

- (b) Role of NGO's in settlement of matrimonial disputes.
- (c) Uniform Civil Code
- (d) Customary divorce of Hindu marriage.

**SECTION—C (Marks : 5×8=40)**  
**(Long Answer Questions)**

4. Explain powers and position of “Karta” in a Joint Hindu Family.
5. State the rules regarding intestate succession of a Hindu Female.
6. Define and discuss ‘Cruelty’ as a ground of divorce in detail.
7. State the grounds on which a Hindu wife can claim maintenance and separate residence from her husband.
8. Who can give a child in adoption ? Who can take a child in adoption ?
9. Describe the constitution, powers and functions of family courts.
10. Who can adopt testamentary guardian and what are their powers ?
11. What are the different sources of Hindu Law ? How many types of Hindu Customs are recognised by the Court ?

**NTK/KW/15/7210**

**Fifth Semester B.A. LL.B. (Five Years Course)**  
**(Credit Based System) Examination**

**Course Code—5.3**

**FAMILY LAW—I (HINDU LAW)**

**Compulsory Paper—III**

Time—Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks—80

- N.B. :** (1) Section-A consists of **10** marks, Section-B consists of **30** marks and Section-C consists of **40** marks. Attempt all sections.
- (2) The number of questions to be answered and marks for each question for Section-A and Section-B are indicated in each Section.
- (3) Answer any **FIVE** questions from Section-C. Each question carries **8** marks.

**SECTION—A**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **TEN**) :—

1×10=10

- (1) “Dharma” means bundle of responsibilities of :
- (a) Moral religions
  - (b) Social and legal responsibility

- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct  
(d) None of the these
- (2) Hindu Law is applicable to one who comes in the definition of :  
(a) Jain  
(b) Christian  
(c) Hindu  
(d) Both (a) and (c)
- (3) It cannot be considered a source of Hindu Law :  
(a) Custom  
(b) Tradition  
(c) Judicial Decisions  
(d) Public Policy
- (4) The status of the member of HUF is :  
(a) Individual  
(b) Joint  
(c) (a) and (b) is correct  
(d) None of these
- (5) Can the female members of the Hindu Family claim partition ?  
(a) Yes  
(b) No

- (c) 1956  
(d) 1948
- (14) Pious obligation of son arises after Father's death.  
(a) True  
(b) False
- (15) If a woman were to adopt a son, the woman must be of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 21 yrs  
(b) 25 yrs  
(c) 30 yrs  
(d) 18 yrs

### SECTION—B

#### (Short Answer Questions)

2. Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following :—  
3×5=15  
(a) Sources of Hindu Law  
(b) Judicial Separation  
(c) Doctrine of Pious Obligation  
(d) Stridhan
3. Write short notes on any **THREE** of the following :—  
3×5=15  
(a) Kinds of Guardians.

(6) In coparcenary property, each coparcener can acquire interest by :

- (a) Partition
- (b) Birth
- (c) Attaining majority
- (d) All of the above

(7) Who can gift ?

- (a) A competent person who can make a contract
- (b) Property owner
- (c) Who has power to dispose property
- (d) All of the above persons

(8) Can any woman gift her “Stridhan” ?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Yes, but with consent of her husband
- (d) None of the above

(9) For Hindu, marriage is a —

- (a) Contract
- (b) Custom
- (c) Ritual
- (d) Sacraments

(10) The essential condition for remarriage is :

- (a) Death of the either party
- (b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
- (c) Judicial separation
- (d) All the above

(11) Marriage between parties with prohibited degree is :

- (a) Valid
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Void
- (d) None of these

(12) At the time of marriage if the consent of the applicant or guardian is taken by coercion or fraud then marriage is declared to be :

- (a) Void
- (b) Valid
- (c) Voidable
- (d) None of these

(13) When did Hindu Succession Act came into force ?

- (a) 1965
- (b) 1960

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