

HONS. 04/001/25

**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION,
MAY 2025**

FAMILY LAW I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

PART A

Answer any four of the following question (Each question carries 10 marks)

- I. Write notes on
 - a. Sources of Hindu law
 - b. Schools of Muslim law
- II. Write notes on:
 - a. Judicial Separation
 - b. Restitution of conjugal rights
- III. Explain the different modes of dissolution of marriage under Muslim customary law
- IV. Write notes on
 - a. Irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce
 - b. Cruelty and unsoundness of mind, as grounds of divorce under Hindu law
- V. What are the essential requirement for adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act?
- VI. Comment on the significance of Special Marriage Act, 1954 in a country like India. Elucidate the procedure for solemnization of Marriage under the Act.
- VII. Discuss the jurisdiction and procedures of Family Courts under the Family Courts Act. How far do you think the conciliation mechanisms incorporated in the Act are effective?

PART B

Answer any two of the following question (Each question carries 5 marks)

1. Meena, aged 16, was lured by a distant relative, Shyam, aged 28, who promised her a better life and education in the city. He took her from her village without her parents' knowledge and solemnised a marriage with her in a local temple. Later, her parents lodged a complaint. During the investigation, it was found that the marriage had been performed by a priest who did not verify Meena's age. Analyse the legal consequences of this marriage. Identify the offences committed by Shyam, the priest, and the implications for the validity of the marriage under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

P.T.O

2. Ajay and Bhavna were living separately for nearly 5 years owing to incompatibility of their temperaments. On Ajay's suggestion, Bhavna agreed to seek divorce by mutual consent and they filed a petition for divorce under section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. However after 6 months, Bhavna refused to go to court again with Ajay, saying that she had changed her mind as she did not wish to lead the life of divorcee. Ajay prays to the court that divorce be granted to him on the basis of first petition. Decide along with legal provision and relevant case laws in this regard
3. Meera, a school teacher, lived in her matrimonial home with her husband Rajeev and his widowed sister. After a few years, Rajeev started physically abusing Meera and restricted her access to household money. His sister also regularly humiliated her for not bearing a male child. Meera finally approached the court under the PWDV Act, 2005. Rajeev's sister argued that she could not be made a respondent under the Act as she is not a male. Discuss whether Meera can proceed against Rajeev's sister under the PWDV Act in light of the statutory provisions and judicial precedents.
