

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.
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|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Natural Guardian | b) De-facto Guardian |
| c) Legal Guardian | d) Guardian appointed by the court |
- ix) The expression *spec succession* means.
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) No chance of succession | b) Mere change or hope of succession |
| c) Absolute succession | d) 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.....
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| a) The husband may sue for divorce |
| b) The wife will be held guilty of desertion |
| c) The marriage is irretrievably broke down |
| d) The husband is guilty of constructive desertion |

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