## Total number of printed pages-7

## 21 (Sem-1) FMLW-1

### 2016

#### FAMILY LAW-I

Paper: 1.4

Full Marks : 80

Time: Three hours

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

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer or choose true/false: 1×10=10

(A) \_\_\_\_ are the primary or paramount source of Hindu Law.

(Shruties / Commentaries)

(B)	Dayabhaga	was	written	by
	•	(Vijnaneswara/		
	Jimutavahana)			

- (C) If the parties to marriage are within the degree of prohibited relationship then the marriage will be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_\_. (void/voidable)
- (D) The provision of divorce by mutual consent is provided by section

  of the Hindu Marriage
  Act, 1955. (13(1)/13(2).
- (F) Section of the Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act, 1956 deals with maintenance pendente lite. (23/24)

- (G) According to section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, step-father and step-mother are not natural guardian. (true/false)
- (H) guardian is neither a legal nor a testamentary guardian, but he is a person who himself takes over the management of the affairs of a minor. (Ad hoc/De facto)
- (J) A son is liable to pay debt. (vyavaharika / avyavaharika)
- 2. Answer the following: 2×5=10
  - (A) What is precedent?

- (B) What are the various conditions of a valid marriage?
- (C) What do you mean by pious obligations?
- (D) What do you mean by de-facto guardian?
- (E) What are various kinds of religious endowment?
- 3. What are the two schools of Hindu Law?

  Mention their rule schools. Also mention
  the main differences between the two
  schools.

  2+5+5=12

Or

What do you mean by mitakshara coparcenary and Hindu joint family? What are the main features of it? Also mention the main differences between mitakshara coparcenary and Hindu joint family.

4+4+4=12

4, Discuss the various grounds of divorce available to the husband and wife under Hindu Marriage Act.

Ο'nŠ

- (i) What do you mean by judicial separation and divorce?
- judicial separation and divorce.

6+6=12.

5. Explain the main changes brought about by the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

Or

Explain the main requirements of a valid adoption. 12

6. Who is guardian? What are the different types of guardian? Explain about them.
4+8=12

Or

- (i) What are the main changes brought about by Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
- (ii) Who is natural guardian? What are the main power and functions of a natural guardian? 2+6=8
- 7. How the property of a male Hindu distributed among his heirs after his death under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

 $\wedge P$ .

Write short notes on the following: (any three) 4×3=12

(A) Gift

(B) Will

- (C) Doctrine of relationship back
- (D) Religious and Charitable endowment.