

**B.A.LL.B (5Years Course) (with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem V**  
**LLB 353-Course Code 5.3 : Family Law-I (Hindu Law)**

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/W/16/3174**

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes : 1. Attempt **eight** questions in all including Q. No. **1** (one) which is compulsory.  
2. All questions carry equal marks.

**1.** Choose the correct alternative from the options given under each question.

- i) Who has no right of maintenance
  - a) Unmarried daughter
  - b) Poor Parents
  - c) Physically disabled major son
  - d) Window Daughter
- ii) Which out of the following is not modern source of Hindu Law ?
  - a) Equity, Justice and Good Conscience
  - b) Precedent
  - c) Legislation
  - d) Custom
- iii) Which of the following rule is outside the scope of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
  - a) Restitution of conjugal rights
  - b) Nullity of marriage
  - c) Legitimacy of children
  - d) Transfer of property to wife in case of divorce
- iv) One of the following is not a ground for divorce, under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
  - a) Adultery
  - b) Cruelty
  - c) Desertion
  - d) Irretrievable break down of marriage
- v) When two Hindus are descendants of a common ancestress but by different husbands, they are said to be related to each other by.....
  - a) Uterine Blood
  - b) Half Blood
  - c) Full Blood
  - d) Fosterage
- vi) The person who is related to another through uterine blood but wholly through males will be called..... under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
  - a) Cognate
  - b) Agnate
  - c) Namabudri
  - d) None of the above
- vii) Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, a wife will not be entitled to maintenance if.....
  - a) She is unchaste
  - b) Her husband has ceased to be a Hindu
  - c) She is suffering from a venereal disease in communicable form
  - d) All of the above

- viii) The Guardian who does not possess the right of transfer of property of a minor.
- Natural Guardian
  - De-facto Guardian
  - Legal Guardian
  - Guardian appointed by the court
- ix) The expression *spec succession* means.
- No chance of succession
  - Mere change or hope of succession
  - Absolute succession
  - None of the above
- x) Under Hindu law where the husband creates a condition in which the wife is compelled to leave the conjugal home and live separately.....
- The husband may sue for divorce
  - The wife will be held guilty of desertion
  - The marriage is irretrievably broke down
  - The husband is guilty of constructive desertion

- Write short notes on **any two** of the following.
  - Salient features of Mitakshara School.
  - Matrimonial remedies.
  - Pious obligation.
  - Family Courts.
- Hindu Law applies to Hindus by birth and by religion-comment. State persons to whom uncodified and codified Hindu Law applies.
- Enumerate the sources of Hindu Law. Explain the importance of custom.
- What is divorce ? On what grounds divorce can be obtained in Hindu law?
- Define adoption. Discuss the significant changes relating to adoption introduced under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- Explain the process of partition. When partition can be re-opened ?
- Explain the Joint Hindu Family and coparcenary. Can a mother be a Kartha of a Joint Hindu Family ? Explain.
- Who is Coparcener ? What are his rights and liabilities under Mitakshara Joint Family ?
- Discuss the types of property owned by a Hindu Woman. State the changes brought to women's estate.
- Distinguish between.
  - Obstructed and unobstructed heritage.
  - Sruthis and Smirthis.
- Discuss the Role of NGOs and Lok Adalats in settlement of Matrimonial disputes.

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