

6. (a) State Government makes registration of all marriages solemnized under the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 compulsory. Non-registration under the rules renders the marriage void and off-spring illegitimate. 'M' and 'N' have married according to Hindu Marriages Act but the marriage is not registered under these rules. A son 'X' is born to 'M' and 'N'. Decide the validity of marriage and legitimacy of 'X'. 10

Q.1 (b) Restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

6. (b) 'A', a Hindu working as clerk in a Bank in Delhi marries 'B', a school teacher at Meerut in U.P. After marriage 'A' want 'B' to leave her job and join him at Delhi but she declines to leave her job stating that she has no objection to join him at Delhi during her holidays and he is also welcome to come over to her at Meerut at any time.' *A' does not agree to this stand and insists that after marriage 'B', being his wife, has to obey his orders. 'A' files a petition for restitution of conjugal rights against 'B'. Would 'A' succeed ? Discuss with reference to case law. 10

Q.20. Discuss the provisions relating to divorce by mutual consent and alternative relief in divorce proceeding as prescribed under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(b) (1) Discuss the grounds of Divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. How Divorce differs from judicial separation?

Q.8. 'A' has preferred an application under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to have a decree of divorce against his wife 'B' on the ground of adultery. 'B' the wife has no independent income sufficient for her support. Write an application on her behalf to have maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings.

Q.21. Write a short note on devolution of interest in coparcenary property as prescribed under the Hindu Succession Act,1956.

Q.2. (a) Discuss the rights of a daughter in the property of a joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara Law.

(b) (4) What do you understand by the terms Half blood, Full blood, and Uterine under Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

3(A). What is the distinction between Mitakshara Coparcenary and Joint Family-in Hindu Law? 10

3(B). Narayani married to Dindayal in 1955. Both were Hindus. Her husband die within three months of marriage. After the death of husband, she was thrown out of her matrimonial house by her in-laws and she came to her parental house where she died after coming to force of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. She had extensive self acquired properties. Who will be her heir either from the father's heir or from the husband's heir and under what provision ? 15

8. Explain the status of succession to property of an illegitimate child with reference to Section 16 of the Hindu Succession Act. 10

11. Before marriage, a Hindu male H. adopted a son S2. This Hindu male H, is already having one illegitimate son S1 before such adoption. A Hindu female F, who had her illegitimate daughter D1, adopted one daughter D2, and one son S3 before her marriage. This Hindu male H, married with Hindu female F, and after their marriage, had children, born from such marriage as son S4 and daughter D-3.(i) Are the adoptions of S2, D2 and S3 valid? 8(ii) If H dies intestate leaving behind his wife F and all the children as mentioned in the problem, who will succeed his property? 6(iii) If F dies intestate leaving behind her husband H and all the children as mentioned in the problem, who will succeed her property? 6

6. (a) What are the changes brought in the Hindu Succession Act by Act 39 of 2005 with regard to females ? Refer to relevant provisions. 10

6. (b) 'P' a Hindu female dies leaving 'R' her husband, 'T' a full brother and 'S' a deceased brother's son. 'P' left considerable property which she had inherited from her deceased mother. On whom will the property devolve? Refer to the relevant provisions. 10

6. (b) A joint Hindu family consists of father and his lone son. The son dies having his young widow 'W'. Father dies and thereafter mother also dies. The mother left four daughters. A dispute arose between young widow 'W' and the four daughters with regard to succession of the property left by the joint family. Determine the share of the respective parties referring to relevant provisions and case-laws. 10

8. A Hindu male contracts a second marriage during the subsistence of first valid marriage. Two daughters are born from a second marriage. A then leaving behind him two widows W1 and W2. One son S from the first wife and two daughters D1 and D2 from the second wife. In what proportion these persons will succeed to the estate left by the deceased A? 15

6. (a) 'A' and 'B' are real brothers belonging to Hindu religion. They have an ancestral house. 'B' dies in 1970 leaving a Will stating that on his death his share in the house will devolve on his wife who will have a life estate and on her death it will devolve on his brother 'A'. In 1972 the widow of 'B' executed a sale deed in favour of 'C' in respect of her half share and put him in possession over the same. Subsequently she died and 'A' filed a suit for possession against 'C'. Whether the suit can be decreed? Will it make any difference if 'B' had died intestate? Give reasons. 10

(b) (3) Who is a natural guardian of an illegitimate Hindu child?

Q.22. Discuss the Provisions relating to maintenance of wife and maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law as prescribed under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act,1956.