

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

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

1×20=20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which of the following is a core feature that distinguishes Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems regarding the right to joint family property under Hindu law?
 - a. Dayabhaga law gives preference to male agnates
 - b. Mitakshara system allows coparcenary right by birth
 - c. Dayabhaga completely restricts female inheritance
 - d. Mitakshara is not recognized by statutory law.
2. What is the main principle behind the powers and privileges of the Karta in a joint Hindu family according to traditional Hindu Law?
 - a. Karta can alienate property only for legal necessity and benefit of the estate
 - b. Karta can distribute property at will.
 - c. Mother's approval is mandatory.
 - d. Alienation requires family court approval
3. The concept of valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, requires the satisfaction of certain conditions. Which condition, if unmet, leads to the marriage being classified as void ab initio?
 - a. Parties are of different nationalities
 - b. No witnesses present
 - c. Parties are within prohibited degrees of relationship
 - d. No dowry given
4. Under the Act, the formal validation of marriage is hindered if:
 - a. Either party is already married to another living spouse
 - b. The marriage is registered late
 - c. The ceremony is non-traditional
 - d. Both parties are above 50
5. What is the principal doctrine underlying the concept of judicial separation under Hindu Law?
 - a. Irretrievable breakdown of marriage
 - b. Restoration of conjugal rights
 - c. Immediate dissolution of marriage
 - d. Temporary suspension of cohabitation rights without dissolving marriage
6. The major difference between judicial separation and divorce under Hindu Law lies in which aspect?
 - a. Divorce is temporary, judicial separation is permanent
 - b. Divorce dissolves marital bond, judicial separation does not
 - c. Judicial separation allows remarriage
 - d. Divorce is filed only by husbands

7. Which of the following section of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 discuss with Divorce by Mutual Consent
 - a. Section 11
 - b. Section 12
 - c. Section 13
 - d. Section 13 B
8. Which of the following is not the essential elements of Hindu Marriage
 - a. Both the party must be Hindus
 - b. Parties should not be from sapinda Relationship
 - c. Parties must be from prohibited degree
 - d. None of the above
9. What is the legal implication of divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
 - a. Both parties must jointly present a petition after living separately for at least one year
 - b. Either party can file unilaterally
 - c. It does not affect property rights
 - d. It requires parental consent
10. In the context of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, who are classified as agnates, and how is their entitlement measured when an intestate dies leaving only distant relatives?
 - a. Relatives connected through both males and females, inheritance by seniority
 - b. Relatives wholly through males, inheritance by degree of closeness
 - c. Female relatives of the deceased's wife, inheritance equally
 - d. Only children and grandchildren can inherit
11. Where a Hindu female dies intestate, the property inherited from her father should devolve upon which of the following if she has no children?
 - a. Upon the heirs of her husband
 - b. Upon the heirs of her father
 - c. Upon her distant relatives
 - d. To her friends as per her wishes.
12. What is the legal relevance of "stridhan" in the context of succession and inheritance under Hindu Law?
 - a. Stridhan is treated as community property post marriage
 - b. Stridhan is managed by husband's family only
 - c. Stridhan passes to husband upon her death
 - d. Stridhan remains the absolute property of a woman and passes as per her own succession line.
13. How has the 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act affected the concept of coparcenary and inheritance by daughters?
 - a. Daughters can no longer claim coparcenary after marriage
 - b. Only eldest daughters have rights
 - c. Daughters are treated as coparceners by birth, having equal rights and liabilities as sons
 - d. Sons retain sole coparcenary rights
14. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, which of the following conditions must be fulfilled by a male Hindu wishing to adopt a child?
 - a. He must seek approval only from the child to be adopted
 - b. He needs to register the adoption deed with a magistrate.

- c. The adoption must only relate to a male child
 - d. He must have the consent of his living wife, unless she suffers from specific statutory
15. According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, which person is not legally capable of giving a child in adoption?
- a. Father with consent of mother
 - b. Mother in case the father is dead
 - c. Guardian appointed by the court
 - d. A brother of the child acting independently
16. Which of the following section of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 discuss about effect of valid Adoption
- a. Section 10
 - b. Section 11
 - c. Section 12
 - d. Section 13
17. According to the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, who is considered the natural guardian of a minor boy or unmarried girl?
- a. The state's legal guardian
 - b. The mother, with preference over the father
 - c. The father, and after him, the mother
 - d. The minor's elder sibling
18. Which of the following conditions disqualifies a person from being appointed as a guardian under Hindu Law?
- a. Not being a relative of the minor
 - b. Following a different religion from the minor
 - c. Being below 30 years of age
 - d. Being employed abroad
19. What is one of the main duties imposed on a guardian by Article 51A(k) of the Constitution of India concerning a child's education?
- a. Responsible only if both parents are deceased
 - b. No duty mandated by constitution
 - c. Education must be provided only by government
 - d. Must provide opportunities for education to the child
20. Which of the following best describes the concept of a religious endowment as recognized under Hindu law?
- a. Endowment is created only by acts of Government
 - b. Endowment requires registration before dedication
 - c. Endowment is a property permanently dedicated for a religious or charitable purpose
 - d. Only moveable properties can be endowed

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Who are Hindus? Discuss the concept and sources of Hindu Law. How have modern sources like legislation and precedents transformed the traditional Hindu legal system? | 2+4+4
=10 |
| 2. Examine the position, powers, and privileges of the Karta in a Hindu Joint Family. What are the legal limitations on the alienation of joint family property by the Karta? | 5+5=10 |
| 3. Discuss the essentials of a valid Hindu marriage. Distinguish between valid, void, and voidable marriages with suitable examples and statutory references. | 3+7=10 |
| 4. Explain the concept of judicial separation and dissolution of marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss the grounds of divorce including divorce by mutual consent. | 4+6=10 |
| 5. Examine the general rules of succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, for a Hindu male dying intestate. How are agnates, cognates, and full blood relations classified? | 5+5=10 |
| 6. Explain the legal requirements for a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Who may adopt and who may be adopted under the Act? Support your answer with relevant provisions. | 6+4=10 |
| 7. Discuss the provisions relating to maintenance under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, and under the BNSS 2023. Highlight the differences between the two. | 7+3=10 |
| 8. Explain the provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. Who can be a guardian and what are the kinds of guardians recognized under the Act? Discuss the rights and duties, of a guardian under Hindu Law. | 2+4+4
=10 |

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