REV-01
BBLB/02/05

2025/06

BBA LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
FAMILY LAW II
BBLB – 205 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Objective

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Muslim law is primarily applicable to-
   a. Only practicing Muslims
   b. All residents of a Muslim-majority country
   c. Muslims by birth or conversion
   d. Muslims and non-Muslims alike

2. In Islamic jurisprudence, the Quran is the supreme source of law. Which of the following correctly arranges the hierarchy of sources in traditional Sunni law?
   a. Hadith, Qiyas, Quran, Ijma
   b. Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas
   c. Ijma, Quran, Qiyas, Hadith
   d. Qiyas, Hadith, Quran, Ijma

3. Muslim personal law applies to Indian Muslims in matters like marriage and inheritance. Under which condition can a non-Muslim be governed by Muslim law?
   a. If converted to Islam
   b. If state enforces it
   c. If declared in will
   d. If married to Hindu

4. Which Act governs this application of Muslim personal law?
   a. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937
   b. Indian Succession Act 1925
   c. Hindu Succession Act, 1965
   d. None of the above

5. Muslim marriage is a civil contract requiring offer and acceptance. What additional element ensures its legal validity under Muslim law?
   a. Witnesses
   b. Dowry
   c. Community consent
   d. Court approval

6. The Supreme Court judgment in ***Shayara Bano*** v. Union of India dealt with which controversial Muslim divorce practice and what was its outcome?
   a. Polygamy banned
   b. Khula invalidated
   c. Nikah Halala upheld
   d. Triple Talaq declared unconstitutional

7. Dower (***Mahr***) is a mandatory component of a Muslim marriage. Which of the following best describes the nature and legal significance of dower in Muslim law?
   a. It is a voluntary gift after divorce
   b. It is a symbolic token only
   c. It is a legal obligation and consideration for marriage
   d. It is given only when demanded by the wife's family

8. According to traditional Muslim personal law, who is recognized as the natural or legal guardian of a minor child for all purposes, including marriage and property, and holds priority over all others in guardianship rights?
   a. The mother of the child
   b. The father of the child
   c. The brother of the child
   d. The court appointed guardian

9. A divorce by Ila means-
   a. False accusation of adultery by husband
   b. Apostasy from Islam by husband
   c. An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
   d. None of the above

10. Failing the mother, which of the following females has the first priority to have the custody of a Muslim child-
   a. Father's mother
   b. Sister
   c. Mother's mother
   d. Maternal aunt

11. Which of the following enactments provides for grounds of divorce available to wife only?
   a. Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
   b. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
   c. Special Marriage Act, 1954
   d. None of the above

12. Which of the following is not a valid condition of a valid marriage?
   a. Consent of both parties
   b. Presence of witness
   c. Payment of Mehr
   d. Written consent of bride's father

13. What is the term of a gift made by a Muslim during their life time without expectation of return?
   a. Hiba
   b. Ariya
   c. Waqf
   d. Sadaqah

14. Until what age dose the mother havecustody of a male child under Sunni Muslim law?
   a. 5 years
   b. 7 years
   c. 9 years
   d. 12 years

15. Which of the following section of Indian Succession Act 1925 deals with testamentary succession.
   a. Section 19
   b. Section 20
   c. Section 30
   d. Section 50

16. Which of the following is the major school of Shia?
   a. Hanafi
   b. Maliki
   c. Shafei
   d. None of the above

17. Which of the following terminology in Muslim law is correct?
   a. Valid Marriage - Fasid
   b. Void Marriage - Batil
   c. Irregular Marriage - Sahih
   d. All are correct

18. A valid purpose of a Wakf is-
   a. Religious or charitable
   b. Payment of money to poor
   c. Burning of lamps in a mosque
   d. All of the above

19. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the principle of inheritance under Muslim law?

a. Males have no preferential right of inheritance over females, but normally the share of a male is double the share of a female

b. Upon the death of a Muslim, if his heirs include also the females, then, male and female heirs inherit the properties simultaneously

c. Both are Correct

d. Neither is correct

20. Choose the correct statements pertaining to the adoptions among the Muslims.

a. Old Islamicjurisprudence does not recognize adoption

b. A Muslim person can adopt a child under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 irrespective of the religion he or she follows

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. Neither (a) nor (b)

-- --- --

Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

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

1. Define divorce? Examine the various modes of dissolution of marriage under Muslim law and assess their procedural safeguards and judicial scrutiny in India. **2+8=10**

2. *"The evolution of Islamic jurisprudence is rooted in divine revelation but developed through human interpretation."* Discuss this statement by tracing the historical growth of Islamic legal thought from the time of the Prophet to the modern period. **10**

3. Provide a comparative study of the four major Sunni schools—Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali—focusing on their sources, methodology, and influence. **10**

4. Explain the legal framework governing the maintenance of wives, children, and parents under Muslim law and BNSS. Analyze the impact of the *Shah Banu* case on maintenance rights. **3+4+3 =10**

5. A gift under Muslim law is a transfer of property made immediately and without consideration. Examine the essential elements of a valid gift. Explain void gift and Revocation of gift. **5+5=10**

6. Explain the different types of Guardianship recognized under Muslim Law. **10**

7. Define *Wakf* under Muslim Law. Analyse the methods of creation, essential elements and legal incidents of a valid Wakf. Discuss the powers, functions, and liabilities of a *Mutawalli*. **2+4+4 =10**

8. Explain the concept of adoption under Muslim Law? Why adoption is not legally recognized in old Islamic law? Discuss the alternative system of Kafala and its legal Implications in India **2+3+5 =10**

= = *** = =