

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**BA/BBA LL.B. Winter 2019 – 20 Examination**

Semester : 6

Date: 09/12/2019

Subject Code: 17300351

Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Subject Name: Family Law-II

Total Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed.** (1 marks each. All Compulsory)**(15)**

1. A marriage of a Muslim with a woman prohibited by reason of affinity shall be  
[a] void [b] valid  
[c] irregular [d] either (a) or (c)
2. A marriage of foster relations is  
[a] prohibited absolutely [b] permitted  
[c] prohibited except certain foster relations [d] none of these
3. Unlawful conjunction arises when a Muslim marries two wives who are related to each other  
[a] affinity [b] consanguinity  
[c] fosterage [d] either (a) or (b) or (c)
4. Shia law does not provide  
[a] valid marriage [b] void marriage  
[c] irregular marriage [d] (b) or (c) above
5. An irregular (*fasid*) marriage can be terminated  
[a] by the husband [b] by the wife  
[c] either husband or wife [d] by Qazi
6. A, a Muslim married woman marries C a second husband. Such a marriage shall be  
[a] Valid [b] void  
[c] Irregular [d] Either (b) or (c)
7. If a Muslim marries a fifth wife, such marriage shall be  
[a] Valid [b] void  
[c] Irregular [d] Either (b) or (c)
8. Legal incompetency to marriage under Muslim law is  
[a] Minority [b] unsoundness of mind  
[c] both (a) and (b) above [d] None of these
9. Marriage of a Muslim woman with a non-Muslim shall be  
[a] Valid [b] void  
[c] Irregular [d] Either (b) or (c)

10. A Muslim man cannot marry
- |                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| [a] a Jew       | [b] a Muslim woman                   |
| [c] a Christian | [d] an idolatress or fire-worshipper |
11. As regard payment, dower can be
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| [a] prompt           | [b] deferred     |
| [c] both (a) and (b) | [d] proper dower |
12. Under Muslim law, the dower can be
- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| [a] specified                       | [b] unspecified       |
| [c] either specified or unspecified | [d] none of the above |
13. Specified dower can be fixed
- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| [a] before the marriage        | [b] at the time of marriage  |
| [c] at any time after marriage | [d] either (a) or (b) or (c) |
14. *Nafaqā* means
- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| [a] Gift     | [b] Succession  |
| [c] Adoption | [d] Maintenance |
15. *Jabar* means
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| [a] puberty      | [b] guardianship |
| [c] cohabitation | [d] maintenance  |

**Q.2 Write short notes on. (Each of three mark) (15)**

1. Sources of Muslim law
2. *Talaq ul khula*
3. Dower (*Mahr*)
4. *Mutvalli*
5. Provisions regarding divorce for Parsi under relevant Act.

**Q.3 A) Critically examine the statement 'Marriage under Muslim law is not a mere civil contract'. (08)**

**OR**

Discuss constitutionality of Uniform Civil Code. (08)

**B) Discuss essential elements of valid marriage under Muslim law. (07)**

**OR**

Discuss essential elements of valid Christian marriage. (07)

**Q.4 A) Discuss rights of Muslim women on Divorce under the relevant statute. (07)**

**B) Write short notes on. (Any Four) (Each of two mark) (08)**

1. *Waqf*
2. *Wassiyat*
3. *Hadith*
4. *Mubārāt*
5. Dissolution of Christian marriage