bitterness and constant bickering from both the sides. Sudha went to her parents' house in 2011 and did not allow Amar to meet their son and decided to come back only when Amar bought a separate house away from his parents. But Amar wanted to stay with his ailing parents being the only son to look after them. Moreover, wherever Amar went to meet his family, he suffered humiliation from his wife and her family. In 2015, Amar filed the divorce petition on the ground of cruelty. Decide. (12.5)

Unit-II

- Q4. Write notes on the following: (6.5+6=12.5)
- Essential conditions of a valid Nikah (Marriage)
 - Mehr (Dower)
- Q5. Discuss various forms of talaq under Muslim law and the grounds available to a female under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. (12.5)

Unit-III

- Q6. Discuss the validity of the following adoptions under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 in the light of the capacity to adopt under the Act: (12.5)
- Smita, an unmarried woman aged, 35 adopts a son who is of 13 year of age.
 - Rashi, a widow, adopts a daughter. She is already having a son. Briefly explain the effect of a valid adoption.
- Q7. What are the provisions relating to maintenance to a woman under Hindu and Muslim laws? Do you feel that these provisions are adequate? Critically analyse. (12.5)

Unit-IV

- Q8. The year 2005 has brought a relief to the victims of domestic violence. What has been the rationale behind enacting the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act? Discuss in the light of the meaning of domestic violence and the expansion of the same by the judicial endeavour. (12.5)
- Q9. Write notes on the following: (6+6.5=12.5)
- Surrogacy
 - Same sex marriages

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER-2015

Paper Code: LLB 201

Subject: Family Law-I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No. 1 of part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

Part-A

- Q1. Explain the following: (5x5=25)
- Concept of Saptapadi
 - Sapinda Relationship
 - Conditions for a valid marriage.
 - Right of the mother to act as natural guardian of a child.
 - Legality of same sex marriage.

Part-B

Unit-I

- Q2. Sudha, a Hindu woman, married Mohan under force. However, after consummation of the marriage, one day, Sudha left her matrimonial home and started living separately from Mohan but did not initiate any legal proceedings. After a year Mohan filed a petition for the restitution of conjugal rights. Decide by explaining the concept of conjugal rights and citing relevant case law. (12.5)
- Q3. Write an explanatory note on cruelty as a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (12.5)

Unit-II

- Q4. Discuss the different modes of Talaq under Muslim Law. (12.5)
- Q5. Explain the essential requirement of valid Muslim marriage under personal law and under the Statutory provisions? Elucidate your answer with suitable examples. (12.5)

Unit-III

- Q5. Discuss the validity of the following adoptions under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956:-
- The only son of Madhu and Naresh died in an accident. The son's widow, Anita, adopts a boy.(S₁) one year later Madhu and Naresh also adopt a boy(S₂). (6.5)
 - Ramia , a Hindu widow, adopted A aged 10 years as her son in March, 1994. B, A son was born to her in June 1994. (6)
- Q6. Is there any remedy available to a wife under Hindu law in a situation where he neglects her and does not provide maintenance for a period of two years and the wife is living separately without a reasonable cause? Discuss.- (12.5)

Unit-IV

- Q8. Write notes on any two of the following: (2x6.25=12.5)
- Surrogacy
 - Live-in-relationship
 - The special Marriage Act, 1954
- Q9. What do you understand, by the term 'domestic violence' as incorporated in the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005? (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2016

Paper Code: **LLB-203**

Subject: **Family Law-I**

Time: **3 Hours**

Maximum Marks: **75**

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no.1 of part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on the following:-

(5x5=25)

- (a) Essentials of valid marriage
- (b) Guilt or fault theory of diverse
- (c) Testamentary guardian
- (d) Prompt and Deferred dower
- (e) Essentials of valid adoption

PART-B UNIT-I

- Q2 What is marriage? Is it a sacrament or a contract as far as Hindus are concerned? Discuss its nature. (12.5)
- Q3 What is nikah? Discuss its essential ingredients Also distinguish between nikah and muta marriage. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 "If the marriage has broken beyond all repairs, there is no point in retaining it". Do you agree with it? Discuss with specific reference to irretrievable breakdown theory of diverse. (12.5)
- Q5 What is talaq? Can a Muslim woman pronounce talaq? How can a Muslim woman release herself from marriage under Muslim law? Discuss. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 Who are dependants? Discuss the provisions relating to it under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. (12.5)
- Q7 What are the provisions relating to maintenance of divorced Muslim woman? Discuss with specific reference to Shah Banos judgement. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 Who is a Guardians under Hindu Minority and Guardians Ship Act, 1956? Discuss the power of natural guardians with reference to landmark cases. (12.5)
- Q9 Who is a Guardian under Muslim law? Discuss its types and how they can be removed. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2014

Paper Code: LLB-203

Subject: Family Law-I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no. 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

- Q1 Explain the following:- (5x5=25)
- (a) Concepts of Marriage under Hindu Law.
 - (b) Distinction between void and voidable marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - (c) Essentials of a valid muslim marriage.
 - (d) Essentials of a valid marriage under Christian Law.
 - (e) Law relating to civil marriage.

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 What are the different forms of Hindu Marriages? Discuss giving examples. (12.5)
- Q3 Write notes on the following:- (6.5)
- (a) Option of puberty
 - (b) Obligation arising out of a valid Muslim Marriage. (6)

UNIT-II

- Q4 Discuss the various grounds of dissolutions of marriage under Hindu Law. Give relevant care law. (12.5)
- Q5 Discuss the various forms of extrajudicial dissolution of Muslim Marriage available to:- (6)
- (a) a Muslim husband
 - (b) a Muslim wife
- Give Examples: (6.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 Explain the law relating to adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Can a Hindu Couple adopt a girl child even if they have a daughter? (12.5)
- Q7 Examine the concept of maintenance under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Explain the circumstances under which a wife can claim maintenance alongwith a separate residence. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 Who are the legal guardians of a Hindu Minor's person and property? Discuss the nature and extent of their power with respect to the person and property of a Hindu Minor. (12.5)
- Q9 Discuss the law governing the different kinds of guardianship under Muslim law. Draw a distinction between custody and guardianship. (12.5)

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB] SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2013

Paper Code: LLB-203

Subject: Family Law-I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note: Part A is compulsory. Attempt any one question from each unit in Part B.



PART - A

- Q.1 Write short notes on the following: (5X5=25)
- Whether the Hindu marriage is a sacrament or contract
 - Sapinda Relationship
 - Explain some of impediments of marriage under the muslim law.
 - Defact guardian
 - Maintenance under criminal procedure code 1973.

PART - B

- Q.2 Explain the essential ceremonies of marriage under the Hindu Law and Muslim law with help of case law. (12.5)

OR

- Q.3 Explain the grounds of void and voidable marriage under Hindu Law and Muslim Law? (12.5)

UNIT - II

- Q.4 Explain the provisions of Divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu law and Muslim law with help of suitable case law. (12.5)

OR

- Q.5 Explain the various grounds of dissolution of marriage under the Muslim Law. Substrate your answer with help of case law? (12.5)

UNIT - III

- Q.6 Explain the procedure of adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. What are restrictive conditions of adoption?(12.5)

- Q.7 Write shortnotes on the followings: (12.5)
- Divorced wife's right to maintenance & Power
 - Wife's right to maintenance under Hindu Law

UNIT - IV

- Q.8 Discuss the rights, power and functions of guardian's under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act? (12.5)

- Q.9 Distinguish the power of natural and Testamentary guardians. Explain Guardian's power of alienation of property? (12.5)



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END TERM EXAMINATION

THIRD SEMESTER [LLB(II)] DECEMBER-2008

Paper Code: LLB 203

Paper Id-38203

Subject: Family Law-I

(Batch 2005-2007)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Part A is compulsory. From Part B, attempt one question from each Unit.

PART-A

- Q1. Write short notes on: (5x5=25)
- Cruelty as a ground for divorce.
 - Procedure to be followed by the parties solemnizing marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954.
 - Natural guardian
 - Talaq-ul-Biddat
 - Effects of Adoption.

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2. Rita was given in marriage to Gulshan when she was aged 5 years. At the time Gulshan was aged 10 years examine the matrimonial relief available to Rita under Hindu law assuming. (10)
- that the marriage was consummated when Rita was aged 14 years.
 - that the marriage was consummated after she completed the age of 16 years.
- Q3. Discuss the validity of the following marriages under muslim law: (10)
- A marries a widow while she is pregnant.
 - Marriage of maternal uncle and niece.

UNIT-II

- Q4. What is judicial separation? Why are the provisions relating to judicial separation are still retained in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, when the grounds for judicial separation and divorce are same? Are people still opting for judicial separation? Discuss. (10)
- Q5. What remedy if any is available to a wife under muslim law in the following cases: (10)
- The husband has neglected and has failed to provide for her maintenance for a period of two years.
 - The husband attempts to force her to lead an immoral life.

UNIT-III

- Q6. H and W (Hindu husband and Wife) had a son S. Later on H obtained a divorce against W on the ground of desertion, but the custody of S was given to W. (10)
- Can H adopt a son?
 - Can H adopt a daughter?
- Discuss according to the provisions contained in Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- Q7. State the provisions of maintenance of divorced woman under the muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. (10)

UNIT-IV

- Q8. Write short notes on: (10)
- Guardian by Affinity
 - Testamentary Guardian
- Q9. Who is a guardian under muslim law? Discuss various kinds of guardians under muslim law. (10)
