

**LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
FAMILY LAW I
LLB - 105**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

1. Which of the following is not a recognized school of Hindu law?
 - Mitakshara
 - Dayabhaga
 - Nyaya
 - None of the above
2. In which school of Hindu law do sons acquire a right to property by birth?
 - Mitakshara
 - Dayabhaga
 - Both
 - None of the above
3. Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is-
 - Purely Sacramental
 - Purely contract
 - Having semblance of a contract as well as semblance of a contract
 - Either (b) or (c)
4. What is the minimum age of a Hindu male for marriage?
 - 17 years
 - 18 years
 - 19 years
 - 21 years
5. Conditions for a Hindu marriage are outlined under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - Section 4 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 6 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
6. Restitution of conjugal rights Under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been provided under-
 - Section 8 of the Hindu marriage Act 1955
 - Section 9 of the Hindu marriage Act 1955
 - Section 10 of the Hindu marriage Act 1955
 - Section 12 of the Hindu marriage Act 1955
7. The Karta in a Hindu joint family is responsible for-
 - Maintain peace and order in Hindu joint family
 - Representing the family in legal matters
 - Managing the family affairs and assets
 - All of the above

8. What is an adoption?

- An adoption that is widely publicized in media
- An adoption where the birth parents and adoptive parents have some level of contact and exchange of information
- It's a process between two parents
- None of the above

9. Which of the following section of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 has discussed about legal effect of valid adoption?

- Section 7
- Section 8
- Section 11
- Section 12

10. According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance act 1956, who has the capacity to adopt a child?

- Only male
- Only females
- Both male and female
- Only married persons

11. Which one of the following is a source of Hindu law?

- Quran
- Tripitaka
- Bible
- None of the above

12. Hindu Succession (Amendments) Act 2005 brought significant changes by-

- Introducing coparcenary rights to daughters
- Restricting the rights of widows
- Abolishing the concepts of joint family property
- None of the above

13. Who is the natural guardian of Hindu illegitimate Son?

- Mother
- Father
- Sister
- None of the above

14. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act of 1956 is applicable to individuals who are-

- Parsi
- Muslims
- Christians
- Hindus only

15. Which section of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 deals with Natural guardianship of adopted son?

- Section 7 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 8 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 9 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 10 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956

16. The provision regarding a minor's incapacity to serve as a guardian of property is outlined in which section of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act of 1956?

- Section 10 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 11 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 20 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- Section 21 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956

17 The term used to describe relatives connected through the paternal line, sharing a common male ancestor, is-

- a. Cognate
- b. Agnate
- c. Collateral
- d. None of the above

18. What does section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 pertain to?

- a. Maintenance
- b. Divorce by mutual consent
- c. Grounds of divorce
- d. Child custody

19. Which of the following section of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 deals with guardian?

- a. Section 4(a)
- b. Section 4(c)
- c. Section 5
- d. Section 6

20. Which of the following section of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 deals with powers of testamentary guardian?

- a. Section 9
- b. Section 10
- c. Section 11
- d. Section 12

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss in detail the various schools of thought within Hindu law, highlighting their significance and influence. Specifically, compare the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools in terms of their foundational principles, regional influence, and key differences. 2+4+4
=10
2. Provide an in-depth analysis of the role and responsibilities of the Karta within a Hindu joint family structure, including the legal and financial obligations they hold toward the family members and the family's assets. 2+8=10
3. Outline the specific grounds and legal procedures for divorce as per the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Further, discuss various theories of divorce, examining the principles behind each theory and their application within Hindu law 4+6=10
4. Write a short notes on the following 5+5=10
 - a. Endowments
 - b. Women's Estate
5. Discuss the Hindu Succession Act's role in governing inheritance and succession within Hindu law, any significant amendments and the ways it addresses gender equity in inheritance rights. 10
6. Describe how the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 addresses the legal aspects of guardianship for Hindu minors, including the roles, powers, and duties of different types of guardians as outlined in the Act. 2+8=10
7. Define the concept of custom and explain the essential elements required for its acceptance and validity under Hindu law. Further, discuss various kinds of Custom. 2+4+4
=10
8. Outline the essential requirements, capacity, and legal effects of adoption as defined in Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 10

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