

**BA LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
FAMILY LAW II
BLB – 205**
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What is gift?
 - a. A financial Transactions
 - b. An item or gesture given voluntarily without expecting anything return
 - c. A legal Contract
 - d. A Loan
2. The purpose of pre-emption in Islamic law is to-
 - a. Prevent disputes between neighbors
 - b. Ensure fair distribution of wealth
 - c. Maintain social harmony
 - 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
 - b. A charitable endowment
 - c. A loan agreement
 - d. A partnership firm
5. What is the primary purpose of a Waqf?
 - a. To generate personal income
 - b. To benefit society and fulfill charitable objectives
 - c. To purchase property
 - d. To invest in businesses
6. Which article of the Indian Constitution addresses the concept of Uniform Civil Code?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 44
 - c. Article 379
 - d. Article 370
7. What is the primary objective of implementing a Uniform Civil Code in India?
 - a. To preserve the diversity of personal laws
 - b. To ensure equal treatment for all citizens irrespective of their religion
 - c. To enforce religious laws uniformly across all communities
 - d. 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 through legal procedures
 - A declaration by the mother about the father of her child
 - An announcement made in the mosque about the child's father
 - Adoptive parents have the authority to change the adopted child's religion.
10. What is the Arabic term for pre-emption in Islamic law?
- Shahada
 - Hajj
 - Shuf'ah
 - Zakat
11. Which are the four main schools of thought in Sunni Islam?
- Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi, Hanbali
 - Shia, ibadi, Zahiri, Kharijite
 - Ahmadiyya, Sufi, Salafi, Barelvi
 - Hanbali, Ismaili, Jafari, Zaidi
12. Which of the following terminology in Muslim law is correct?
- Valid Marriage -Fasid
 - Valid Marriage -Batil
 - Valid Marriage -Sahih
 - All are correct
13. Which of the following is the primary source of Islamic jurisprudence?
- Quran
 - Hadid
 - Ijma
 - All of the above
14. Who is considered the founder of the Hanbali school of Islamic jurisprudence?
- Imam Abu Hanifa
 - Imam Malik
 - Imam Shafi'i
 - Imam Ahmed 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
 - Husband's failure to maintain the wife for 3 years
 - Imprisonment of the husband for 7 years
 - All of the above
16. Which of the following is true regarding adoption under Muslim law?
- Full legal rights and inheritance are automatically conferred upon the adopted child.
 - The adopted child retains their biological family name and lineage
 - Adoption is not recognized, but guardianship is permitted.
 - None of the above
17. Which of the following factors are considered when determining the amount of maintenance?
- Husband's income
 - Standard of living
 - Wife's income
 - All of the above
18. What is the concept of "Khula" in Islamic law?
- Husband's right to divorce
 - Wife's right to divorce
 - Mutual agreement to divorce
 - Compensation paid by husband for divorce

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
 - b. Ijma
 - c. Sharia
 - d. None of the above

(Descriptive)

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*) 5+5=10
 - a. Primary sources of Muslim Law
 - b. Acknowledgement of Paternity
 - c. Persons govern by Muslim Law.
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

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