


Name: Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025			
Course: Family Law-I Program: LL.B. (Hons.) Course Code: CLCC-1018		Semester: II Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: Attempt all questions carefully. Support all your answers with statutory provisions and the case laws (if any)			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Point out two sources of Hindu Law.	2	CO1
Q 2	Bigamy is permissible under Special Marriage Act, 1954- True/False.	2	CO1
Q 3	Landmark case associated with the concept of inter-country adoption is.....	2	CO1
Q 4	Ahsan form of talaq is more approved than Hasan talaq- True/false.	2	CO1
Q 5	Marriage in violation of section 5(i) of Hindu Marriage Act is.....	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	"The breakdown of marriage theory recognizes the factual end of a marriage rather than its legal existence."- Comment OR Write a short note on- “Registration of Hindu Marriages” as enshrined under Hindu Marriage Act 1955.	5	CO2
Q 7	Difference between Khula and Mubarat. Or Overview of Family Courts Act.	5	CO2
Q 8	Write a short note on- Schools of Hindu Law Or Write a short note on- Sources of Muslim Law.	5	CO2
Q 9	Write a case comment on- Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) SC Or	5	CO2

	Write a case comment on Githa Hariharan V. RBI (1999) SC		
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	"Despite being an essential ingredient of Muslim marriage, dower has often been misunderstood as a mere formality rather than an enforceable right."- Analyze the given statement and point out the various remedies available to the Muslim female in case of non-payment of the dower amount.	10	CO3
Q 11	"The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, while liberalizing adoption norms, creates a parallel regime that challenges the supremacy of personal laws without fully resolving the constitutional and ethical tensions involved."- Analyze the given statement with the help of statutory provisions and the case laws.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<p>Ravi and Neeta were married in 2016 under the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The marriage was initially cordial, but post-2019, Neeta began to mentally harass Ravi. She habitually insulted him in front of family and neighbors, made derogatory remarks about his professional failures, and falsely accused him of infidelity. Ravi made multiple attempts at reconciliation, including involving elders and family mediators, but Neeta's behavior did not change.</p> <p>In March 2022, Neeta voluntarily left the matrimonial home and started living with her parents. Despite repeated requests and legal notices by Ravi, she has refused to cohabit or resume conjugal life. No medical or legal justification was provided for her withdrawal. As of April 2024, Neeta has been living separately for more than two years.</p> <p>Ravi now seeks a decree of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Decide.</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>"X," a 63-year-old Muslim woman, is divorced by her husband "Y" through triple talaq after 40 years of marriage. Y stops providing any financial support, claiming that under Islamic personal law, his obligation ended after the iddat period. X files a petition under Section 125 CrPC (now Section 144 BNSS) claiming maintenance. Y argues that the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 bars her from claiming maintenance under secular criminal law. X, in turn, challenges the constitutionality of the 1986 Act, asserting her fundamental rights under Articles 14 and 21.</p> <p>Considering the above facts:</p>	25	CO4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyse the conflict between secular criminal law (Section 125 CrPC/now Section 144 BNSS) and personal religious law post the Shah Bano judgment. (5 Marks) 2. Discuss the constitutional validity of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. (10 Marks) 3. Evaluate the judicial and legislative response to the Shah Bano case with reference to the balance between gender justice and religious freedom under Articles 25 and 15. (5 Marks) 4. Can a divorced Muslim woman today still claim maintenance under Section 125 CrPC (<i>now Section 144 BNSS</i>) despite the 1986 Act? Support your answer with case law and statutory interpretation. (5 Marks) 		
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