



Practice Set
End Semester Examination-2025

Program: BA LLB
Subject: Family Law I
Semester: III
Subject Code:24F.204

Course Outcome	Description
CO 1	Students will be able to understand the concept of Hindu marriage, its dissolution and relevance to society.
CO 2	Students will be able to examine the concept of adoption and maintenance of guardianship and its implications on society.
CO 3	Students will be able to gain the knowledge and have clarity on the concept of Joint Hindu Family.
CO 4	Students will be able to learn about concepts like succession and inheritance.

	Section A			(4 x 5= 20)	
1	Define the different forms of marriage under Hindu law.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
2	List and describe the different sources of Hindu law with a brief explanation of each.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
3	Explain the concept of restitution of conjugal rights under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Understand]	[LOT]

4	Outline any two theories of divorce under Hindu law with provisions mentioned under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
5	Define adoption and identify who can adopt a son under Hindu law.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
6	Describe the types of guardianship: de facto and de jure guardian.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
7	List the persons who are capable to adopt a child and a child that is to be adopted under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
8	Identify the natural guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
9	Define Coparcenary under the Mitakshara school.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[LOT]
10	Illustrate the application of the concept of Karta in a Joint Hindu Family with reference to his powers, duties, and liabilities under Hindu law.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
11	Explain the Doctrine of Pious Obligation.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
12	Distinguish between joint family property and separate property.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
13	Illustrate the concept of partition under Hindu law with an example.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
14	Who are the persons entitled to demand partition?	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
15	State the rights of a Hindu woman over her Stridhan before and after marriage.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
16	Describe the concept of reunion after partition under Hindu law.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]

Section B			(3x 10= 30)		
17	Apply the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to illustrate the legal remedies available to a Hindu wife facing matrimonial conflicts with her husband.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
18	“Hindu marriage is a blend of sacrament and contract.” Justify the statement along with the essential conditions of a valid Hindu marriage as laid down under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]

19	Restitution of Conjugal Rights violates Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Critically evaluate the statement in light of the constitutional validity of Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
20	Apply the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to demonstrate the distinction between divorce and judicial separation with suitable statutory references.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
21	Compare and analyse the maintenance provisions available to a wife under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956; and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, citing statutory provisions.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
22	Apply the statutory provisions of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, to demonstrate the essential conditions for a valid adoption.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]
23	Who are dependents under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, and discuss the maintenance of dependents.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
24	Critically analyse the concept of maintenance as a personal obligation of a Hindu male. How far does the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, protect the interests of dependent family members such as wife, widowed daughter-in-law, and parents?	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
25	Coparcenary's formation differs between the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools. In the context of the statement, critically evaluate how the Coparcenary is formed under the Mitakshara School.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
26	Can a daughter become Karta in a Joint Hindu Family? Comment with reference to the Hindu Succession Act, 2005 & relevant case laws.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
27	Compare and contrast the doctrine of Pious Obligation and the treatment of Antecedent Debts under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
28	Illustrate the power, position and duties of Karta under Hindu law in reference to landmark precedents.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]

29	Critically analyse the general rules of succession of a Hindu as laid down in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
30	Differentiate the concept of succession between a Hindu male and a Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, highlighting the legal provisions.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
31	Outline the legal concept of partition under Hindu law. Analyse the circumstances under which a partition, once effected can be reopened. Can coparceners reunite after partition? Support your answer with statutory provisions and relevant case law.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
32	Critically analyse the grounds for reopening partition under Hindu law with case laws.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
Section C				(1x 20= 20)	
33	Critically evaluate the need for recognising irretrievable breakdown of marriage as an independent ground for divorce in Indian law. How are the Indian Courts accepting this ground for divorce?	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
34	Rohan and Nisha, both Hindus, decide to marry under Hindu rites. It is later discovered that Nisha is the daughter of Rohan's maternal uncle's son. Their families claim that such marriages are common in their community and permitted by custom. (i) Discuss whether this marriage is valid, void, or voidable under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, with reference to the concept of Sapinda relationship and relevant provisions. (ii) State and explain the essential conditions for a valid Hindu marriage under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Apply these essentials to the facts of above case to determine which condition(s) have been violated.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
35	Examine adoption laws in the context of inter-country adoption and guidelines as laid down in Laxmikant Pandey v. Union of India [(1984) 2 SCR 795].	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]
36	Critically analyse the rights of children born out of void or voidable marriages in the context of maintenance and property claims.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]

37	Discuss in detail the concepts of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools of Hindu law. Compare their rules relating to coparcenary property, formation, succession, and the position of the Karta.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
38	Ramesh, a Hindu governed by the Mitakshara School, dies leaving behind his wife, two sons, and one married daughter. Shortly before his death, he had sold a portion of ancestral land to repay his personal gambling debt. Discuss whether the property sold forms part of the coparcenary, and examine the liability of the sons under the doctrine of pious obligation to repay their father's debt.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
39	Hindu father died intestate in 2001 leaving behind a widow, two sons, and two daughters. In 2016, one of the daughters files a suit claiming coparcenary rights over the ancestral property. The sons oppose her claim, arguing that since their father died before the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 came into force, she has no right to the property. Examine the legal validity of the daughter's claim in light of the 2005 Amendment and judicial pronouncements. Would your answer differ if the father had died after 2005? Justify with reasons.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
40	Discuss the concept and constituents of Stridhan under Hindu Law. Analyze the extent of a woman's legal rights and powers over her Stridhan and other property before and after the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, including relevant judicial interpretations.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
CO2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
CO3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
CO 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
Unit 2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
Unit 3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
Unit 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise		
BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.11.12.14.15.16.23.31	90
HOT	10.13.21.22.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40	310
Total		400

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice Set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice Set. This Practice Set is meant for practice only.