

Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh – Jharkhand

FAMILY LAW-1-2000

Answer any six questions selecting four from

Group-A and two from Group-B

Group-A

- 1 What is coparcener and coparcenary property under Mitakshara law and what are the differences between Hindu joint family and Hindu coparcenary ?
- 2 Distinguish between Dayabhaga and Mitakshara coparceneries?
- 3 What are the rights of coparceners and how they manage and enjoy the coparcenary property?
- 4 What are the sources of Hindu Law?
- 5 Who are Hindu and to whom Hindu Law applies and the persons to whom the Hindu Law does not apply?
- 6 Write short notes on the following:-
 - a) Last full owner and fresh stock of descent
 - b) Inheritance never in – abeyance
 - c) Co-heirs
 - d) Succession per stripes and per capita
 - e) Full blood and half blood
 - f) Sapinda

Group-B

- 7 What are the conditions relating to solemnization of Special Marriage? Is there any provision in the act to receive objection and effect to it? Discuss
- 8 What are the procedures for Registration of Marriage under Special Marriage act and what would be the effects of it in succession? Discuss.

Family Law-I (HINDU LAW)

- 9 What are grounds for Divorce under the Special Marriage Act?
- 10 Write short notes on any three of the following:-
 - a) Certificate Officer
 - b) Degree Prohibited Relationship
 - c) District Court
 - d) Certificate of Marriage
 - e) Void Marriage

FAMILY LAW -1-2001

Answer any seven questions selecting five from Group-A

And two from Group-B

GROUP-A

- 1 Custom is the most important source of Hindu Law. Discuss
- 2 Distinguish between any two of the following:-
 - a) Ancestral and self acquired property
 - b) Natural and Testamentary guardian
 - c) Hindu Coparcenary and Joint Family Property
- 3 What are the grounds for Divorce applicable to both Husband and Wife under the provisions of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- 4 Every hindu family is presumed to be joint unless contrary is proved. Explain this principal of Hindu law.
- 5 State general provisions relating to succession in hindu law?
- 6 Does the Hindu succession act, 1956 abolish hindu women's limited estate and confirm on her absolute property rights? Substantiate your answer.
- 7 What are the forms of valid adoption?

Group-B

- 8 Discuss in brief the provision relating to restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation under the special marriage act, 1954?
 - 9 When can a marriage solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be discarded null and void?
 - 10 Discuss the provisions relating to :- (a) Alimony pendente lite and permanent alimony and maintenance and (b) custody of children in a decree for judicial separation nullity marriage or divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954.
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FAMILY LAW-1-2002

Answer any seven questions selecting five group-A

And two from Group-B

Group-A

1. Hindu Succession Act 1956 is gift to Hindu women by Indian Parliament? Discuss.
2. Write short notes on any two of the following:-
 - a) Sapinda
 - b) Legal necessity
 - c) Reversioners
3. What are the requirements of a valid adoption? Whether a Hindu unmarried woman can adopt a male child?
4. What are the grounds available to a Hindu wife to live separately and claim maintenance under the provisions of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act? Is there any change thereafter under criminal procedure code?
5. Explain the conception of Hindu coparcenary and what are the rights of a member with regard to coparcenary property?
6. Under the Hindu system of Law, clear proof of usage outweighs the written text of law. Discuss.
7. State briefly the facts and points of law decided in the case of Lal Dunichand and others-vs-Mosst Anarkali & Ors AIR 1946 Council 73, 33 Indian Appal 187.

Group-B

8. What are the differences between void and voidable marriage under the Special Marriage Act 1954 and what would be the effect of the children of the said marriage?

Family Law-I (HINDU LAW)

9. How the notice of Marriage is issued and what are the procedures of the receipt of objection under Special Marriage Act 1954?

10. Write short notes on any three of the following:-

a) Marriage Notice-book and publication.

b) certificate of marriage

c) Marriage officer

d) District Court

FAMILY LAW-1-2003

Answer any six questions selecting five group-A

And two from Group-B

Group-A

1. Who are Hindu and to whom Hindu Law applies and the persons to whom the Hindu Law does not apply?
2. What are sources of Hindu law?
3. What are the rights of coparceners and how they are entitled to manage and enjoy the coparcenary property?
4. What are the essential requirements of valid adoption ? Whether a Hindu unmarried woman can adopt a male child?
5. Does the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 abolish Hindu Women's limited estate and confirm on her absolute property rights?
6. Write short notes on any four of the following:-
 - a) Succession per strips and per capita
 - b) Co-heirs
 - c) Legal necessity
 - d) Natural and Testamentary guardian
 - e) Sapindas
 - f) Full blood and half blood
7. State briefly the facts and points of Law decided in the case of

Smt. Angoori bala Mallick v/s Debabrato mallick, AIR 1951,SC 293. 17
marks

Group-B

8. What are the grounds for divorce under Special Marriage Act, 1954 ? 16
marks
9. What are the procedures for Registration of Marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954 and what would be the effect of it in Succession ? 16 marks

10. Write short notes on any four of the following :-

- a) Void Marriage
- b) Restitution of Conjugal Right
- c) Degree Prohibited Relationship
- d) Certificate Officer
- e) Permanent Alimony

FAMILY LAW-1-2004

Answer any six questions selecting four from Group-A

And two from Group-B

Group-A

1. Explain the different branches of Hindu Law. What is the difference between the Daybhaga and Mitakshara school of Hindu Law? 17 marks
2. "Custom is the most important source of law". Explain. 17 marks
3. Discuss the conditions of Judicial Separation in Hindu Marriage Act. 17 marks.
4. What are the grounds available to Hindu wife to live separately and claim maintenance under the provisions of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act? Is there any change thereafter under Criminal Procedure Code?
5. What are the rules of succession of a Female Hindu dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act, 1956? If a female dies leaving her husband H, Mother M, Brother B. A had inherited the property from her father who will inherit the property of A? Explain. 17 marks
6. Who are coparceners and what is coparcenary property? 17 marks

or

State briefly the facts and points of law decided in the case of Hanuman Prasad Pandey vrs. Babooyee Manaraj Koonwaree (1956) 6 M. I. A. 393.

7. Write short notes on any four of the following :-

- a) Stridhan
- b) Monogamy
- c) Ancestral property
- d) Maintenance Pendente lite
- e) Joint Family Property
- f) Guardian

GROUP – B

8. When can a marriage be solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be discarded null and void? 16 marks

9. What are conditions relating to solemnization of Special Marriage? Is there any provision in the Act to receive objection and effect to it? 16 marks

10. Write short notes on any four of the following : 16 marks

- a) Alimony pendente lite
 - b) District Court
 - c) Certificate of Marriage
 - d) Notice of marriage
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