

Quadrant IV – In Module Assessment

Paper Code: WAL0217/WAL1020

**Module Name: Introduction to Uniform Civil Code and Gender
Justice, Personal Laws and Discrimination against
women**

Module No: 17

Completion type (fill-in-the-blanks)

1. A woman, whose marriage is in contravention with Section 5(i) of the Act 1955, is not entitled to claim maintenance under Section _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
2. As per _____ of the Divorce Act, 1869 a petition for dissolution of marriage can be presented on the ground that they have been living separately for two years.
3. Section _____ of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 deals with Requisites of a valid Parsi marriage..

Short Answer – II (extended – say 50 to 100 words)

1. Discuss implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India?
2. Discuss issues relating to Gender Justice and personal laws in India?

Matching type

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. The Hindu Marriage Act | a. 1936 |
| 2. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act | b. 1872 |
| 3. The Indian Christian Act | c. 1955 |
| 4. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act | d. 1986 |

Which of the following statements are true:

1. Danial Latifi v. Union of India (2001 SC SCC 740), it was held:
 - A. Reasonable and fair provisions include provision for the future of the divorced wife (including maintenance) and it does not confine itself to the iddat period only.
 - B. Ante- nuptial agreement pertaining to maintenance is valid.
 - C. Personal laws would not bar muslim women from adopting under Juvenile Justice Act.
 - D. Husband is not absolved from his duty of maintaining his wife if she's being maintained by her eldest son.

2. Ms. Githa Hariharan & Anr v. Reserve Bank Of India & Anr. (AIR 1999, 2 SCC 228), it was held that:
 - A. Second wife is entitled to maintenance.
 - B. A woman, whose marriage is in contravention with Section 5(i) of the Act 1955, is not entitled to claim maintenance under Section 25 of the act.
 - C. A daughter of living coparcener has right in coparcenary property
 - D. Mother is the natural guardian.

3. There shall be no distinction in the matters of intestate succession between sons and daughters, was held in:

- A. Christopher Andrew Neelakantan v. Mrs. Anne Neelakantan AIR 1959 Raj 133
- B. Mrs. Mary Roy Etc. Etc vs State Of Kerala & Ors (1986 AIR 1011)
- C. Sri. Aulvin V. Singh v. Smt. Chandrawati , AIR 1974 All 278
- D. Ammini E.J. And Etc. v. Union of India (UOI) & Anr. AIR 1995 Ker 252