



Seat No. : _____

NR-114

November-2025

Integrated B.Com., LL.B., (Hons.) Sem.-III

IL-206 : Family Law-I

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. Discuss in detail the provisions relating to maintenance of parents, wife and children under various personal laws in India. Explain the legal framework and judicial interpretations with the help of appropriate case laws. **18**

OR

1. (A) Explain the essential conditions of a valid marriage under Hindu, Christian, Parsi and Special Marriage Act, 1954. **10**
1. (B) Explain Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss its constitutional validity with the help of case laws. **8**

2. Discuss in detail the various kinds of Talaq recognized under Muslim law. Further, explain the statutory grounds on which a Muslim woman can seek divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. **18**

OR

2. (A) Discuss and explain in detail the provisions regarding adoption under various personal laws. **10**
2. (B) Discuss the main schools of Hindu law and high-light their significance in personal law administration. **8**

3. Explain in detail the various sources of Hindu and Muslim law in India. **18**

OR

3. (A) Explain the concepts of void and voidable/irregular marriages under Hindu and Muslim law. Discuss their grounds and legal effects with the help of relevant provisions and case laws. **10**
3. (B) Explain the various modes of dissolution of marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss in detail the grounds for divorce as provided under the Act. **8**

4. (A) Write notes on : (Any **two**) **10**
- (1) Mohammed Ahmed Khan v/s Shah Bano Begum
 - (2) Concept and Types of family
 - (3) Maitri Sambandh (Live in relationship)
 - (4) Judicial Separation under various personal laws
- (B) Choose the most appropriate answer from the following : **6**
- (1) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution relates to:
 - (a) Freedom of religion
 - (b) Right to life
 - (c) Uniform Civil Code
 - (d) Equality before law
 - (2) The waiting period observed by a Muslim woman after dissolution of marriage is known as :
 - (a) Khula
 - (b) Iddat
 - (c) Talaq
 - (d) Faskh
 - (3) Under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, a valid marriage requires:
 - (a) Solemnization in a church
 - (b) Registration only
 - (c) Performance by a priest in the presence of two witnesses
 - (d) Consent of community elders
 - (4) The irretrievable breakdown theory of divorce was first recognized in India in the case of :
 - (a) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India
 - (b) Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli
 - (c) Danial Latifi v. Union of India
 - (d) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
 - (5) The term “Khiyar-ul-Bulugh” in Muslim law refers to:
 - (a) Option of remarriage
 - (b) Option of divorce
 - (c) Option of puberty
 - (d) Option of guardianship
 - (6) Under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, who is the natural guardian of a minor boy under Hindu law ?
 - (a) Mother
 - (b) Father
 - (c) Grandfather
 - (d) Court appointed guardian
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