

Total number of printed pages—4

14 (LLM-2) 2004

2018

HINDU LAW

Paper : 2.4

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. "A text of Manu states that a wife, a son and a slave can have no property and that the wealth which they earn is acquired for him to whom they belong"—

Discuss the above statement as explained by Manu's commentators and others.

What are the different kinds of Stridhana as discussed in the Smritis? 16

Or

State the present judicial position of 'Stridhana'. How far has this position been in consonance with the Rights of Woman on Property as full owner as laid down in section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956? Answer with illustrations. 16

Contd.

2. What are the objectives to amend and codify the law relating to intestate succession among Hindus under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ?

How does the property of a Hindu Female devolve after her death under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ? 8+8=16

Or

Define Agnates and Cognates under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Discuss in detail the disqualifications for inheritance under the Act. 16

3. Discuss the institution of religions and charitable endowments.

State the essentials of a valid endowment. Discuss the position, rights and liabilities of a Mahant. 4+6+6=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? Embellish your answer with case laws. 16

4. The Supreme Court held that personal law is excluded from the purview of Art. 13 of the Constitution of India (Krishna Sing v. Mathura Ahir).

Discuss the present view of the Supreme Court on Hindu Law and violation of Fundamental Right, with the recent Supreme Court's decisions. 16

Or

Write an exhaustive note on Hindu Law and Uniform Civil Code (U.C.C). Discuss the Law Commission's Report on U.C.C.

Embellish your answer with recent Supreme Court's decisions. 16

5. 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

Or

Write short notes on **any two** of the following: 8+8=16

- (a) Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- (b) Mode of Partition
- (c) Family Court Act, 1984.