

2024

LAW

Paper : LLB 202

(Family Law-II)

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 36

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. Fill in the blanks with correct option : 1x10=10
- (a) Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act.1939 a marriage with impotent and insane person is ____.
- (i) void
 - (ii) voidable
 - (iii) partially void
 - (iv) none
- (b) Under Muslim law, a male is allowed to have ____ wives at a time.
- (i) 5
 - (ii) 9
 - (iii) 4
 - (iv) 3
- (c) Divorce under the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act. ____.
- (i) 1949
 - (ii) 1939
 - (iii) 1929
 - (iv) 1959

- (d) Child born after the dissolution of marriage is _____.
(i) Legitimacy
(ii) Illegitimacy
(iii) Immoral
(iv) none
- (e) Muslim law recognizes _____.
(i) Polygamy
(ii) Polyandry
(iii) monogamy
(iv) none
- (f) The substantive law of intestate and testamentary succession laid down in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is applied to Muslim.
(i) True
(ii) False
(iii) marginal
(iv) none
- (g) The Verses of Quran are called _____.
(i) Ayat
(ii) Sura
(iii) Hadis
(iv) Fatwa
- (h) The children born out of the Muta marriage are _____.
(i) legitimate
(ii) illegitimates
(iii) immoral
(iv) none

(i) Mother has the custody of her minor son till the age of 2 years under _____ law.

(i) Sunny

(ii) Shia

(iii) Hanafi

(iv) Hadis

(j) Section 125 of the code of criminal procedure, 1973 has conferred upon a wife a _____ right.

(i) Substantive

(ii) Procedural

(iii) Administrative

(iv) None

2. Write short notes (any five) :

2x5=10

(a) Iddat period

(b) Quran

(c) Difference between Talaq and Divorce

(d) Muta Marriage

(e) Shariat Act, 1937

(f) Gift

3. Explain the origin, evolution and development of Muslim law. 12

Or

Who is a Muslim? What are the consequences of colourable conversion Examine with the help of decided cases. 2+10=12

4. "Muslim marriage is a civil contract", critically evaluate the statement. 12

Or

Explain the essentials of a valid marriage.

12

5. Distinguish between void and irregular marriage and state the effects of valid, void, and irregular marriages. 4+8=12

Or

Define the Dower, and explain the various kinds of Dower.

4+8=12

6. What are the grounds for judicial separation under Indian Divorce act, 1869? 12

Or

Who are entitled to claim maintenance? Under which law a divorced Muslim woman is entitled to claim maintenance, Explain. 2+10=12

7. Who are the legal guardians of a muslim minor for his property? What are their powers and duties? 4+8=12

Or

Who are entitled to be the guardians of the person and property of a minor? 12

★★★★

Total number of printed pages-5

63/9 (SEM-2) LLB/LLBCC2035

2025

LAW

Paper : LLBCC2035

(Family Law-II)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×6=6

(a) Under the Mitakshara joint family property in which the male issues acquire an interest by birth is called

_____.

- (i) Apratibandha
- (ii) Sapatibandha
- (iii) Coparcener
- (iv) Successor

(b) Gift in favour of an unborn person is _____.

(i) Void

(ii) Illegal

(iii) Valid

(iv) Voidable

(c) The property which is to be disposed off by Waqf must be _____ Property.

(i) Tangible

(ii) Intangible

(iii) Corporeal

(iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(d) The order of succession provided by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is based on the concept of _____.

(i) blood relationship

(ii) love and affection

(iii) fiduciary relationship

(iv) mutual respect

(e) The rules of Islamic Law of Succession and Inheritance are to be found in the _____.

- (i) Holy Quran
- (ii) Legislation
- (iii) Customary Law
- (iv) Islamic Law

(f) By virtue of _____ of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, a daughter becomes a coparcener in the joint family property by birth.

- (i) section 6
- (ii) section 8
- (iii) section 11
- (iv) section 12

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**
2×5=10

- (a) The concept of Intellectual Property
- (b) Coparcenary Property
- (c) Uterine Blood
- (d) Stridhan

- (e) What do you mean by intestate ?
- (f) The Rule of *Spes Succession*
- (g) Shuffa

3. Answer the following questions : (*any six*)
5×6=30

- (a) 'New Concept of Property under Hindu Law' — Discuss.
- (b) Define the concept of property under Hindu Law. Distinguish between ancestral and separate property.
- (c) Who is Karta ? Discuss the alienation rights of Karta under Hindu Law.
- (d) How can a Hindu alienate the property through 'Will' ?
- (e) Explain the basic principles of inheritance under Muslim Law.
- (f) 'Gift Under Muslim Law'— Discuss.
- (g) Explain the legal status of Hindu women in relation to property before and after Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- (h) Can a Muslim dispose of his entire property by will ? Discuss.
- (i) Article 44 of the Constitution of India.

4. Answer the following questions : (*any two*)

- (a) Define Gift. Can a gift be made in favour of an unborn person ? What are the differences between gift and will ? Can a gift once accepted be revoked ?

2+3+5+2=12

- (b) Discuss the Islamic laws of Inheritance. Analyse in detail the various rules governing the Law of Inheritance under the Muslim Law.

6+6=12

- (c) Explain the law relating to devolution of undivided interest in a Mitakshara coparcenary under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. State the recent amendment that has been brought about in this regard.

6+6=12

- (d) Write the definition and essentials of right of pre-emption. Discuss the various kinds of constitutional validity of right to pre-emption.

6+6=12

6

2026

LAW

Paper : LLBCC1075

(Family Law II)

Full Marks: 70

Pass Marks: 32

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer: 1x6=6

(a) Collection of rules or principles by the method of analogy and interpretation from the other sources of law is called _____.

- (i) Qiyas
- (ii) Isma
- (iii) Sunna
- (iv) Legislation

(b) Under Muslim Law, a male is allowed to have _____ wives at a time.

- (i) 4
- (ii) 5
- (iii) 9
- (iv) 3

- (c) Which is the divine communication and revelation to the prophet of Islam?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (i) Quran | (ii) Shariat |
| (iii) Khitab | (iv) Sunnat |
- (d) The order of succession provided by the Hindu succession Act, 1956 is based on the concept of ____.
- (i) blood relationship
 - (ii) love and affection
 - (iii) fiduciary relationship
 - (iv) mutual respect
- (e) Under the Mitakshara joint family property in which the male issues acquire an interest by birth is called ____.
- (i) Apratibandha
 - (ii) Supratibandha
 - (iii) Coparcener
 - (iv) Successor
- (f) If the amount of dower is stated in the marriage contract, it is called ____.
- (i) Customary dower
 - (ii) Specific dower
 - (iii) Proper dower
 - (iv) None of the above

2. Answer the following questions (Any Five):

2x5=10

- (a) Ijma
- (b) Karta
- (c) Iddat period
- (d) Shariat Act, 1937
- (e) Coparcenary property of Hindu Family
- (f) Uterine Blood
- (g) Stridhan

3. Answer the following question (Any Six):

5x6=30

- (a) Explain the basic principles of inheritance under Muslim law.
- (b) What is Pre-emption? Discuss the various kinds of pre-emption.
- (c) What are the essentials of valid Hiba under Muslim law?
- (d) Discuss the validity of gift in Muslim law.
- (e) Write a note on the constitutional validity of pre-emption.
- (f) Discuss the roles governing Sunni and Shia law of inheritance.

- (g) Make the differences between Sunni and Shia law.
- (h) What is a 'gift' under the Hindu Law? Can a gift be made in favour of an unborn person?
- (i) Write the differences between a gift and a will.

4. Answer the following questions (Any Two): 12x2=24

- (a) Write about the sources of property in Hindu Law and point out the relative importance each.
 - (b) Explain the concept of coparcenary and distinguish it from Joint Hindu Family.
 - (c) 'Uniform Civil Code' is the constitutional mandate. Discuss the constitutional provision and in this context discuss the Supreme Court of India and the legislatures of the nation.
 - (d) Write briefly the objectives of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. Elaborately discuss the rules of succession to Hindu male who die intestate after the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005.
-

2026

LAW

Paper : LLB202

(Family Law II)

Full Marks: 80

Pass Marks: 36

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer: 1x10=10
- (a) Maliki school is founded by ____.
- (i) Imam Abu Hanifa
 - (ii) Imam Malik Ibn Anas
 - (iii) Imam Al Shafi
 - (iv) Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal
- (b) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act, 1937 came into force on ____.
- (i) 8th October, 1937
 - (ii) 8th November, 1937
 - (iii) 8th December, 1937
 - (iv) None of the above

- (c) Marriage during iddat period is considered _____
under sunni law.
- (i) Null and void
(ii) Irregular
(iii) Voidable
(iv) Unlawful
- (d) Which of the following is not a ground for divorce for a Mohammedan woman under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act.
- (i) Husband have not been known for a period of 4 years
(ii) Husband has been insane for a period of 2 years
(iii) Husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 7 years or more
(iv) Husband is suffering from leprosy
- (e) The mother's right to custody of child is forfeited if she _____.
(i) Remarries
(ii) Does not provide education
(iii) Scolds the child
(iv) All of the above
- (f) Under Mohammedan law if the donee dies before acceptance of gift, then the gift is _____.
(i) Void
(ii) Valid
(iii) Voidable
(iv) Irregular
- (g) De facto guardian means _____.
(i) Legal guardian
(ii) Guardian appointed by Court
(iii) Testamentary guardian
(iv) None of the above

- (h) Gift in favour of unborn person is ____.
- (i) Valid
 - (ii) Void
 - (iii) Unlawful
 - (iv) Irregular

(i) _____ means that 'The Mohammedan law does not recognize any interest on expectation of the death of another'.

- (i) Rule of representation
 - (ii) Rule of exclusion
 - (iii) Rule of primogeniture
 - (iv) Rule of spes succession
- (j) Who among the following is not a sharer under sunni law of inheritance?
- (i) Mother
 - (ii) Father
 - (iii) Paternal grandfather
 - (iv) Sisters' son

2. Write short notes on the following:

2x5=10

- (a) Difference between sunni and shia school of law
- (b) Muta marriage
- (c) Hizanath
- (d) Shuffa
- (e) Death bed transaction

3. Who are Mohammedans? Discuss in brief the different sources of Mohammedan law.

2+10=12

Or

Explain about the origin and development of Muslim law in India.

4. What is the importance of dower in Mohammedan law? Discuss different types of dowers recognized under Mohammedan law. $4+8=12$

Or

What is talaq? Explain different forms of talaq under Mohammedan law. $2+10=12$

5. Who can be appointed as guardian? Explain about the kinds of guardianship recognised under Mohammedan law highlighting its differences between sunni and shia law. $2+10=12$

Or

Discuss briefly about the persons who are entitled for maintenance under Mohammedan law. Can a divorced Muslim women claim for maintenance under the law? Discuss the recent changes brought into Mohammedan law through Shah Bano's case. $4+4+4=12$

6. How a valid waqf can be created? Explain about private and public waqf. $6+6=12$

Or

Can a Muslim man execute a will of his entire property. Highlight the exceptions before executing a will. What conditions should be satisfied for making of a valid will? $2+4+6=12$

7. Explain about the sunni and shia law of inheritance. Differentiate between succession and inheritance. $6+6=12$

Or

What is uniform civil code? In what ways a mandate of UCC has criminalized triple talaq? $4+8=12$