



ROLL NO.

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
SCHOOL OF LAW

Max Marks: 40

Max Time: 180 Mins

Weightage: 40 %

ENDTERM FINAL EXAMINATION

I Semester AY 2017-18

Course: **LAW 107 Family Law I**

20 DECEM 2017

Instructions:

Write legibly

Part A

[4Q = 10 MARKS]

1. A, a Shia makes a will of $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of his properties to B and $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ again to C. Decide whether this will is valid. Also state the share of each heir. **[2 M]**
2. A, bequeaths $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of his property to C, $\frac{1}{2}$ to F and the remaining to S, one of his heirs. The other heirs do not give consent to these bequests. What would be the result on the rights of the legatees, if a testator is:
 - a) Sunni
 - b) Shia. **[2 M]**
3. If it is not certain whether dower is Prompt or Deferred. How it is decided both under Shia and Sunni Law. **[3 M]**
4. State under Shia Inheritance what is the share of
 - a) Husband b) Mother and c) Daughter. **[3 M]**

Part B

[5Q = 15 MARKS]

5. A, a Muslim, executes a deed of gift in favour of B, conferring upon him the ownership right to certain land which was in possession of Z and claimed by Z adversely to A. A dies without acquiring possession of the lands. After A's death, B sues Z to recover possession from him. Decide with reason whether B will succeed in his claim or not. **[2 M]**
6. What is per capita and per strip distribution under Muslim Law of Inheritance? **[3 M]**
7. Explain the provision relating to maintenance of women under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. **[3 M]**

8. What is Hiba-Bil-Iwaz ? [2 M]
9. Write a short note on Sunna as a source of Muslim Law. [5 M]

Part C

[4Q = 15 MARKS]

10. A, a Sunni Muslim, dies leaving behind to inherit his property :
a) Husband, b) Mother and c) Daughter
Allocate the property among them as per their respective the shares. Also calculate how much share each heir will get. [5 M]
11. What are the Kinds of Guardian under Muslim Law? [3 M]
12. When delivery of possession in case of Gift is not necessary under Muslim Law? [3 M]
13. Explain how Muslim women can enforce her Right to Dower. [4 M]



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
SCHOOL OF LAW

Max Marks: 30

Max Time: 120 Mins

Weightage: 30 %

2016 BA, LLB III Semester
MID TERM EXAMINATION

I Semester AY: 2017-18

Course: **LAW107- Family Law I**

10 OCT 2017

Instructions:

Write legibly

Part A

(2marks x 5= 10 Marks)

1. a) A Muslim woman marrying a Kitabia male. Discuss the validity of this marriage.
b) What is Ila?
c) Who are Muslims?
d) What is Tuhr period?
e) Discuss the validity of marriage between A, a Muslim male, marrying B, a Muslim women, undergoing iddat both under Sunni and Shia.

Part B

2. "A", a Muslim male sends a letter to "B", a Muslim female, proposing her to marry. "B" reads the letter when there is no one in room and gives her acceptance. Discuss the validity of this marriage both under Sunni and Shia. (3 marks)
3. Write a short note on Kufa school. (5 marks)
4. What is Unlawful Conjunction under Muslim Law? (2 marks)

Part C

5. a) What is Option of Puberty under Muslim Law? (4 marks)
b) "A" a Muslim wife was undergoing a divorce iddat. But before she could complete her iddat her husband died. She had observed iddat of one and a half month only. Discuss what is iddat period. Also discuss the number of days of iddat "A" is required to observe after the death of her husband. (4 marks)
c) Distinguish between Khula and Mubarrat. (2marks)