SET

B

BA LLB SECOND SEMESTER FAMILY LAW II BLB-205

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Time: 30 min.

Objective)

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

- 1. What is gift?
 - a. A financial Transactions
 - c. A legal Contract

- b. An item or gesture given voluntarily without expecting anything return
- d. A Loan
- 2. The purpose of pre-emption in Islamic law is to
 - a. Prevent disputes between neighbors

 - c. Maintain social harmony
- b. Ensure fair distribution of wealth
- d. All of the above
- 3. The manager of wakf property is known as:
 - a. Mulla

b. Mutawalli

c. Father

- d. Mother
- 4. What is a Waqf in Islamic Law?
 - a. A contract
 - c. A loan agreement
- b. A charitable endowment
- d. A partnership firm
- 5. What is the primary purpose of a Waqf?
 - a. To generate personal income
 - c. To purchase property
- To benefit society and fulfill charitable b. objectives
- d. To invest in businesses
- 6. Which article of the Indian Constitution addresses the concept of Uniform Civil Code?
 - a. Article 14
 - c. Article 379

- b. Article 44
- d. Article 370
- 7. What is the primary objective of implementing a Uniform Civil Code in India?
 - To preserve the diversity of personal
 - a. laws
 - To enforce religious laws uniformly
 - c. across all communities
- To ensure equal treatment for all citizens irrespective of their religion
- To grant special privileges to certain
- religious groups
- 8. In Islamic law, what is the share of the daughter in her father's estate if he has other children?
 - a. One third of father's property
- b. One fourth of father's property
- c. One fifth of father's property
- d. Half of father's property

9. In Muslim law, acknowledgment of paternity refers to: Recognition of a child's father a. Recognition of a child's father through legal procedures c. An announcement made in the mosque about the child's father 10. What is the Arabic term for pre-emption in Islamic law? a. Shahada c. Shufah 11. Which are the four main schools of thought in Sunni Islam? a. Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi, Hanbali c. Ahmadiyya, Sufi, Salafi, Barelvi d. Hanbali, Ismaili, Jafari, Zaidi 12. Which of the following terminology in Muslim law is correct? a. Valid Marriage -Fasid c. Valid Marriage -Fasid d. All are correct 13. Which of the following is the primary source of Islamic jurisprudence? a. Quran c. Ijma d. All of the above 14. Who is considered the founder of the Hanbali school of Islamic jurisprudence? a. Imam Abu Hanifa c. Imam Shaffi d. Imam Almed ibn Hanbal 15. Under the dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act 1939, which of the following is/are the correct ground for judicial divorce? The husband has been missing for 4 years lmprisonment of the husband for 7 c. years lmprisonment of the husband for 7 c. years 16. Which of the following is true regarding adoption under Muslim law? Full legal rights and inheritance are a. automatically conferred upon the adopted child. Adoption is not recognized, but guardianship is permitted. 17. Which of the following factors are considered when determining the amount of maintenance? a. Husband's right to divorce b. What is the concept of "Khula" in Islamic law? a. Husband's right to divorce c. Mutual agreement to divorce Compensation paid by husband for divorce Compensation paid by husband for divorce Compensation paid by husband for divorce			2 USTM/COE/R-01
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19. Maintenance for children under Muslim law typically includes provisions for:
a. Food, clothing, and shelter
b. Education expenses
c. Medical expenses
d. All of the above

20. In Islamic law, what is the waiting period called after a divorce has been initiated by the husband?

a. Iddah

c. Sharia

b. Ijmad. None of the above

(<u>Descriptive</u>)

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 50

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

1.	Define marriage. State its essentials elements of valid marriage. Is marriage according to Mohammedan Law a civil contract or a sacrament? Discuss the legal effect of "irregular" and "void" marriage.	2+4+4 =10
2.	Who is imam Abu Hanifa? Explain various Sunni and Shia schools of Muslim law.	2+8=10
3.	Define Talaq. Discuss various kinds of talaq under Mohammadian Law. Write the legal consequences of talaq.	2+5+3 =10
4.	Define the term "guardianship". What are the different kinds of guardianship in Muslim Law? Discuss precisely.	4+6=10
5.	What is the meaning of ISLAM? Who are Muslim? Discuss various pillars of Islam?	2+2+6 =10
6.	What constitutes a "Gift" under Muslim law, and what are the essential elements of gift? Elaborate on the different types of gift recognized in Muslim law, highlighting their specifics. Under what circumstances gift can be revoked?	1+3+4+2 =10
7.	Write a shorts notes (any two of the following) a. Primary sources of Muslim Law b. Acknowledgement of Paternity c. Persons govern by Muslim Law.	5+5=10
8.	What is Uniform Civil Code? Explain the needs for Uniform Civil Code in India. Also mention the various advantages and disadvantages of Uniform Civil Code.	2+3+3+2 =10