

**B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-IV (2009 Course) :  
SUMMER - 2019**

**SUBJECT : FAMILY LAW – II**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 25/04/2019

**S-2019-1581**

Time : 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 80

---

**N.B.:**

- 1) Question No. 1 is **COMPULSORY**
  - 2) Attempt **ANY FIVE** out of the remaining questions.
  - 3) Question No. 1 carries **20** Marks and remaining questions carry **12** Marks each.
- 

**Q.1** Write Short note on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Class I heirs
- b) Natural guardians under Hindu Law
- c) Public and Private Wakf
- d) Maintenance to Muslim Wife
- e) Marz ul Maut
- f) Effects of Adoption

**Q.2** 'Coparcenary is a unique concept of Hindu Law'. Comment on the above statement focusing on the concept of coparcenary, coparcenary property and rights of coparceners.

**Q.3** Define 'Hiba'. Discuss its essentials and types.

**Q.4** 'Parsi Law gives more importance to widow, children and parents'. Explain the rules of succession applicable to a Parsi dying intestate.

**Q.5** Define 'Wills'. Explain the modes of execution of 'privileged' and 'unprivileged' will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

**Q.6** 'Hindu Law makes provision for maintenance of wife, widowed daughter – in –law and parents under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956'. - Comment

**Q.7** 'Prophet reformed the rules of succession so as to give property rights to female heirs.' Discuss general principles of inheritance applicable to Hanafi Muslims.

**Q.8** Write the provisions of succession applicable in case of a Christian dying intestate.

**Q.9** 'Section 14 has abolished the concept of limited estate'. Discuss the provisions of succession applicable to a female Hindu dying intestate.

**Q.10** Write note on:

- a) Natural and Testamentary Guardians under Muslim Law
- b) Modes of Partition under Hindu Law

\* \* \* \*

---