

**KNT/KW/16/7011**

**First Semester LL.B. (Three Years Course) (C.B.S.) Examination**

**FAMILY LAW—I**

**Compulsory Paper—4**

**Course Code—1.4**

**(Hindu Law)**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**N.B. :—** (1) **ALL** Sections are compulsory.

(2) Section A carries **10** marks. Section B carries **30** marks. Section C carries **40** marks.

(3) Follow the instructions given in each section.

**SECTION—A**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

**Note :—** This Section consists of *one* question having sub-questions carrying **1** mark each.

1. Attempt any *ten* of the following :

(i) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 under section 10, provides for :

- (a) Separation by agreement
- (b) Judicial separation
- (c) Both separation by agreement and judicial separation
- (d) Either (a) or (b)

(ii) Definition of 'Hindu' includes :

- (a) Buddhist's
- (b) Jain
- (c) Christian
- (d) (a) and (b) both

(iii) Out of the following statements, which one is correct ?

- (a) Family Courts Act, 1948
- (b) Family Courts Act, 1984
- (c) Family Courts Act, 1894
- (d) Family Courts Act, 1956

- (iv) Registration of a Hindu Marriage under section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Compulsory  
 (b) Optional  
 (c) May be made compulsory by the State Government  
 (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct
- (v) A Hindu ceases to be a Hindu by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Renunciation  
 (b) Abandonment  
 (c) Conversion  
 (d) Either (a) or (b) or (c)
- (vi) Which of the following cases related to mental cruelty is decided by the Supreme Court ?  
 (a) Sayal Vs. Sarla  
 (b) Dastane Vs. Dastane  
 (c) Rita Nijhawan Vs. Bal Kishan Nijhawan  
 (d) Roop Lal Vs. Kartaro
- (vii) As per the definition of “Minor” under section 4(a) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 minor is a person who has not completed the age of :  
 (a) 20 Years  
 (b) 16 Years  
 (c) 18 Year  
 (d) 19 Years
- (viii) According to the Dayabhaga Law :  
 (a) The sons do not acquire any interest by birth in the ancestral property  
 (b) The sons acquire interest by birth in the ancestral property  
 (c) The sons acquire interest by birth in the ancestral property only with the consent of the father  
 (d) Either (b) or (c)
- (ix) A Mitakshara Coparcener cannot dispose of his undivided interest in the joint family by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Will  
 (b) Gift  
 (c) Sale  
 (d) All of the above

- (x) Cruelty is a ground for :
- (a) Divorce
  - (b) Both Divorce and Judicial Separation
  - (c) Judicial Separation
  - (d) None of the above
- (xi) In which of the case, the Supreme Court held that it is desirable that “all marriages should be compulsorily registered in the state, where they are solemnized” ?
- (a) S. Nagalingam Vs. Sivagani
  - (b) Shanti Dev Berma Vs. K.P. Devi
  - (c) Seema Vs. Ashwin Kumar
  - (d) None of the above
- (xii) Which is recognized as modern source of Hindu Law ?
- (a) Smritis
  - (b) Vedas
  - (c) Legislation
  - (d) None of the above
- (xiii) In which of the following case the question of Constitutional validity of section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 came for consideration for the first time ?
- (a) Digvijay Singh Vs. Pratap Kumari
  - (b) T. Sareetha Vs. T. Venkat Subbiaiah
  - (c) Yamunabai Adhav Vs. Anantrao Shivrao Adhav
  - (d) Saroj Rani Vs. Sudarshan Kumar
- (xiv) Rules relating to prohibited degrees are based on the principle of :
- (a) Monogamy
  - (b) Polygamy
  - (c) Exogamy
  - (d) Endogamy
- (xv) Where no requirement of marriage was complied with, then, under section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, the marriage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Valid
  - (b) Voidable
  - (c) Void
  - (d) Ineffective

1×10=10

## SECTION—B

### (Short Answer Questions)

**Note :—** Both the questions are compulsory.

2. Answer the following (any *three*) :

- (a) Explain the Doctrine of Factum Valet
- (b) What is Stridhana ?
- (c) Explain the term Agnates and Cognates.
- (d) Elaborate the doctrine of Pious Obligation.

5×3=15

3. Write short notes (any *three*) :

- (a) Various ceremonies performed in a Hindu Marriage.
- (b) Valid conditions for Hindu Marriage.
- (c) Uniform Civil Code.
- (d) A valid adoption.

5×3=15

## SECTION—C

### (Long Answer Questions)

**Note :—** Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries **8** marks.

- 4. Explain with relevant cases, the Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- 5. What is the difference between joint family property and coparcenary property ? Discuss the rights of a coparcener to alienate his share.
- 6. What are the various ways in which a partition can be made under the Hindu Law ? Can it be set aside by the court ? Give reasons.
- 7. Who is a testamentary guardian and what are his powers ?
- 8. Explain the features of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools of Hindu law.
- 9. What are the duties and liabilities of Karta ?
- 10. Explain the rules of succession to the property of a Hindu Male who dies intestate.
- 11. Who is a Hindu ? What are the sources of Hindu Law ?

8×5=40