

B. A. LLB. (Hons.) DEGREE FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2017

FAMILY LAW-I

Time: 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 50

PART- A

Answer **ANY FOUR** Questions. Each question carries **TEN** marks.

(4 X 10 = 40)

- I. Write notes on:
a. Sources of Hindu Law
b. Schools of Muslim law
- II. Explain with relevant cases, adultery and cruelty as the grounds of divorce under different legislations.
- III. What is meant by restitution of conjugal rights? Elucidate the cases which discussed the constitutional validity of the statutory provisions dealing with restitution of conjugal rights.
- IV. Explain the law relating to Talak. Comment on the legality of 'triple talak' in the light of relevant judgements.
- V. Elucidate the concept of adoption as recognised under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. Discuss the relevant provisions under the Act, dealing with the conditions and procedure for adoption.
- VI. Write notes on the following, as provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:
a. 'Respondent'
b. Protection Order
- VII. Discuss the relevance of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in a country like India. Explain the procedure for solemnising a marriage under the Act.
- VIII. Discuss the scope of recognising same sex marriages in India by analysing the legal provisions relating to validity of marriage.

PART- B

Answer **ANY TWO** Questions. Each question carries **FIVE** marks.

(2 X 5 = 10)

- IX. A is an 18-year-old Muslim girl. At the age of 14 she was married to B. Now she wants to put an end to the marriage. Advise her on the aspects of validity of marriage and divorce.
- X. Radha is a Hindu woman. She was married to Raj and a girl child was born to them. As she was continuously being subjected to cruel treatment by her husband, Radha left the matrimonial home and started to live with her mother. After six months she files a petition claiming maintenance for herself and her two-year old daughter. Raj argues that he will maintain Radha and their daughter only if they come back and live with him. Decide.
- XI. A Hindu couple has a minor child. The father of the child dies leaving behind a will whereby he appoints his brother as the guardian of the child. Later on the mother of the child appoints her sister as the guardian of the child by her will and dies during the minority of the child. Who can be considered to be the guardian of the child according to the Hindu law? What would be the status of such a guardian?
