

**LLB**  
**First Semester**  
**FAMILY LAW-I**  
**(LLB – 103)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 80**

Part-A (Objective) =30  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 30 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the ancient sources of Hindu Law? Discuss also the Mimansa Rules of Interpretation. (7+3=10)

Or

Write a note on Mitakshara School and its sub-schools. Point out the main difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga School. (5+5=10)

2. Write a note on 'dowry'? Discuss also the important provisions as laid under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. (4+6=10)

Or

What are the grounds of divorce provided under Section 13 of The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 on which a petition can be presented by either husband or wife in the Court? Discuss also the additional grounds available to the wife under the said Section. Give relevant case laws. (7+3=10)

3. What do you understand by the terms 'Adoption' and 'Sonship' under Hindu law? Discuss also on the major changes brought about by The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. (4+6= 10)

Or

Discuss in brief the capacity of a person to take in adoption, persons capable of giving in adoption, persons who may be adopted and other conditions of valid adoption as provided under The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Give suitable illustrations. (10)

4. Who are 'Natural Guardian' and 'Testamentary Guardian' and what are their powers? Write in accordance with The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. (10)

Or

Briefly discuss the salient features of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. (10)

5. What do you mean by the term 'Alienation'? Discuss briefly on the different ways of alienation of property. (2+8=10)

Or

Write on the devolution of interest in coparcenary property as under Section 6 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Give suitable case laws. (10)

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**LLB**  
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**Duration: 30 minutes**

**Marks – 30**

**(PART A- Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×10=10**

- i) A Person is Hindu:
- a. By religion                                      b. By birth  
c. By Declaration                                d. All of the above
- ii) Vedas are ultimate traditional sources of Hindu law. Which of the following is not one of the four Vedas?
- a. Rig                                      b. Artha                                      c. Atharva                                      d. Sam
- iii) Which of the following is not one of the three Theories of Divorce?
- a. Fault or Guilt Theory                                      b. Theory of Relation back  
c. Consent Theory                                      d. Irretrievable Breakdown Theory
- iv) Two of the approved forms of marriage are?
- a. Arsha and Prajapati                                      b. Asura and Paishacha  
c. Both (a) and (b)                                      d. None of the above
- v) The earlier writers have mentioned twelve kinds of sons. All except three have now become obsolete. Among the following which one has become obsolete?
- a. Aurasa                                      b. Dattaka                                      c. Kritrima                                      d. Kanina
- vi) The ceremony of *DattaHomam* is not essential as provided under ..... of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956:
- a. Section 11                                      b. Section 12                                      c. Section 13                                      d. Section 17
- vii) Section 4 (a) of The Hindu minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 defines the term 'Minor' as a person who has not completed the age of:
- a. Fifteen years                                      b. Sixteen years  
c. Eighteen years                                      d. Twenty-one years
- viii) Powers of Natural guardian are provided under ..... of The Hindu minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 :
- a. Section 6                                      b. Section 7                                      c. Section 8                                      d. Section 9
- ix) Any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired before or after the commencement of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, shall be held by her as full owner thereof and not as limited owner as provided under:
- a. Section 11                                      b. Section 12                                      c. Section 14                                      d. Section 15

- x) Section 30 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with:
- a. Testamentary Succession
  - b. Failure of Heirs
  - c. Order of Succession
  - d. None of the above

**II. Answer the following short questions:**

**2×10=20**

- i) State four essentials of a valid custom.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- ii) What are the Modern Sources of Hindu law?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- iii) What are the conditions of a valid Hindu Marriage under Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- iv) Write two differences between Void and Voidable marriage.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- v) What are the requisites of a valid adoption as under Section 6 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- vi) What is the effect of adoption as under Section 12 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?

vii) Define 'Guardian' under The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

viii) What is the paramount consideration in appointment or declaration of any person as guardian of a Hindu minor by a court?

ix) Who is a 'Karta'?

x) What do you mean by the term 'woman's property'?

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