

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Family Law-I

Semester: V

Programme: B.TECH (CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws and B. TECH (ET), LL.B. (Hons.)IPR

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read the questions carefully and substantiate with relevant sections and case laws.

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Explain <u>any 5</u> of the following : a) Acknowledgement of Paternity b) Iddat Period c) Ancient Sources of Hindu law d) Surrogacy e) Guardian Under Hindu Law f) Legality of Live-in Relationship in India g) Muta Marriage h) Dower	10 (5x2)	CO1

SECTION B

Answer all the questions

Q 2	In light of the nature of marriage elucidate the essentials of marriage under Muslim personal law. What are the kinds of marriage under Muslim law based on validity and what is the legitimacy of children born out of such marriages?	10	CO2
Q3	Discuss the different grounds of Divorce under Hindu and Muslim Law.	10	CO2

SECTION-C

Answer all the questions			
Q 4.	The subject-matter of matrimonial disputes is very sensitive and confidential Keeping in view the nature of matrimonial disputes; explain the objective, composition and functions of Family Courts under the Family Courts Act, 1984 and analyze the role of Family Courts in matrimonial dispute settlement in India.	10	CO3
Q5	Analyze the Maintenance options available to a woman under the Hindu, Muslim and Secular laws and identify the most effective provision in your opinion giving reasons.	10	CO3
SECTION-D			
Answer all the questions			
Q6	X and Y (couple) both Hindus have a daughter who is of unsound mind and wish to adopt another female child. Can they adopt? Explain under personal and secular law on adoption. Would the laws be the same if X and Y were Muslims? Explain.	20	CO4
Q7	Meera a medical student, married under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 discontinued her studies after marriage but resumed her studies after the birth of a child. Since the atmosphere in her in-laws house was not congenial for studies, she started living separately from her husband. The husband filed petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights .Discuss the legality and constitutionality of the petition so filed.	15	CO4
Q8	Sagar aged 25 years and Preeti aged 22 years were married, in accordance with provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, in 2000. In 2007, Sagar married his girlfriend Ruksana and happily lived with her. Preeti prosecuted him for bigamy. Sagar took the defence that he had converted to Islamic faith and has even changed his name to Salim. He pleaded that since second marriage under Muslim law is not bigamous marriage, he could not be prosecuted for offence of bigamy. Decide the validity of the first and second marriage.	15	CO4

CONFIDENTIAL

Name of Examination	:	MID		END	☐	SUPPLE	
----------------------------	---	------------	--	------------	----------	---------------	--

Name of the School	:	SOB/SOL		SOL	☐	SOB/SOL	
Programme	:	B.TECH (CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws and B. TECH (ET), LL.B. (Hons.)IPR					
Semester	:	V					
Name of the Course	:	Family Law 1					
Course Code	:	LLBL 201					
Name of Question Paper Setter	:	Shambhavi Sinha					
Employee Code	:	40001495					
Mobile & Extension	:	7060990062					
Note: Please mention additional Stationery to be provided, during examination such as Table/Graph Sheet etc. else mention "NOT APPLICABLE": NOT APPLICABLE							
FOR SRE DEPARTMENT							
Date of Examination	:						
Time of Examination	:						
No. of Copies (for Print)	:						

Note: - Pl. start your question paper from next page

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Family Law-I

Semester: V

Programme: B.TECH (CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Laws and B. TECH (ET), LL.B. (Hons.)IPR

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read the questions carefully and substantiate with relevant sections and case laws.

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Explain <u>any 2</u> of the following : a) Surrogacy in India b) Live-in Relationship in India c) Void and Voidable Marriage under Hindu Law	10 (5x2)	CO1

SECTION B

Answer all the questions

Q 2	Who is a Hindu in India? Explain the Sources and Schools under Hindu Law.	10	CO2
Q3	What are the essentials of a Hindu Marriage? Explain the Matrimonial remedies available under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955.	10	CO2

SECTION-C

Answer all the questions

Q 4	Critically analyze the grounds of divorce available to a Muslim Woman.	10	CO3
-----	--	-----------	------------

Q5	Analyze the Constitutional Validity of Restitution of Conjugal Rights in Hindu Law and compare it to the concept of Judicial Separation.	10	CO3
SECTION-D Answer all the questions			
Q6	Zareen and Ahmad, both Muslim by birth and residents of India want to adopt a girl child? As their family lawyer advise them on the process and legalities.	25	CO4
Q7.	Yakub gives divorce to his wife Sakina. Yakub provided maintenance to his wife only during the period of iddat. After the expiry of iddat period, he refuses to pay maintenance to Sakina. Advice Sakina with the help of legal provisions and case laws so that she can get maintenance beyond the period of iddat?	25	CO4