

Total number of printed pages—4

23 (Sem-2) HNLW 2·4

2016

LL.M

Paper : 2·4

Code : 2004

(Hindu Law)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions.

1. 'Stridhan' is the absolute property of a Hindu married woman and she can deal with it in any manner she likes. Elucidate.

Discuss the modes of devolution of 'Stridhan' after the death of a Hindu female.

8+8+16

an act of passing from one persons to another

Contd.

प्राप्त होना

Or

Discuss section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act stating the logic behind providing it retrospect effect.

Discuss the conditions stipulated for converting woman's estate into *stridhan* or absolute property. Refer to decisional laws in this respect. 8+8=16

2. How does property of a male Hindu devolve on his death under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

Explain the term Agnates and Cognate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 8+8=16

Or

Discuss the objects of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Explain in brief the provisions relating to succession of the property of a Hindu female. 6+10=16

3. What do you mean by endowment? State the essentials of a valid endowment. Discuss the position, rights and liabilities of a Mahant. 16

Or

What are the essentials of a valid gift under Hindu Law? Can a gift once fulfilled be revoked? Can gift be made in favour of an unborn person? 16

4. "The infringement of the provision of Part III relating to Fundamental Rights, renders any law in force void (Art. 13)"

Discuss the view of the Supreme Court in interpreting the ancient Hindu Text with special reference to the Constitution. 16

Or---

Discuss in brief the constitutional impact on any two of the following : 8+8=16

- (a) Hindu undivided family
- (b) Consequences of reconversion
- (c) Matrimonial matters
- (d) Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

5. Write an exhaustive note on *any two* of the following: 16

- (a) Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- (b) Family Court Act, 1984
- (c) Uniform Civil Code

Or

The general rule is that when readjustment can be made, a partition need not be reopened. What are the different circumstances under which partition can be reopened?

Discuss the persons who have a right to partition and entitled to a share.

8+8=16