

BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-III : WINTER : 2021

SUBJECT: FAMILY LAW-I

Day : Monday
Date : 10-01-2022

W-12594-2021

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 'The Supreme Court ruled that, the provision of Hindu Marriage Act requiring the six-month cooling-off period is not mandatory but only directory'. Explain the relevant provision with recent case laws. Set out the difference between Section 13 (1) and Section 13 (B).

OR

Q.1 Define Dower. What are the various kinds of dower? How is the quantum of dower decided? How the right of wife to dower is enforced?

Q.2 What are the grounds of divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954? Whether Hindu Marriage can be dissolved under Special Marriage Act.

OR

Q.2 State the salient features of Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

Q.3 What are the grounds of prohibitions for marriage in Muslim law? Discuss in detail the legal disabilities for marriage with legal consequences.

OR

Q.3 Discuss the grounds of divorce available to both the husband and the wife under Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001.

Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following:

- a) Legal requisites for Christian marriage
- b) Features of Family Courts Act
- c) Triple Talaq
- d) Prohibited degree and Sapinda relation
- e) Schools of Muslim Law

Q.5 a) Rohan and Sonam were married in 2005 at Pune. Five years later Rohan discovered that Sonam was already married to Soham at the time of Marriage. Advise Rohan for legal remedy.

b) Seema v. Ashwani Kumar.

OR

Q.5 a) A Hindu wife obtained Restitution decree from court. After 3 years from the date of decree she realized that there is no chance of restoration of her marriage. Advise her for divorce and for other remedies.

b) Bipinchandra v. Prabhavati.

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