

**Second Semester LL.B. Three Years Course (CBS) Examination****FAMILY LAW—II (MUSLIM LAW)****Compulsory Paper—4**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**N.B. :—** (1) Attempt **ALL** sections. Section A consists of **10** marks, Section B consists of **30** marks, Section C consists of **40** marks

(2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

(3) Marks are indicated against each question.

**SECTION—A**

1. Choose the correct alternative (any *ten*) :

(i) Formal sources of Muslim Law are :

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 6

(d) 7

(ii) Shariat Act, 1937 came into operation on \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) 7<sup>th</sup> January 1937

(b) 7<sup>th</sup> April 1937

(c) 7<sup>th</sup> July 1937

(d) 7<sup>th</sup> October 1937

(iii) Essential requirements of Muslim marriage are \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Ijab

(b) Qubul

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Either (a) or (b)

(iv) In Muslim law majoring is attained at \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) The age of 12

(b) The age of 9

(c) The age of 18

(d) The puberty

(v) Option of puberty means :

(a) Khyar-ul-bullugh

(b) Facilitation of marriages

(c) Puberty in marriage

(d) Muta marriage

(vi) A marriage with faster relation is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Prohibited absolutely

(b) Permitted absolutely

(c) Prohibited generally except certain faster relation

(d) Either (a) or (b)

(vii) A muta marriage is dissolved \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Ipso facto by efflux of the period (b) By death  
(c) By hiba-e-muddat (d) Either (a) or (b) or (c)

(viii) Period of Iddat prescribes in cases of dissolution of muta marriage :

- (a) Four courses and 10 days (b) Four courses  
(c) Three courses (d) Two courses

(ix) Pronouncement of talaq can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Revocable (b) Irrevocable  
(c) Either irrevocable or revocable (d) Only irrevocable and not revocable

(x) Jalaq ahshan is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Revocable during the period of iddat (b) Not revocable  
(c) Revocable until the next successive tuhr (d) Irrevocable

(xi) Divorce by Zihar is a species of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Actual divorce (b) Inchoate divorce  
(c) Constructive divorce (d) Khula

(xii) An acknowledgment with regard to child can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) For son (b) For daughter  
(c) For son only and not for daughter (d) For both son of daughter

(xiii) Guardian can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Of person (b) Of property  
(c) Of both (a) and (b) (d) Of only (a) not (b)

(xiv) A Will prepared by Muslim in writing \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Needs attestation by two witnesses  
(b) No attestation  
(c) Needs attestation by two female witnesses  
(d) Needs attestation by an adult male

(xv) Marz-ul-maut means :

- (a) A disease which causes death (b) A serious disease  
(c) A long standing disease (d) Either (a) or (b) or (c) 1×10=10

**SECTION—B**

**Note :—** Both questions in this Section are compulsory.

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

- (a) Explain the nature of Muslim marriage.
- (b) Write a note on Muta-marriage
- (c) Explain the two forms of Talaq.
- (d) What is Mushaa ?

5×3=15

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

- (a) Mehr
- (b) Death Bed Will
- (c) Karch-i-pandan
- (d) Khula.

5×3=15

**SECTION—C**

**Note :—** Answer the following (any *five*).

- 4. In Muslim law sources of formal Islamic law are Quran, Sunnat, Ijma and Qiyas. Explain these sources in detail.
- 5. How many types of marriage are recognised under Muslim law ?
- 6. What is Talaq ? Who can pronounce talaq ? Can a Muslim wife give a talaq to her husband ? Explain in detail Khula of Mubarak.
- 7. Explain the schools of Shia and Sunnis under Muslim law ?
- 8. Write a note on pre-emption ?
- 9. What is will ? How much share a Mohammedan person can bequest through will ?
- 10. Who is guardian under Mohammedan law ? Explain Hizanat.
- 11. Define Gift. What are the essentials of valid gift ?

8×5=40