

**BBA LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
FAMILY-I
BBLB – 105**
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. An important source of Hindu Law is
 - a. Smriti
 - b. Dharma Shastra
 - c. Court
 - d. None
2. Hindu Law is
 - a. Personal
 - b. Local
 - c. Indian
 - d. None of them
3. Can the female members of the family claim Partition?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. A&B both are correct
 - d. None
4. Which committee formed Hindu Law?
 - a. Rau committee
 - b. Choksi committee
 - c. Maneka committee
 - d. None of them
5. Bigamy under the Hindu Marriage act includes
 - a. Polygamy
 - b. Polyandry
 - c. Both polygamy and polyandry
 - d. Only (i) & not (b)
6. Section 5(i) of Hindu Marriage act introduces
 - a. Monogamy
 - b. Endogamy
 - c. Exogamy
 - d. All the above
7. Under Hindu law, marriage is a
 - a. Sacrament
 - b. Contract
 - c. Both(a)&(b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b)
8. Registration of a Hindu Marriage has been provided under
 - a. Section 12 of HMA
 - b. Section 10 of HMA
 - c. Section 8
 - d. Section 6
9. The marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus if
 - a. Bridegroom completes the age of 18yrs & the bride completes 21yrs
 - b. Bridegroom completes the age of 21yrs & the bride completes 18yrs
 - c. Bridegroom completes the age of 21yrs & the bride completes 21yrs
 - d. Bridegroom completes the age of 18yrs & the bride completes 18yrs

10. Adoption of a son has
 - a. Religion motives
 - b. Secular motives
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Only A and not B
11. Adoption is recognised under the
 - a. Hindu law
 - b. Parsi law
 - c. Mohammadan law
 - d. All the above
12. An adoption can be made by
 - a. A Hindu male
 - b. A Hindu female
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. Only (a) & not (b)
13. The mother has the capacity to give a child in adoption, if
 - a. The father of the child is dead
 - b. Has ceased to be a hindu
 - c. Has finally & completely agreed
 - d. Either (a) or (B) or (C)
14. Ancient hindu law recognised
 - a. Three kinds of adopted sons
 - b. Seven kinds of adopted sons
 - c. Five kinds of adopted sons
 - d. Twelve kinds of adopted sons
15. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the person who is related to another through uterine blood but not wholly through males will be called
 - a. Cognate
 - b. Nambudri
 - c. Agnate
 - d. None
16. A person can become Hindu
 - a. By conversion
 - b. By both (a) & (b)
 - c. By re-conversion
 - d. None
17. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu includes
 - a. Buddhist
 - b. Jain
 - c. Sikh
 - d. All the above
18. Marriage is a sacrament amongst
 - a. Hindus
 - b. Christians
 - c. Muslims
 - d. Both (a) & (b)
19. When did the Hindu Marriage act 1955, come into force?
 - a. 01 April 1955
 - b. 01 May 1955
 - c. 01 March 1955
 - d. 18 May 1955
20. Ancient sources of Hindu law includes
 - a. Rig veda
 - b. Shrutis
 - c. Upanishads
 - d. Judicial decisions

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain about the ancient sources of Hindu Law. 10
2. What are the different circumstances under which partition can be reopened? Explain about the persons entitled to demand partition. 5+5=10
3. Distinguish between Dayabhaga and Mitakshara School. Name atleast two authorities in the Mitakshara sub school. 8+2=10
4. "Marriage is a sacrament and not a contract". Justify the above statement according to Hindu Law. 10
5. Explain about the powers of the karta of joint Hindu Family. What is pious obligation of a son to pay fathers debt? 6+4=10
6. Explain the grounds available for divorce.What are the differences between divorce and judicial separation under the Hindu Law? 8+2=10
7. Who may be adopted? Explain the purpose of adoption as started by ancient law givers. Do you think that there is 'gender bias' under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance act, 1956? 3+5+2
=10
8. What do you mean by Endowments? What are the kinds of endowments? What are the essentials of a valid endowment? 2+4+4
=10

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