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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 12/03/2026

Time: 02:00 PM - 03:30 PM

Course Code: LAW3005

Course Name: Family Law II

Semester: Fourth Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	108	72

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is meant by "antecedent debt" in Hindu law?	2	CO1	BT2
2	What happens if joint family property is recovered using separate funds of one coparcener?	2	CO2	BT1
3	A is the only son of P . During a heated family argument, A pushes P , who falls accidentally, hits his head, and dies. The court acquits A , stating the death was an accident and not murder or culpable homicide. However, P 's brother, B , contends that A is disqualified from inheriting P 's property because he was "responsible for the death" of his father. Evaluate the validity of B 's contention. Will A be disqualified from succeeding to the property under Section 25?	2	CO2	BT4
4	Ramesh incurred several debts before the partition of the joint family property. Later, he was adjudged insolvent by a competent court. The creditors then demanded payment of the outstanding debts from Ramesh's son, claiming that under the doctrine of pious obligation the son must discharge his father's debts. Discuss whether the son is liable to pay the debts in this situation. Cite relevant law.	2	CO2	BT4
5	During partition of a Hindu joint family property, the family temple cannot be physically divided. One coparcener	2	CO1	BT4

demands exclusive possession of the temple.

Discuss the legally permissible methods for dealing with such indivisible property at the time of partition.

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	A Mitakshara partition is not a mere division of assets, but a settlement of liabilities. Discuss the mandatory 'Deduction Provisions' that must be made before a partition is finalized. Discuss.	10	CO2	BT2
7	Karta the head occupies pivotal position, vested with vast powers". In context of above statement write at least five powers of karta of family.	10	CO1	BT3

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	"While both 'Blending' and 'Conversion' result in separate property becoming Joint Family Property (JFP), they operate on distinct legal foundations regarding the necessity of pre-existing coparcenary funds." Critically analyze this statement.	10	CO1	BT3
9	<p>Arjun, a member of a wealthy Mitakshara Joint Hindu Family, is a coparcener along with his father F and brother B. In 2020, Arjun marries Sara (a non-Hindu) under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. Following the marriage, Arjun continues to live in the joint family house. In 2022, they have a son, Farhan.</p> <p>In 2026, Arjun's father F decides to sell a large portion of the ancestral property. Arjun and his son Nakul file a suit for partition, claiming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arjun is still a coparcener and his consent is required for the sale.2. Nakul, being the son of a Hindu coparcener, acquired a right by birth in the ancestral property. <p>As a legal advisor, evaluate:</p> <p>(a) The status of Arjun's interest in the Joint Family Property</p>	10	CO1	BT6

after his marriage. Whether Farhan has any coparcenary rights in the ancestral property. (5 marks)

(b) Will your answer would have been different if Farhan was adopted by Arjun before marriage? (5 marks)

PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	<p>A, a male Hindu, dies intestate in 2025. He is survived by his paternal grandfather (FF), father (F), mother (M), widow (W), and two living daughters (D1 and D2). Additionally, he leaves behind the widow-(SW) of a predeceased son (S1), a divorced husband-(DH) of a predeceased daughter (D3), and two grandsons from that daughter—one was adopted before marriage (DS1) and the second born of after marriage(DS2). He also has a full blood sister (FS) and a half-blood brother (FB).</p> <p>a) Detemine who are entitled amd how much share? 6marks</p> <p>b) State relevant legal provisions . 4 marks</p>	10	CO2	BT6
11	<p>The General Provisions of the Hindu Succession Act act as 'guiding rules' to solve disputes when the order of inheritance is unclear." Discuss these principles with reference to Sections 18 to 23 of the HSA, 1956.</p>	10	CO1	BT3

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<p>Karan, a Mitakshara Hindu living in Jaipur, possesses two properties in 2026:</p>	10	CO1	BT5

	<p>1. The Heritage Villa: A house he inherited from his maternal grandfather.</p> <p>2. The Commercial Shop: A property he received as his specific share during a partition of his paternal family's ancestral property in 2020.</p> <p>Karan has one son, Arjun. Following a family disagreement, Arjun demands a partition of both properties. Decide is Arjun entitled in both properties? State reasons</p>			
13	<p>"The Dayabhaga School of Hindu Law presents a distinct legal framework that challenges the traditional Mitakshara concepts of birthright and joint ownership."</p> <p>In light of this statement, critically evaluate the essential characteristics of the Dayabhaga School. Your analysis should comprehensively cover the nature of property ownership during the father's lifetime, the specific point at which a coparcenary is formed, the application of the 'Unity of Possession' principle, and the legal impact of the absence of the Doctrine of Survivorship on the devolution of interest.</p>	10	CO1	BT4