

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR
 End term examination August- December, 2025
 Semester: UG III Semester
 Subject: Family Law I

Time: Three Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Attempt any 5 questions.
2. No clarification shall be sought during examination.
3. Follow examination protocols.

Q.1). Shashwat married Nimisha under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Without legally dissolving his first marriage, he converted to Islam and solemnized a second marriage with Ayesha. Nimisha filed a criminal complaint alleging that Shashwat had committed bigamy. Shashwat contended that since he had converted to Islam, he was no longer a Hindu and therefore, entitled to contract a second marriage. Decide the case with reference to the applicable statutory provisions and judicial precedents. (Marks 20)

Q.2). What are the grounds for dissolution of marriage provided under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936? (Marks 20)

Q.3). Explain the concept of provisions of Restitution of Conjugal Rights and Judicial Separation under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. (Marks 20)

Q.4). In 2001, a Hindu couple adopted a daughter under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. Their biological daughter, who was born in 1995, challenged the validity of the adoption. Decide the case in light of the relevant provisions and case laws. (Marks 20)

Q.5). Rohan is the father of a 14-year-old boy named Vivaan. Rohan has completely renounced the world. Meena, the mother of Vivaan, has been taking care of him since then. Now, Meena, through her will, wants to appoint her sister as a guardian. Rohan has challenged this will, arguing that Meena is not the natural guardian because, as the father, he is the natural guardian; therefore, she cannot appoint a guardian through a will. Based on the facts given:

1. Who are the natural guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956? Is Rohan competent to act as Vivaan's natural guardian? Give reasons.
2. Discuss whether Meena can legally appoint her sister to act as Vivaan's guardian. Explain the scope and limitations of a natural guardian's powers in such situations. (Marks 10 + 10)

Q.6) Ayesha and Imran were married under Muslim law. After years of disputes, Ayesha obtained a divorce. Ayesha, who has no independent source of income, filed an application before the court claiming monthly maintenance from Imran. Imran refused to pay maintenance to Ayesha on the ground that since the divorce was granted at her instance, he should not be liable to pay maintenance. Based on the facts given:

1. Does Ayesha have the right to claim maintenance from Imran under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986?
2. How have the courts interpreted the rights of divorced Muslim women to maintenance in important cases? Discuss with reference to relevant case law.

(Marks 10 + 10)