

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examination, August-September, 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Semester: Second

Course Title: Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code) II

Course Code: SL Law030206C4004

Session: 2021-22

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question No.1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub parts carries three and half marks.
2. Question No.2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub parts carries seven marks.

Question No.1

Write short notes on any four of the following:

- a) Cruelty to married woman
- b) Cheating by personation
- c) Criminal Intimidation
- d) Forged documents
- e) Criminal force
- f) Receiving of stolen property
- g) Forgery

Question No.2

- a) Define the offence of 'Theft' and discuss its Ingredients. Can an owner of a property, commit the offence of theft against his own property?
- b) Define the offence of kidnapping and discuss its ingredients specially explaining the terms "taking" and "Lawful" guardian.
- c) What are the essentials of assault? Refer case law to explain your answer.

Question No.3

- a) Discuss the offence of cheating by explaining its Ingredients.
- b) What is robbery and discuss its Ingredients.
- c) Explain the offence of 'Criminal Breach of Trust'. Discuss case law on the point.

Question No.4

- a) Define the offence of mischief and discuss its Ingredients.
- b) Discuss various offences relating of property marks.
- c) Discuss the offence of criminal trespass. Discuss case law on the point.

Question No.5

- a) Define the concept of 'Attempt' to commit an offence. Discuss the different stages in the commission of crime. Refer case law to explain your answer.
- b) Discuss the defences available to a person who is accused of the offence of defamation.
- c) Explain the offence of Criminal Intimidation. Is it akin to the offence of extortion? Bring out difference between Criminal Intimidation and extortion.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examination, August- September, 2022

Programme: LL.B. (03 year) Professional course

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 2nd

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Administrative Law Including RTI Act, 2005

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL Law 03 02 10 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Write a short note on Sub Delegation.
- b) What are the reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation?
- c) What do you mean by Reasoned Decision? Discuss in brief.
- d) Write short note on the Relationship between Reasonableness and Proportionality.
- e) Write short note on High Court's Power of Superintendence.
- f) Distinguish between writ of Prohibition and Certiorari.
- g) What do you mean by Promissory Estoppel? Discuss in brief.

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by "Rule of law"? Who has propounded "Rule of Law"? Discuss the relevance of "Rule of law" given by A.V. Dicey in India.
- b) Define Doctrine of Separation of Powers? Is Doctrine of Separation of Powers is part of Indian Constitution? Discuss by citing relevant case laws.
- c) What do you understand by Delegated Legislation? Discuss judicial control over Delegated Legislation.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by "Right of Fair Hearing"? What are the general contents of Fair Hearing? Also discuss about the exceptions to the "Rule of fair hearing".
- b) Write a critical note on "Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation" by citing case law on the subject.
- c) Define "Rule Against Bias". What are various kinds of bias? Also discuss about the exceptions to the "Rule against bias".

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) Define Discretionary Powers. What are the circumstances when the power of judicial review can be exercised by the court on the ground of failure to exercise discretionary power?
- b) What are the reasons for the growth of Administrative Tribunal? Discuss about the judicial control over Administrative Tribunals.

c) Write a detailed note on the 'Writ of Habeas Corpus'

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by Public undertakings? What are various types of Public Undertakings?
Discuss about the parliamentary control over public undertakings.
- b) Write a critical note on the institution of Ombudsman by citing its position in India.
- c) Discuss about the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examination, September, 2022

Programme: LL.B (03 years) Professional Course

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 2nd

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Constitutional law of India-II

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL Law 03 02 09 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) Discuss in brief about the distribution of law making powers between Centre and State under Article 246 of Indian Constitution.
- b) What is the position of the Vice-President of India?
- c) Discuss about the powers and functions of Attorney General of India.
- d) Write short note on Rule making power of Supreme Court of India.
- e) Explain the power of Parliament to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse.
- f) What do you understand by All India Service? Discuss the importance of All India Services in our country.
- g) Write a short note on Finance Commission of India.

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) "No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground of its extra-territorial operation". "Elucidate the statement in the light of principle of Territorial Nexus.
- b) Explain the distribution of Law-making power between Centre and State along with principles of Interpretation applicable in regard to constitutional provisions.
- c) Write a detailed note on Administrative Relations between Centre and State.

Q3. (2X7=14)

- a) What do you understand by Amendment of Constitution? What are the various ways to amend the constitution? Also discuss the procedure for amendment of constitution.
- b) How President of India is elected? Discuss about the position of President of India under the Indian Constitution.
- c) Write a critical note on the parliamentary privileges available to the Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you understand by National Emergency? What are the various grounds on which National Emergency can be imposed? Also discuss about the effect of proclamation of Emergency on Fundamental Rights.
- b) Discuss the procedure regarding recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the services under Union and State.
- c) What do you mean by Doctrine of Pleasure? Discuss about the constitutional Safeguards available to Civil Servants.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) "Free and fair election is the part of basic features of Indian Constitution". Discuss the statement by citing relevant case laws along with role of Election Commission of India in free and fair election.
- b) Discuss in detail about the constitutional provisions dealing with the contractual proceedings by or against Government of India.
- c) Write a detailed note on Basic Structure Theory by citing landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Second Semester, Term End Examinations, August-September, 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Second

Max. Time: 3 Hours

**Course Title: Family Law-II Including the Maintenance and
Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 08 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Write short notes on the following:

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Concept of Puberty
- b) Post Marriage renunciation of Islam
- c) Schools of Muslim Law
- d) Death-bed transactions
- e) Dower
- f) Gift (hiba)
- g) Concept of Will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the formal requirements for a valid Muslim marriage. What are the various types of legal impediments hindering a Muslim marriage?
- b) Describe the various sources of Muslim law emphasizing on the significance of Quran and traditions.
- c) Explain the salient features of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Do you think that the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 has succeeded in achieving its objectives? Support your answer with relevant case laws.
- b) Explain the various modes of divorce under Muslim law. Discuss the circumstance under which a Muslim wife can claim divorce through courts under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.

- c) Discuss the rights of a Muslim women to claim maintenance under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the concept of the 'Acknowledgement of paternity' and 'legitimacy' under the Muslim law.
- b) What are the essential conditions for a valid waqf under the Wakf Act, 1995?
- c) Discuss the Muslim Law of inheritance especially highlighting the Women's right to inherit property.

Q 5. (2X7=14)

- a) What are the essential requirements for solemnization and registration of a marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954?
- b) Discuss the constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of adjudication of the Family Courts established under the Family Courts Act, 1984.
- c) Explain the difference between 'Letters of administration' and 'probate.'

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examination, August-September, 2022

Programme: LL.B.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: Second

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: CYBER LAW

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: (SL LAW 03 02 03 E 4004)

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

(4X3.5=14)

Write Short Notes:

- I. Define 'Click Wrap' & 'Shrink Wrap Agreement'
- II. Ethics and Etiquette in Cyberspace
- III. Blocking Child Pornography in Cyberspace
- IV. Online Payment Gateways
- V. E-governance in India
- VI. Software Piracy
- VII. Cyber Crimes

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- A. "With the development of e-commerce, the basic concept of post-office rule has changed significantly". Examine the statement critically.
- B. "Information technology has changed the way people enter into contracts today, but the law of contracts has not changed widely." Discuss in view of the general principles of law of contract in India as they apply to online contracts.
- C. "Legal issues relating to human activities in the cyberspace are giving rise to the question as to what extent can the present laws be switched to the cyber domain." Discuss in view of the concepts of sovereignty, jurisdiction and regulation in cyber law jurisprudence.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- A. "In cyberspace, one person can make profit by using another person's creation without owner's consent." In light of this statement, discuss how cyberspace is becoming a hub for intellectual property rights infringement?

B. Discuss Cybersquatting with special reference to India.

C. "With the rise of the internet and the paradigm shift from the traditional trading process to the online platform. many new challenges have taken birth in relation to protection of trademarks". Discuss by citing suitable examples.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

A. What is social media? What are its benefits and challenges? What is the legal framework to regulate social media in India?

B. What are the various salient features of the Information Technology Act, 2000?

C. What do you mean by 'Digital Signature'? Does it have legal sanctity under IT Act, 2000? Critically examine.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

A. "Privacy ensures that a human being can lead a life of dignity" Discuss and comment that how is the privacy of an individual threatened in the cyberspace and how does law and technology respond to this threat?

B. Discuss the case law in the case of *Sanjay Kumar v. State of Haryana*, CRR No.66 of 2013 (O&M)

C. What do you mean by cyber-crimes? Discuss different kinds of cyber-crimes. Also throw some light on the punishment prescribed for various computer related crimes in India by citing suitable example.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examination, August-September 2022

Programme: LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 2nd

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Law of Contract-II, Including Sales of Goods Act, 1930

Max. Marks: 70

And Indian Partnership Act, 1932

Course Code: SL LAW 03 02 07 C 4004

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and a half Marks.
2. Questions No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries Seven Marks.

Q 1.

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Explain the essential elements of the Contract of Indemnity.
- b) Discuss the concept of 'Pledge'.
- c) Is consideration necessary for making a contract of 'Agency'?
- d) What is an agreement to sell?
- e) What are Specific Goods?
- f) Explain the essential elements of a 'Partnership firm'.
- g) Describe the Doctrine of "Liability of holding out".

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of 'Guarantee' by referring to the relevant provisions prescribed under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- b) Write a detailed note on the Various Rights and Duties of Indemnified and Indemnifier.
- c) Define the circumstances in which surety can be discharged from his liability, in a contract of 'Guarantee'.

Q 3.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by the contract of 'Bailment'? Discuss the essential elements of a contract of 'Bailment'.
- b) Explain the necessary qualifications for becoming the 'Agent' & 'Principal' in the Contract of Agency as prescribed under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- c) Explain the Rights, Duties & Liabilities of 'Agent' & 'Principal' against each other as provided under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by Contract of Sale? State its Essential Characteristics.
- b) Explain the doctrine of 'Caveat Emptor' and state its exceptions, if any.
- c) When does the property in the goods sold, will pass from the seller to the buyer?

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Explain the meaning of 'Partnership Deed'. How will you determine whether a group of persons is a partnership or not?
- b) Whether a minor may be admitted in the business of a Partnership firm? Explain the various rights, duties and liabilities of a minor in the Partnership firm.
- c) What are the consequences of the Non-Registration of a Partnership Firm? Explain by mentioning the relevant provisions in this regard which are provided in the Partnership Act, 1932.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Second Semester Term End Examination, August-September 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Semester: Second

Course Title: Judicial Process

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 201 C 4105

Session: 2021-22

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students are required to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and student are required to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. Write short notes on the following:

(4X3.5=14)

- a) How Judicial process acts as an instrument of social ordering? Explain.
- b) Explain the difference between Ratio decidendi and Obiter dicta
- c) Discuss the Inter-relationship between legal reasoning and growth of law
- d) What do you mean by Judicial Self Restraint?
- e) Discuss the Political nature of judicial process
- f) What is the institutional liability of Courts?
- g) Highlight the philosophy behind the doctrine of Basic structure

Q 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the role of precedent as a tool of judicial legislation. Also analyze the doctrine of 'stare decisis' in the Indian context.
- b) "The central question is how judges should decide cases. They should follow and apply the law in easy cases, and make new law in hard cases by balancing competing considerations, including the paramount value of social welfare." Discuss the nature, scope, advantages and limitations of Judicial Process as described by Benjamin N. Cardozo.
- c) What do you understand by 'judicial creativity'? Discuss various tools and techniques of judicial creativity.

Q3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the dimensions and scope of judicial accountability. What is the importance of fair public criticism as a tool of accountability? Enumerate the steps recently taken in India in pursuance of judicial accountability?
- b) "Judicial review is one of the checks and balances in the separation of powers, the power of the judiciary to supervise the legislative and executive branches when the latter exceed their authority." Discuss the role of judicial review in upholding the constitutionality of the actions of various organs of the government.

- c) "A court indulging in judicial activism is far more effective than a conservative court since it is only on such liberal interpretation of the laws, a court would be in a position to safeguard the citizens from legislative and executive tyranny." Explain the importance of judicial activism.

Q 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) 'The Apex court of India has ushered a new dimension of Judicial Activism and Creativity through its remarkable judgments.' Discuss with the help of relevant case law.
- b) "Although judges have traditionally seen themselves as declaring or finding rather than creating law, and frequently state that making law is the prerogative of Parliament, there are several areas in which they clearly do make law." In the light of above statement, discuss the role of Judges and substantiate your answer with supporting case law.
- c) "An independent judiciary is necessary for a free society and a constitutional democracy. It ensures the rule of law and realization of human rights and also the prosperity and stability of a society. The independence of the judiciary is normally assured through the constitution but it may also be assured through legislation, conventions, and other suitable norms and practices." Comment in the context of the Indian Constitution.

Q 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you understand by 'Basic Structure' of the Indian Constitution? Discuss the evolution of the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' with the help of relevant case laws.
- b) 'The horizons of basic structure of the Indian Constitution are never lasting.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain the 'essence of rights' test and 'rights' test to determine the Basic structure.
- c) "The Constitution vests in the judiciary, the power to adjudicate upon the constitutional validity of all laws. If a law made by Parliament or the state legislatures violates any provision of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare such a law invalid or ultra vires. This check notwithstanding, the founding fathers wanted the Constitution to be an adaptable document rather than a rigid framework for governance." In the light of above statement, Elaborate the concept of Basic structure and constitutionalism.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

End Semester Examination, August-September, 2022

Programme: LL.M. (Two Year)
Semester: Second
Course Title: Law & Social Transformation
Course Code: SLM Law 01 203 C 4103

Session: 2021-22
Max. Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven parts and students need to answer any four. Each part carries three and half Marks.
2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three parts and students need to answer any two parts of each question. Each part carries seven marks.

Q 1. (4X3.5=14)

- a) What do you mean by Social Transformation?
- b) What is the relationship of Law with language?
- c) Write short note on Non-discrimination and protective discrimination.
- d) What do you understand by Third Gender? What are the relevant provisions of law related to third gender?
- e) Write short note on child abuse.
- f) Write short note on Prison Reforms.
- g) What do you understand by compounding of offences?

Q 2. (2X7=14)

- a) "Law is a potential instrument to bring social change". Discuss the statement by citing suitable example in India in this regard.
- b) "Law and Social Transformation are complimentary and supplementary to each other". Do you agree? If so, elucidate the statement.
- c) Critically evaluate the role of law as the product of tradition and culture.

Q 3. (2X7=14)

- a) "Law has found the secularism as a solution to the problem of religion". Discuss the statement by citing the various advantages of secularism.
- b) How law is related to language? Discuss about the constitutional provisions which provide guarantee to the language.
- c) Write a critical note on the relationship of law with community and regionalism with special emphasis on community and regionalism as divisive factors.

Q 4. (2X7=14)

- a) Write a detailed note on the prevention of crimes against women in India.
- b) Write a critical note on Law of Surrogacy in India.
- c) Discuss about the constitutional and legal provisions relating to free and compulsory education to children by citing relevant judgments.

Q5.

(2X7=14)

- a) What do you mean by Plea Bargaining? Discuss about the provisions dealing with Plea Bargaining under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.
- b) Write a critical note on Alternative approaches to Law.
- c) Discuss about the provisions relating to payment of compensation to the victims of crime as laid down under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examination, August-September, 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 2nd

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: Constitutional Law (Comparative)

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 202 C 4105

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question No. 2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

(4X3.5=14)

Write Short Note on the following:

- I. Role of 'Collegium system' for appointment of judges in Indian Judiciary.
- II. Impact of abolition of Article-370 of the Constitution of India.
- III. Role of NITI *Aayog*.
- IV. Doctrine of 'Pith & Substance'
- V. Report of Sarkaria Commission
- VI. Doctrine of 'Check & Balances'
- VII. Can Fundamental Rights be amended? Comment.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- A. "Constitution of India does provide provisions for 'Parliamentary Privileges' so as to allow Parliamentarians to freely participate in proceedings at Parliament of India.' Critically examine the statement by highlighting various privileges given to parliamentarians in India".
- B. Independence of Judiciary in India is the cardinal principle for realizing the "Rule of law in India". Discuss, by highlighting various constitutional provisions for securing independence of judiciary in India.
- C. Critically examine the difference between freedom of speech as Parliamentary Privileges and as Fundamental Right.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- A. Write an essay on 'legislative relations' between Union and States in India.
- B. "Co-operative Federalism reduces friction and promotes co-operation amongst various constituent governments of the federal union so that they can pool their

resources to achieve certain desired national goals.” Explain the statement in Indian context.

- C. Discuss the rule of interpretation under the doctrine of “Colourable Legislation” in India by citing suitable examples.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- A. Explain the nature and scope of the “*Doctrine of Pleasure*” under Constitution of India. Also discuss about various safeguards available to ‘civil servants’ under Constitution of India.
- B. Discuss the constitutional status of ‘Right to property’ in India.
- C. Discuss constitutional provisions dealing with freedom of trade, Commerce and intercourse in India.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

- A. How amendment can be made to Constitution of India? Explain the development of law on amendment in India with help of leading case laws.
- B. What are the different types of emergencies provided in Constitution of India? Discuss. Also, explain the effect of National emergency on fundamental rights.
- C. Discuss the role and power of the Election Commission of India.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

Term End Examinations, August/September 2022

Programme: LL.M.

Session: 2021-22

Semester: 2nd Semester

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Course Title: family Law

Max. Marks: 70

Course Code: SLM LAW 01 201 E 4105

Instructions:

1. Question no. 1 has seven sub parts and students need to answer any four. Each sub part carries three and half Marks.

2. Question no. 2 to 5 have three sub parts and students need to answer any two sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries seven marks.

Question No. 1.

(4X3.5=14)

- a) Discuss the concept of iddat
- b) Discuss Schools of Hindu Law
- c) Discuss the concept of maintenance to widowed daughter-in law
- d) Discuss Sources of muslim Law
- e) Discuss various issues and redressal regarding NRI marriages.
- f) Discuss conditions of marriage under parsi law.
- g) Discuss the concept of maintenance under Muslim law with the help of various landmark judgments.

Question No. 2.

(2X7=14)

- a) In multi-cultural society like India, discuss the basic conflicts in personal laws and suggest the best suitable method to be adopted in the contemporary scenario.
- b) Discuss the origin of Hindu law with special reference to its various sources and their credibility.
- c) "The long pending demand for bringing a uniform code and provide equal rights as far as personal law is concerned is still waiting due to the kind of political will".in view of above statement critically analyse the need and relevance of uniform civil code. Also give suggestions to bring justice to the effected people.

Question No. 3.

(2X7=14)

- a) Comparatively analyse the various modes of performance of marriage and grounds for divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. Also suggest with reason and which seems a better method in progressive society?
- b) Discuss various conditions for marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954, also give your view point on the need of uniformity in divorce law in view of recent ordinance of triple talaq.
- c) Critically analyse the various grounds for divorce under various personal laws. Also suggest some common grounds with reason which seems in conformity with the needs of progressive society.

Question No. 4.

(2X7=14)

- a) Can a 30 yrs. old Male Hindu adopt a 15yrs. old Muslim female child. Illustrate your answer with the help of requisite provisions under relevant law. Discuss relevant provisions of juvenile justice care and protection act, also discuss the relevant provisions regarding adoption by Muslims in light of latest decision by Supreme Court in this regard.
- b) Critically examine the concept of maintenance to wife under various personal and other laws and suggest a uniform set of rules for providing maintenance to wife.
- c) Discuss various provisions of adoption under Hindu adoption and maintenance act 1956. Differentiate b/w adoption and acknowledgment.

Question No. 5.

(2X7=14)

- a) Discuss the concept of notional partition and its effect. Also discuss in detail the amendment of 2005 in the Hindu succession act, 1956 specially referring to share of women.
- b) Discuss the concept of Aul and Rudd under Muslim law of inheritance.
- c) "A" conspired to murder his father for his property and he got convicted for the same. Discuss the effect of this crime on his inheritance under various personal laws.