



3 Years LL.B.(H) 1st Semester Examination- 2022

Award: LLB(HONS)

Discipline: LAW

Course Type: CC

Course Code: LLBHC105

Course Name: Family Law II

Full Marks: 70(Regular)/80(Backlog)

Time: 4hrs

Candidates appearing examination for backlog courses are informed to attempt 6 questions from the question number 3

ব্যাকলগ কোর্সের জন্য পরীক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণকারী প্রার্থীদের 3 নম্বর প্রশ্ন থেকে 6টি প্রশ্ন করার জন্য জানানো হচ্ছে
Group-A

I. Answer any ten questions:

1X10=10

1. Muslim law applies only on
 - (a) By birth
 - (b) By conversion
 - (c) Both
 - (d) Neither
2. Widow's right to retain possession is extinguished
 - (a) on payment of her dower debt
 - (b) on losing the possession of the deceased husband's estate
 - (c) either a or b
 - (d) only a and not b
3. For the insanity of the husband to be the ground for divorce for the wife, the husband must be insane for at least a period of
 - (a) One year
 - (b) Two year
 - (c) Three years
 - (d) Four years
4. An acknowledgement once made
 - (a) Can be revoked
 - (b) Cannot be revoked
 - (c) Can be revoked with the permission of the court
 - (d) Can be revoked with the consent of the party concerned
5. De-jure guardian means
 - (a) Legal guardian
 - (b) Guardian appointed by the court
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Only b not a
6. Limitations to the capacity of a Muslim to marry are
 - (a) Three
 - (b) Five



- (c) Seven
(d) Eight
7. Formal sources of Islamic law are-
- (a) Two
(b) Four
(c) Six
(d) Seven
8. Religion taught by the prophet Mohammed is
- (a) Islam
(b) Mohammedan
(c) Muslim
(d) All the above
9. A marriage entered into by a girl while she has not attained puberty under Muslim law is a
- (a) Valid marriage
(b) Void marriage
(c) Voidable marriage
(d) None of the above
10. A Muslim is prohibited from marrying his wife's sister
- (a) During the subsistence of marriage with his wife
(b) After the death of his wife
(c) After the divorce of his wife
(d) All the above
11. Marriage under Hanafi law must be performed before
- (a) Two witnesses
(b) Three witnesses
(c) Four witnesses
(d) Six witnesses
12. which of the following comes under Talaq-ul-Sunnat?
- (a) Talaq-e-Hasan
(b) Talaq-e-Ahsan
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of the above
13. Under the wasiyat what portion must be demarcated
- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{5}$
(d) $\frac{1}{6}$
14. A gift to an unborn person is
- (a) Valid
(b) Void
(c) Voidable
(d) None of the above
15. Maintenance is also known as-
- (a) Shufaa
(b) Maujjal
(c) Nafqah
(d) Hizanat

16. There is no right to pre-emption in

- (a) Bequest
- (b) Waqf
- (c) Sadaqa
- (d) All of the above



Group-B

2X10=20

II. Answer any ten questions

1. What is the status of the marriage which is prohibited by reason of difference in religion?
2. What are the main sources of Muslim law?
3. Can divorce be sought in case of muta marriage?
4. Can will be made orally?
5. What do you mean by the option of puberty?
6. What do you mean by Hiba?
7. What is the effect of Apostacy on maintenance?
8. What do you mean by acknowledgement [iqrar]?
9. Who is a mutawalli?
10. What do you mean by legitimacy under Muslim law?
11. Explain the rule of primogeniture.
12. What do you mean by ijma?
13. Can nikah be conducted through video conference?
14. What is the meaning of the term legitimacy?
15. What are the essentials of Waqf?
16. Who is entitled to inherit in Muslim law?

Group-C

III. Answer any four(Regular)/ six(backlog) questions:

5X4=20/ 5X6=30

1. Discuss the legal effect of irregular and void marriage.
2. What are the conditions of a valid marriage in nikah?
3. Discuss the limitations of a Muslim person in bequeathing his properties under a wasiyat.
4. How is the amount of dower fixed? Can the amount of dower be increased or decreased by the parties once it has been fixed by themselves?
5. Can a gift be revoked? If yes, how can it be revoked?
6. What do you mean by a de facto guardian?
7. Write a brief note on pre-emption?
8. Write a brief note on the Hanifi school of thought
9. What do mean by Marz-ul-maut?
10. Write short notes on Iddat.

Group-D

10X2=20

IV. Answer any two questions:

1. Define Dower. What are the remedies for a Muslim wife to claim a dower?
2. What are the various sources of Muslim law?
3. What are the circumstances under which the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, permits the right of dissolution of Muslim women?
4. Explain the rights of maintenance of a divorced Muslim woman from the husband. What changes occurred after the case of Shahbano in this regard?
5. What does Muslim mean under the Muslim law? Marriage under the Muslim law is a civil contract and not a sacrament-elaborate?
6. Discuss the general principles of inheritance under the Sunni law.

