LLB FIRST SEMESTER FAMILY LAW-I

LLB - 105
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Time: 30 min.

Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

Marks: 20

Full Marks: 70

2023/01

SET

The subject of marriage has been meticulously dealt with in-

a. Sruti

b. Smrities

c. Custom

d. All of the above

2. Law relating to marriages amongst Hindus has been codified under-

a. Hindu Marriage Act 1955

 Hindu adoption and Maintenance Act 1956

c. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

d. All of the above

3. A person can become Hindu by-

a. Birth

b. Conversions

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

4. Precedent is considered as

a. Ancient source of Hindu law

b. Modern source of Hindu law

c. Both ancient and modern sources

d. None of the above

 Who amongst the following is not a Hindu within the meaning under section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act,1955

a. Christian

b. Muslim

c. Jew

d. All of the above

6. The Hindu laws were codified by

a. Dharmashastra writers

b. Courts

c. Government

d. None of the above

7. Sapinda relationship & prohibited relationship-

a. Are depend on each other

b. Are mutually exclusive

c. Many overlap each other

d. None of the above is correct

8. Which of the following is not a secondary source of Hindu law

a. Justice equity and good conscience

b. Commentaries

c. Legislations

d. None of the above

9. When did Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force?

a. 17 June 1956

b. 17 June 1957

c. 18 June 1956

d. 18 June 1957

10.	Which section of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 deals with the act not to apply to certain properties?			
	a. Section 4 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	b.	Section 5 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	
	c. Section 6 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	d.	Section 7 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	
11.	Section 19 of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 provides for-			
	a. Mode of a succession of two or more heirs	b.	Convert's descendants disqualified	
	 Order of succession among heirs in the Schedule 	d.	Computation of degrees	
12.	Which section of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 deals with the Order of succession among heirs in the Schedule?			
	a. Section 9 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	b.	Section 10 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	
	c. Section 11 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	d.	Section 12 of Hindu Succession Act 1956	
13.	Which section of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 deals with the Persons capable of giving in adoption?			
	a. Section 8 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956	ь.	Section 9 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956	
	c. Section 12 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956	d.	Section 14 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956	
14.	Which of the following is true about Adultery?			
	a. Adultery is no more an offence	b.	Adultery was never a criminal offence under Indian Law	
	c. Adultery is only ground for divorce under Hindu law	d.	Both (a) & (c)	
15.	Section 12 of The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 deals with-			
	a. Effects of adoption	b.	Presumption as to registered documents relating to adoptions	
	c. Maintenance of children and aged parents	d.	Effect of transfer of property on right to maintenance	
16.	Which of the following statements are true under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?			
	a. The section ceases to operate when the relationship of marriage or paternity is denied	b.	The order of maintenance passed under this section in the favour of wife will cease to be operative if she resumes cohabitation	

c. An order made under this section can be enforced against a person even if she/he resides outside the jurisdiction of the Court

- Incapacity of minor to act as guardian of property is provided in section____ Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956. a. Section 10 of The Hindu Minority and b. Section 11 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 Guardianship Act 1956 d. Section 22 of The Hindu Minority c. Section 21 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 and Guardianship Act 1956
- 18. Sapinda Relationship incudes the relationship by
 - a. Half blood
 - c. Adoption

- b. Full blood
- d. All of the above
- 19. The testamentary guardian is discussed under which of the following section of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act?
 - a. Section 6
 - c. Section 8

- b. Section 7
- d. Section 9
- 20. Which section of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 deals with Natural guardianship of adopted son?
 - a. Section 7 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
 - c. Section 9 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- b. Section 8 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956
- d. Section 10 of The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956

(<u>Descriptive</u>)

Time: 2 hrs. 15 min. Marks: 50

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

1.	Who is a Hindu? Explain ancient and modern sources of Hindu law.	
2.	Define Marriage? Discuss various important provisions of Hindu Marriage Act 1955.	2+8=10
3.	Explain different schools of Hindu law and examine the fundamental differences between them	
4.	What is judicial separation? Explain the grounds available for judicial separation.	3+7=10
5.	Write short notes on the following a. Maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 b. Maintenance of wife under Cr.P.C.	5+5=10
6.	Discuss various kinds of guardians along with their powers and functions. When a guardian can be removed?	8+2=10
7.	Define endowments? Explain various kinds of endowments. Also discuss various essentials of endowments.	2+4+4 =10
8.	Critically explains various Provisions of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956.	10

[4]