

Name:

Enrollment Number:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Online End Semester Examination, May 2021

Course: Family Law II

Semester: VI

Programme: BBA LLB sz CL/BFIT/ITIL, BA LLB, EL/CL/LL/CNTL, BCOM LLB, BSC LLB

Time: 03 hrs.

Course Code: CLCC3007

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

- 1. Each Question carries 5 Marks**
- 2. Instruction: Word Limit 100-150 words**

	Question	CO
Q1	What is Doctrine of Cypres? Elaborate with illustrations.	2
Q2	Can a Karta of joint family gift coparcenary property? Illuminate it with suitable illustrations.	2
Q3	Discuss the meaning and formalities of Pre-emption.	2
Q4	Define Quranic heir under Muslim law.	1
Q5	What are the modalities of demanding or effecting a partition?	3
Q6	Write a short note on unprivileged will.	2

SECTION B

- 1. Each Question carries 10 marks**
- 2. Word Limit 250-300 words**

Q7	“Conferment of right of property in a specific thing or in a profit or advantage or in a gratuity to take effect on the death of the testator.” Explain the statement and discuss the object and significance of will under Muslim Law.	2
Q8	Explain the essentials to create a Hindu Endowment. What are the rights and obligations of Mahant and Shabeit?	2
Q9	Discuss the difference between Gift and Will with illustrations and Case Laws.	3
Q10	“Muslim law relating to waqfs owes its origin to a rule laid down by the Prophet of Islam, and means ‘the tying up of property in the ownership of God the Almighty and the devotion of the profits for the benefits of human beings’. When once it is declared that a particular property is wakf, or any such expression is used as implies wakf, or the tenor of the document shows..”	3

	In the light of the above observation given by Justice Ameer Ali, examine the concept and essentials of creating a valid waqf.	
Q 11	Critically analyze the concept and philosophy of Death-bed transaction (Marz-ul-maut) under Muslim Law.	3
SECTION C		
1. Each Question carries 20 marks. 2. Word Limit 450-550 words.		
Q12	<p>A Joint family consist of a father (F) and 3 sons (S₁, S₂, S₃) and 1 daughter (D₁) 3 grandsons (SS₁, SS₂, & SS₃,) of S₁, 1 grandson and 2 granddaughters (SS₄, SD₁, & SD₂) of S₂, 1 grandson and 1 granddaughter (SS₅ and SD₃) of S₃ (who died before partition) and 5 great grandsons (SSS₁- Son of SS₁,) (SSS₂-Son of SS₂,) (SSS₃- Son of SS₃) (SSS₄ Son of SS₄,) (SSS₅- Son of SS₅).</p> <p>3 Son's Daughter's Daughters namely (SDD₁-daughter of SD₁,) (SDD₂ and SDD₃- Daughters of SD₂).</p> <p>Analyse who will be the coparceners in the family before Hindu Succession Act, 1956, after Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and after Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005?</p>	4