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Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 06/10/2026 **Time:** 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW2026 **Course Name:** Family Law - I

Semester: 3 Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	92	88

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Define ‘sapinda relationship’ as provided under Section 3(f) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	2	CO1	BT1
2	State any four conditions for a valid Hindu marriage under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	2	CO1	BT1
3	What is meant by ‘Restitution of Conjugal Rights’ under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?	2	CO1	BT1
4	Define ‘Mahr’ and name its two kinds based on the time of payment.	2	CO2	BT1
5	What is ‘Iddat’? State its duration where a marriage is dissolved (a) by divorce and (b) by the death of the husband.	2	CO2	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Explain the evolution of the institution of Hindu marriage from a sacrament towards a contract. Discuss the forms of marriage recognised under ancient Hindu law and the changes brought about by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	10	CO1	BT2
7	Distinguish between void and voidable marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Explain the grounds on which a marriage may be declared void or annulled, and the status of children born of such marriages.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Explain the essentials of a valid Muslim marriage (Nikah). Distinguish between valid (Sahih), void (Batil) and irregular (Fasid) marriages under Muslim law.	10	CO2	BT2
9	Explain the various modes of Talaq recognised under Muslim law. Discuss the legal position of Talaq-e-Biddat after Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017) and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.	10	CO2	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT

PTO (Please Turn Over)

10	Priya and Rahul, both Hindus, were married in 2020 according to Hindu rites. Since 2022, Rahul has regularly abused Priya in the presence of relatives, written to her employer making baseless allegations that she is having an affair with a colleague, and repeatedly threatened to take away their child unless she brings money from her parents. In January 2025, Priya left the matrimonial home and began living with her parents. In June 2025, Rahul filed a petition for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Advise Priya on (i) whether she can successfully resist Rahul's petition, and (ii) the matrimonial remedies available to her, with reference to the relevant provisions and case law.	10	CO1	BT3
11	Arjun and Kavya, both Hindus, were married on 10 March 2023. Owing to incompatibility, they have lived separately since 1 April 2024, and all attempts at reconciliation have failed. They have settled all issues of alimony and stridhan. On 2 February 2026, they jointly filed a petition for divorce by mutual consent under Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and requested the Family Court to waive the six-month waiting period, as Kavya has received a job offer abroad. In April 2026, before the second motion, Kavya informs the court that she withdraws her consent. Arjun contends that consent, once given, cannot be withdrawn. Applying the relevant statutory provisions and judicial decisions, advise the parties.	10	CO1	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	"Classical Hanafi law gave a Muslim wife almost no right to seek judicial dissolution of her marriage." Analyse how the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 addressed this position, and critically examine whether the grounds under the Act secure substantive equality for Muslim women in matters of divorce.	10	CO2	BT4
13	"Muslim marriage is not a sacrament but a purely civil contract." Critically analyse this statement by comparing the nature of Nikah with that of Hindu marriage, with reference to judicial decisions.	10	CO2	BT4