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II Semester 3 Year LL.B./VI Semester 5 Year B.A., LL.B.

(Maj.-Min. System)/B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.

Examination, Nov./Dec. 2020

FAMILY LAW – II (Mohd. Law and Indian Succession Law)
(Old and New)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Question No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.

2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.

3. Answer should be written either in English or in Kannada completely.

మొచెనెగళు : 1. ప్రత్యే నుండి మత్తు ఉండ ప్రత్యేగల్లి యావుదాదరూ ఐదుక్క ఉత్తరిసిరి.

2. ప్రత్యే నుండి 20 అంకగళు మత్తు ఉండ ప్రతి ప్రత్యేగే 16 అంకగళు.

3. ఉత్తరమన్న ఆంగ్ల అథవా కన్నడదల్లి సంపూర్ణాన్నాగి బరియుపుదు.

Q. No. 1. “Marriage according to Muslim law is not a sacrament but only a civil contract” critically examine.

Marks : 16

“మహమదీయ కానూనినల్లి మదువేయు ఒందు ధామిక తీయేయల్లు, ఆదరే ఒందు నాగరిక కరారు”. ఏమూల్కెవాగి పరిశీలిసిరి.

Q. No. 2. Define “dower”. Explain the kinds of dower.

Marks : 16

“కన్నాశుల్చ”వన్న పరిభూతిసిరి. కన్నాశుల్చద ఏవిధ ప్రకారగళన్న వివరిసిరి.

Q. No. 3. Discuss the grounds for dissolution of marriage under Divorce Act.

Marks : 16

విచ్ఛేదనా కాయ్యియడియల్లి వివాహ విషయంగా ఇరువ ఆధారగళన్న చెచ్చిసిరి.

Q. No. 4. Explain the right of a Muslim wife to claim maintenance from her husband.

Marks : 16

ముస్లిం పత్రియోబ్భు తన్న పతియిందు జీవనాంశపన్న పడెయువ హక్కన్న వివరిసిరి.

P.T.O.



Q. No. 5. Define "Hiba" or "Gift". Explain the essential requirements of a valid gift under Muslim law. Marks : 16

“ಹಿಬಾ” ಅಥವಾ “ದಾನ”ವನ್ನು ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಸಿ. ದಾನದ ಅಗತ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಣೀತವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

Q. No. 6. Discuss the circumstances which renders a bequest void. Marks : 16
ಮರಣ ಶಾಸನ ದಾನವೋಂದು ಶಾಸನಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

Q. No. 7. State the rules of succession applicable to a parsi dying into state. Marks : 16
ಮರಣ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ ಪಾಸಿರ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮೃತವಾದಾಗ ಅನ್ನಯವಾಗುವ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿರಿ.

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any two : Marks : 8×2=16
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:

(a) Bequeathable third.

ಮರಣ ಶಾಸನ ದಾನಾರ್ಥ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ.

(b) Acknowledgement of paternity.

ಪಿತೃತ್ವದ ಅಧಿಸ್ಥಾಕೃತಿ.

(c) Unprivileged will.

ವಿಶೇಷಾಧಿಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಮರಣ ಶಾಸನ.

Q. No. 9. Solve any two problems : Marks : 10×2=20

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿ:

(a) Abdul appointed his brother Bashir as the guardian of his son Firoz, by his will. Abdul died when Firoz was 9 years old leaving 10 acres of land. After the death of Abdul, Fathima the mother of Firoz took the possession of this land and mortgaged it. Bashir questioned this transaction. Decide.

ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಎಂಬಾತನು ಉಯಿಲಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನಾದ ಬಣೀರಾನನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಗನಾದ ಫಿರೋಜ್‌ನ ಪಾಲಕನೆಂದು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಫಿರೋಜನು 9 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಯದವನಿದಾಗ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಮರಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್‌ನ ಮರಣಾನಂತರ ಆತನ 10 ಎಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಫಿರೋಜ್‌ನ ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಘಾತಿಮಾಳು ಕಚ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಡಮಾನ ಇಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯವಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಣೀರಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶಿಸಿರಿ.

(b) A Sunni woman dies leaving behind her husband, mother and two daughters. Distribute her property.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸುನ್ನಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡ, ತಾಯಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರತಿಯರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮರಣಸ್ವತ್ವಾಳೆ. ಅವಳ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿರಿ.

(c) 'A' having domicile in India, dies in England, leaving behind immovable property in England, both movable and immovable properties in India. Decide the law of the country applicable for succession of his properties.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿವಾಸ ಹೊಂದಿದ 'ಆ' ಎಂಬುವನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃತನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನು ಆ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರಿ.
