REV-01
BBLB/05/10

2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
FAMILY LAW-I
BBLB – 105 [REPEAT]

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

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

1. Who is the Karta in a Hindu Joint Family?
   a. Any male member
   b. The senior-most coparcener
   c. Any major male member
   d. None of the Above

2. Article 51A(k) of the Constitution of India provides –
   a. Duty of a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child
   b. Duty to protect the environment
   c. Duty to uphold and protect the sovereignty of India
   d. Duty to safeguard public property

3. The disqualification of a guardian arises if –
   a. He is Poor
   b. He is Childless
   c. He ceases to be Hindu
   d. He is Old

4. Stridhan means –
   a. Dowry received at the time of marriage
   b. Property jointly owned by husband and wife
   c. Property inherited by a woman from her father only
   d. Property over which a woman has absolute ownership and control

5. Under the Mitakshara system, the son acquires interest in ancestral property by –
   a. Birth
   b. Death of father
   c. Gift
   d. Partition

6. Smriti means:
   a. That which is created
   b. That which is written
   c. That which is remembered
   d. That which is heard

7. Which section of HAMA mentions Requisites of a valid adoption?
   a. S.4
   b. S. 7
   c. S.5
   d. None of the Above

8. Persons capable of giving in adoption Does not include-
   a. Father
   b. Brother
   c. Mother
   d. Guardian

9. Which among the following is NOT a valid ground of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
   a. Poverty
   b. Desertion
   c. Conversion to another religion
   d. Cruelty

10. Modern sources of Hindu Law include –
   a. Legislation
   b. Judicial decisions
   c. Equity, justice and good conscience
   d. All of the above

11. A person is deemed to die intestate in respect of property of which he or she has not made a _____ capable of taking effect.
   a. Gift
   b. Will
   c. Contract
   d. Trust

12. A Shebait manages–
   a. Educational Institutions
   b. Industrial Trusts
   c. Religious Endowments
   d. None of the Above

13. "Escheat" under Section 19 of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 means property devolves to–
   a. State
   b. Family deity
   c. Distant relative
   d. Minor heir

14. A Hindu wife is entitled to maintenance–
   a. Only during cohabitation
   b. Even when living separately with just cause
   c. Only if childless
   d. Only during litigation

15. Which of the following is an unapproved form of Hindu marriage?
   a. Brahma
   b. Daiva
   c. Asura
   d. Prajapatya

16. The definition of "maintenance" under HAMA,1956 includes–
   a. Residence
   b. Provision for Food
   c. Clothing
   d. All of the Above

17. As per Hindu Succession Act, 1956 "Agnate" means –
   a. A person related through a male ancestor without the intervention of any female
   b. A person related by marriage only
   c. A person not related by blood or adoption
   d. A person related through a female ancestor

18. A natural guardian of a minor boy or unmarried girl is—

a. Mother
b. Father
c. Grandfather
d. Brother

19. One of the salient features of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 is —

a. Granting women equal rights as coparceners in ancestral property
b. Abolition of joint family system
c. Introduction of testamentary succession
d. Recognition of adoption by women

20. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act was enacted in—

a. 1956
b. 1948
c. 1961
d. 1954

-- --- --

Descriptive

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

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

1. Discuss the sources of Hindu Law. Explain how legislation and judicial decisions have modified traditional sources. **5+5=10**

2. What do you mean by the term 'dying intestate'? Discuss the general rules of succession in the case of a Hindu male under Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. **2+8=10**

3. Discuss the essential conditions of a valid Hindu marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **10**

4. Explain the essential requisites of a validadoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. **10**

5. Discuss the theories of divorce and the statutory grounds on which divorce may be granted under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **4+6=10**

6. Explain the rights, duties, and disqualifications of guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. **10**

7. Discuss the concept of maintenance of wife under Hindu law. Explain the circumstances under which a wife is entitled to claim maintenance and the legal provisions governing it. **4+6=10**

8. Explain the concept of karta in hindu joint family. Discuss his powers, privileges and limitations. **4+6=10**

= = *** = =