

**JSM – 15/4**

**Personal Law**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 150*

*The questions are of equal value.*

*Answer **six** questions, selecting **three** from*

*Section – A and **three** from Section – B.*

**Section – A**

1. Discuss the concept of marriage under Hindu Law. What are the essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
2. The remedy of judicial separation was unknown to the shastric Hindu Law. But the British Indian Courts permitted in certain circumstances. Discuss the grounds on which a decree for judicial separation may be obtained under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as amended upto-date. How does a decree for judicial separation differ from that of a decree of divorce ?
3. Explain the concept of defacto guardian. With the help of decided cases discuss whether Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 abolished it ?

4. With the help of statutory provisions discuss the general rules relating to succession given under Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
5. What do you understand by Hindu Coparcenary ? Distinguish it from Joint Hindu family.
6. What is Antecedent Debt ? Discuss the powers of Hindu Father to alienate to Coparcenary property for payment of its antecedent debt.

### **Section – B**

7. Who is a Muslim ? Discuss the various classical sources of Islamic Law.
8. As is well known, the law of Islam is available in different versions which agree in fundamentals but differ with one another in respect of certain details known as Schools of Law. Discuss the various Schools of Sunnie Law now prevail in-various parts of the world.
9. While discussing the concept, capacity and form of marriage also discuss the proof of Muslim Marriage.
10. Discuss the grounds on which marriage can be dissolved by the Muslim wife under the provisions of Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

11. With the help of decided cases discuss the provisions of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.
12. Write explanatory notes on any **two** of the following :
- (a) Muslim law recognises legitimacy and not legitimation
  - (b) Khayar-al-bulagh (option of puberty)
  - (c) Kinds of Maher
  - (d) Waqf-alal-aulad (Family waqf)



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third part of the document details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. Various statistical tests were used to determine the significance of the findings. The results indicate that there is a strong correlation between the variables being studied, which supports the hypothesis of the research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and their implications. It suggests that the current findings have important implications for the field and provides recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for how these can be addressed in future work.