



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: BA LLB
Semester: IV
Subject: Family Law II
Subject Code: 24F.209

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand the concept of Muslim marriage, its dissolution and relevance to the society.
CO2	Examine the concept of adoption and maintenance of guardianship and its implication on society.
CO3	Learn about concepts like succession and inheritance under Muslim law.
CO4	Comprehend the issues related to guardianship under Muslim Law.

UNIT I
Section A (10 marks)

1. Explain the definition, object, and nature of Nikah under Muslim Law. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
2. State the essential conditions for the validity of a Muslim marriage. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
3. Discuss the obligations arising out of Muslim marriage under classical law. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. Enumerate the different modes of *Talaq* recognized under Muslim law. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)

5. Explain the grounds for dissolution of marriage under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
6. Analyze the distinction between classical and statutory provisions governing dissolution of Muslim marriage. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
7. Critically evaluate whether the concept of Talaq ensures justice and fairness to women in modern times. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Analyze the legal distinction between valid, void, and irregular Muslim marriages with suitable illustrations. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. Discuss the concept and various modes of Talaq under Muslim law. Analyze their legal implications and relevance in contemporary society, particularly in light of judicial developments. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. A husband pronounces instant triple talaq (*talaq-e-biddat*) through a message to his wife. The wife challenges its validity in court.
 - a. Discuss the legal position of such talaq in light of Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017).
 - b. Examine whether such a divorce is valid under current Indian law. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
11. A, a Muslim man, marries B in the presence of witnesses fulfilling all essential conditions of marriage. Later, it is discovered that B is A's foster sister (milk relationship). In another instance, C marries D without witnesses, but both are competent to marry and consent is free.
 - a. Identify the types of marriages in both situations.
 - b. Discuss whether these marriages are valid, void, or irregular under Muslim law.
 - c. Explain the legal consequences of each type of marriage, including rights and obligations arising therefrom. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Define inheritance under Muslim law and state its basic principles. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)

13. Explain the concept of inheritance under Muslim law and its distinguishing feature from Hindu law. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Enumerate the different classes of heirs under Muslim law. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Critically evaluate the differences between Sunni and Shia laws of inheritance. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. Define the doctrines of Aul and Radd under Muslim law. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
17. A Muslim man dies leaving behind a wife, two daughters, and a father. Distribute the property among the heirs according to Sunni law. (CO2) (Apply) (HOT)
18. Analyze the rule of *Spes Successionis* and its applicability under Muslim law. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Critically evaluate whether the rules of inheritance under Muslim law ensure equitable distribution of property among heirs. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. “While Muslim law of inheritance is based on clear principles, its application often leads to complexity and perceived inequity.” Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the doctrines of Aul and Radd and differences between Sunni and Shia law. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
21. A Muslim female dies intestate leaving behind her husband, mother, two sons, and one daughter.
 - a. Identify the legal heirs and their respective shares under Sunni law.
 - b. Explain the procedure of inheritance applied in this case.
 - c. Analyze whether the distribution reflects the principles of Muslim inheritance law. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

22. Discuss the significance of Hiba (gift) as a mode of transfer of property under Muslim law. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
23. A Muslim transfers property to his friend without delivery of possession. Determine the validity of such Hiba under Muslim law. (CO3) (Apply) (LOT)

24. Explain the concept and essential elements of Hiba under Muslim law. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
25. State the formalities required for a valid Wasiyat (will) under Muslim law. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Discuss the concept and importance of Waqf in Muslim law. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
27. “A gift once made is generally irrevocable under Muslim law.” Critically analyze this statement in light of the rules governing revocation of Hiba. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
28. Critically evaluate the role of Waqf in socio-religious and charitable development in India. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. “While Hiba and Wasiyat are both modes of property transfer under Muslim law, they operate on fundamentally different principles.” Critically evaluate this statement with reference to their concept, formalities, and legal consequences. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
30. A Muslim person orally gifts his entire property to one of his sons without the consent of other heirs and without transferring possession. After his death, other heirs challenge the gift.
- a. Examine the validity of the Hiba.
 - b. Discuss the legal requirements and consequences under Muslim law. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
31. Discuss the origin, development, and essential elements of Waqf. Further, analyze the key differences between the Waqf Act, 1995 and the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, particularly in terms of administration and regulation of waqf properties. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Define guardianship under Muslim law and state its basic features. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
33. Muslim law recognizes multiple forms of guardianship to regulate the care, custody, and management of a minor’s person and property. Critically examine the different types of guardianship under Muslim law, highlighting their scope. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
34. A minor’s father appoints a guardian for his child before his death. Examine the validity of such appointments under Muslim law. (CO4) (Apply) (LOT)
35. Analyze the grounds on which a person may be disqualified from acting as a guardian of a minor. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

36. Examine the circumstances under which the authority of a guardian ceases under Muslim law. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
37. Explain the distinction between guardianship of person and guardianship of property under Muslim law. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Discuss the relevance of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in matters relating to guardianship. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. “Guardianship under Muslim law prioritizes the welfare of the minor over strict legal rights.” Critically evaluate this statement with reference to types, disqualifications, and cessation of guardianship. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. A dispute arises between the mother and paternal grandfather regarding the custody and property of a minor child after the father’s death.
- a. Identify the legal guardians under Muslim law.
 - b. Analyze their rights and responsibilities.
 - c. Discuss how the issue would be resolved, keeping in mind the welfare of the minor. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
CO2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
CO3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
CO4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	2,6,12, 14,15,18,19,20,21,24,25,26,27,28,29,31,34,36,39,40	180
HOT	1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,13,16,17,22,23,30,32,33,35,37,38,41,42	320
Total		500

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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.