



Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026

Date: 26/05/2026

Time: 09.30 AM - 12.30 PM

Course Code: LAW3005

Course Name: Family Law II

Semester: Fourth Semester

Max. Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	24	44	34	36	42

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is the doctrine of survivorship under Hindu law?	2	CO1	BT1
2	What is a privileged will?	2	CO3	BT2
3	What is Musha under Muslim law?	2	CO4	BT2
4	A gift is made by an old person to his caretaker under doubtful conditions. What issue arises?	2	CO4	BT3
5	A person claims wakf property by long possession. Is it allowed?	2	CO5	BT3
6	Who can act as Karta of a joint Hindu family?	2	CO1	BT2
7	Explain notional partition.	2	CO2	BT3
8	What is meant by pre-emption?	2	CO4	BT3
9	A daughter claims coparcenary rights though her father died before 2005. Is she entitled?	2	CO2	BT3
10	A Muslim bequeaths entire property to a stranger, but heirs do not consent. Is it valid?	2	CO3	BT3

PART B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
11	A, a Hindu governed by Mitakshara law, died in 2004 leaving behind his son S and daughter D. In 2022, D claims equal coparcenary rights in the ancestral property under the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. S objects, arguing that since A died before 2005, D is not entitled to such rights. Discuss whether D is entitled	10	CO1	BT3

	to coparcenary rights in light of judicial interpretation of Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.			
12	A is the Karta of a Mitakshara Hindu joint family consisting of himself and his two sons. A sells a portion of ancestral property to X stating that the sale was for family necessity. One son supports the transaction, while the other challenges it, alleging that there was no real necessity. Examine the validity of the alienation made by the Karta and discuss the legal principles governing alienation of joint family property.	10	CO1	BT3

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

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13	A Muslim male dies leaving behind his son S and brother B. It is alleged that S intentionally caused the death of his father. After investigation, the court finds S guilty of murder. S claims his share in the deceased's property. Examine whether S is disqualified from inheritance under Muslim law and discuss the legal principles governing disqualification of heirs. <table><tr><th>Sharer</th><th>Single / General Share</th><th>Two or More</th><th>Main Conditions / Notes</th></tr><tr><td>Husband</td><td>1/2</td><td>—</td><td>1/2 if no child; 1/4 if there is a child</td></tr><tr><td>Wife (or wives)</td><td>1/4</td><td>1/4 collectively</td><td>1/4 if no child; 1/8 if there is a child</td></tr><tr><td>Daughter</td><td>1/2</td><td>2/3 collectively</td><td>Single → 1/2; multiple → 2/3; becomes residuary with son</td></tr><tr><td>Son's Daughter</td><td>1/2</td><td>2/3 collectively</td><td>Only if no son; may become residuary</td></tr><tr><td>Father</td><td>1/6</td><td>—</td><td>1/6 if child exists; otherwise residuary</td></tr><tr><td>True Grandfather</td><td>1/6</td><td>—</td><td>Only if father absent</td></tr><tr><td>Mother</td><td>1/6</td><td>—</td><td>1/6 if child or ≥2 siblings; 1/3 otherwise</td></tr><tr><td>True Grandmother</td><td>1/6</td><td>—</td><td>Only if mother absent</td></tr><tr><td>Son's Daughter's Daughter</td><td>1/2</td><td>2/3</td><td>Subject to absence of nearer heirs</td></tr><tr><td>Son's</td><td>1/2</td><td>2/3</td><td>May become</td></tr></table>	Sharer	Single / General Share	Two or More	Main Conditions / Notes	Husband	1/2	—	1/2 if no child; 1/4 if there is a child	Wife (or wives)	1/4	1/4 collectively	1/4 if no child; 1/8 if there is a child	Daughter	1/2	2/3 collectively	Single → 1/2; multiple → 2/3; becomes residuary with son	Son's Daughter	1/2	2/3 collectively	Only if no son; may become residuary	Father	1/6	—	1/6 if child exists; otherwise residuary	True Grandfather	1/6	—	Only if father absent	Mother	1/6	—	1/6 if child or ≥2 siblings; 1/3 otherwise	True Grandmother	1/6	—	Only if mother absent	Son's Daughter's Daughter	1/2	2/3	Subject to absence of nearer heirs	Son's	1/2	2/3	May become	10	CO2	BT3
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	Daughter's Son			residuary			
	Uterine Brother	1/6	1/3 collectively	Only if no child, father, grandfather			
	Uterine Sister	1/6	1/3 collectively	Same as uterine brother			
	Full Sister	1/2	2/3 collectively	Only if no son, father, etc.			
	Consanguine Sister	1/2	2/3 collectively	Excluded by full sister in some cases			
14	A Hindu male dies intestate leaving behind his widow, one son, two daughters, and his father. There is no prior partition of property. A dispute arises regarding the distribution of property among the heirs. Determine the shares of each heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, and explain the principles governing the distribution.				10	CO2	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT																								
15	A Sunni Muslim dies intestate leaving behind his wife, two daughters, and his mother. There are no residuary heirs. When the shares of the heirs are calculated according to Muslim law, it is found that the total of the prescribed shares exceeds the available estate. A dispute arises regarding how the property should be distributed among the heirs. Explain the doctrine of Aul and apply it to the given facts to determine the final shares of each heir. Also discuss the principles governing such adjustment of shares under Muslim law.	10	CO2	BT3																								
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	Consanguine Sister	1/2	2/3 collectively	Excluded by full sister in some cases		
16	“The scheme of succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 differs significantly for male and female intestates.” Critically analyse the differences in rules governing succession to the property of a Hindu male and a Hindu female dying intestate, with reference to the principles and order of heirs under the Act.				10	CO2 BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
17	A, a Sunni Muslim, made a will bequeathing his entire property to his friend F. At the time of his death, A is survived by his wife and two sons. After A's death, all the heirs agree to give effect to the will. Discuss the legal position of the bequest under Sunni Muslim law.	15	CO3	BT3
18	“The law relating to wills under Hindu law and Muslim law differs significantly in terms of scope, limitations, and freedom of disposition.” Compare and contrast the rules governing wills made by Hindus and Muslims	15	CO3	BT3

PART F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT

19	A transfers ownership of his house to B by way of a registered gift deed but reserves the right to live in the house and collect rent from it during his lifetime. After A's death, a dispute arises between B and A's legal heirs regarding ownership and enjoyment of the property. Discuss the validity of the gift and determine whether the transfer relates to the corpus or usufruct. Explain the legal position.	15	CO4	BT3
20	A, a Muslim, while suffering from a serious illness and believing that death is imminent (marz-ul-maut), makes an oral gift (Hiba) of his entire property to his friend B. B accepts the gift, and A symbolically hands over possession. A dies shortly thereafter, leaving behind his wife and two sons. The heirs challenge the validity of the Hiba. Discuss the validity of the Hiba made during marz-ul-maut and determine the extent to which it can operate under Muslim law.	15	CO4	BT3

PART G: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
21	"Recent reforms in wakf law aim to balance religious autonomy with transparency and protection of property rights." Critically analyse the key changes introduced by the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025.	20	CO5	BT4
22	"Living wills represent a shift towards recognising individual autonomy in medical and end-of-life decisions." Illustrate.	20	CO5	BT4