

LLB
SECOND SEMESTER
FAMILY LAW II
LLB - 205
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. An irregular marriage can be terminated:
 - a. By the wife
 - b. By husband
 - c. Either by wife or husband
 - d. Only by the husband not by the wife
2. Meher or Dower belongs:
 - a. Absolutely to the wife
 - b. Absolutely to the wife' father
 - c. Absolutely to the wife's mother
 - d. Partly to the wife and partly to wife's parents
3. Ahsan is a kind of:
 - a. Talaq-al-biddat
 - b. Talaq-al- sunna
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b)
4. Talaq under compulsion or under the influence of intoxication is valid under:
 - a. Fatimid law
 - b. Ishna Ashari law
 - c. Shafii law
 - d. Hanafi law
5. Muslim law applies to:
 - a. All persons who are Muslims by conversion
 - b. All persons who are Muslims by birth
 - c. All persons who are Muslims either by birth or by conversion
 - d. All persons who are Muslim by birth only and not by conversion
6. A muslim girl of 17 years was given in marriage by her grandfather without her consent is a:
 - a. Valid marriage
 - b. Void marriage
 - c. Voidable marriage
 - d. Irregular marriage
7. The divorce by mutual consent is called:
 - a. Li'an
 - b. Khula
 - c. Mubara'at
 - d. Ila
8. A Marriage of a Muslim man with his niece is:
 - a. Mutta
 - b. Valid
 - c. Void
 - d. Irregular
9. Marriage under Hanafi Law must be performed before:
 - a. Two witnesses
 - b. Three witnesses
 - c. Four witnesses
 - d. One witnesses

10. Marriage in Islam is:
 a. A contract
 b. A Sacrament
 c. Either contract or a sacrament
 d. Neither contract or sacrament
11. The Shariat Act of 1937 came into operation on:
 a. 7th October, 1937
 b. 7th December, 1937
 c. 10th October, 1937
 d. 10th December, 1937
12. Muta under Mohammedan law means:
 a. A temporary marriage
 b. A invalid marriage
 c. A permanent marriage
 d. None of the above
13. Talaq Ahsan can be pronounced only during:
 a. The Period of Mensuration
 b. Tuhr
 c. In the presence of Wife
 d. In the presence of witness
14. Islamic law is formally contained in:
 a. Hadith
 b. Quran
 c. Ijma and Qiyas
 d. All of the above
15. A Muslim man cannot marry:
 a. A Jew
 b. A Muslim woman
 c. A Christian
 d. An idolaters or a fire-worshipper
16. Guardianship in Islam terminates:
 a. when the minor attains puberty
 b. when the minor attains the age of 18
 c. when the minor attains the age of 21
 d. when the minor, if female attain the age of 18 years and if male attain the age of 16 years
17. A Marriage prohibited under the Mohammedan law by reason of differences of religion, if done, is:
 a. Valid
 b. Voidable
 c. Irregular
 d. Void
18. A Waqf must be created for:
 a. 100 years
 b. 50 years
 c. unlimited time
 d. 99 years
19. Wife is entitled to maintenance during:
 a. The iddat of divorce
 b. The iddat of death
 c. Both (a) and (b)
 d. Niether (a) nor (b)
20. Who among the following is not entitled to maintenance?
 a. Wife
 b. Son who has attained the age of puberty
 c. Married daughter
 d. Both (b) and (c)

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Write a note on different Schools of Muslim Law. 10
2. What do you mean by Hiba? What are the essential ingredient of a valid gift under Muslim Law. 3+7=10
3. Define Muslim Marriage? Enumerate the various grounds which make a Muslim Marriage valid. 2+8=10
4. Explain the modes of dissolution of Muslim Marriage. 10
5. Define Mehr and discuss its significance and kinds. 10
6. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a. Pre-emption
 - b. Waqf
7. What do you mean by maintenance? Discuss the law relating to maintenance of wife under Muslim Law. 2+8=10
8. What do you mean by Uniform Civil Code? Examine its relevance in a secular country like India and Challenges in its implementations. 2+8=10

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