

Total number of printed pages-7

19 (3-II) FMLW-II

2016

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (i) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 is prospective/retrospective in its application.
- (ii) The word "personal law" is used in contradiction to/to agree with "territorial law".

Contd.

- (iii) As interpreted by the Supreme Court of India, pre-emption on the ground of vicinage is constitutional/unconstitutional.
- (iv) The rules of Islamic law of succession and inheritance are to be found in the Holy Quran/legislations.
- (v) In the eye of law, a will is technically called a disposition inter vivos/testamentary disposition.
- (vi) The property proposed to be disposed of by waqf must be tangible/intangible property.
- (vii) On the basis of the decided cases, a grant to an Idgah has been declared to be valid/invalid object of waqf.
- (viii) The requirement of registration is mandatory/optional in respect of a gift of immovable property.

- (ix) As interpreted by the Apex Court in the Shahbanoo's case, the mandates of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are applicable/inapplicable to Muslim divorced wives.
- (x) In the absence of legal guardian, the duty of appointing a guardian for the protection and preservation of the minor's property fall in the Waqf Board/Court.

2.

Write short notes on :

2×5=10

- (i) Legal incidents of waqf
- (ii) Essentials of valid muslim marriage
- (iii) Judicial divorce in Muslim law
- (iv) Hiba-bil-Iwaj and Hiba-ba-Shart-ul-Iwaj
- (v) Doctrine of consent.

3. Is Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) an integral part of the Indian Legal System ?

Discuss the extent of application of Muslim Personal Law in India in the light of mandates of Section 2 of the Muslim Personal (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

2+10=12

Or

Is "Judicial precedent" a source of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence in India ?

Discuss with the help of judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court of India in the landmark Shahbanoo's case as to how did the judicial precedents of the Apex Court modify the strict application of the orthodox Muslim Law of Maintenance in respect of a divorced wife in this country.

2+10=12

4. What are the different schools of Muslim Law ? How did they separate from each other ?

Write a detail account on the orthodox schools of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence.

4+4+4=12

Or

Discuss the salient features of the Muslim Law of marriage.

5. What are the extrajudicial forms of divorce in Muslim Personal Law ?

How do they differ from the intervention of the courts in respect of divorce petitions filed by wives u/s 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 ?

Discuss, briefly, the grounds of divorce as provided under this Act.

4+2+6=12

Or

Define the term 'dower'. Is it a consideration or an obligation ? Give your own views with the help of decided cases.

6. How did the Hanafi School of Islamic Jurisprudence define the term 'waqf' ?

Write a brief account on the provisions of Muslim Personal Law with regard to how waqf can be created.

4+8=12

Or

Define the terms "guardian" and "minor". Does the "law of puberty" govern the Muslims, in India, in respect of the issues relating to guardianship ?

Discuss the different categories of guardianship as recognised in Muslim Personal Law with special reference to "Guardianship in Marriage".

2+2+2+6=12

7. What is Uniform Civil Code? Is there any specific provision for it under the Constitution of India ?

What are the major hindrances on the path of implementation for achieving the goals of Uniform Civil Code? Discuss.

4+2+6=12

Or

Do the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 apply to Muslims in India ?

What is the existing law, in this regard, for a Muslim whose marriage was registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 ? Discuss the conditions for registration of muslim marriages under the Act of 1954.

2+2+8=12

Total number of printed pages—4

19 (II) FMLW-II-2-2

2017

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer all questions.

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (i) In the eye of law, a gift is technically called a *testamentary disposition/ disposition inter vivos*.
- (ii) The requirement of registration is *mandatory/ optional* in respect of a gift of movable property.
- (iii) As mandated in the Shariat (Muslim Personal Law) waqf property once dedicated in the implied ownership of almighty God *can / cannot* be alienated subsequently.

Contd.

(iv) The substantive law of intestate and testamentary succession laid down in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 *apply/does not apply* to Muslims.

(v) As interpreted by the Apex Court in India, Pre-emption on the ground of vicinage is *constitutional / unconstitutional*.

(vi) The mandates of Ss.125 to 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 *can/cannot* be applied to Muslims in India.

(vii) Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 *has/has not* abrogated by the Muslim law of legitimacy.

(viii) As interpreted by the judiciary in India, 'dower' in Muslim marriage *is/is not* amounting to 'dowry' within the meaning of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

(ix) In Muslim Personal Law, talaq pronounced by husband is *judicial/extra-judicial* form of divorce.

(x) As interpreted by the Supreme Court of India as well as provided in the Muslim Personal Law 'perpetuity' *is/is not* a pre-condition for the validity of waqf.

2. Write short notes on: 2×5=10

(a) Legislation as secondary source of Muslim Personal Law

(b) Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

(c) Shia schools of Muslim law

(d) Legal incidents of Hiba (gift)

(e) Essential of Wasiat (Will) in Muslim jurisprudence.

3. Write a detail account on the mandates of section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. 12

Or

Is "justice, equity and good conscience" a source of Islamic jurisprudence in India?

Discuss its applicability with the help of judicial pronouncements of the different High Courts in India. 2+10=12

4. What political events were responsible for the creation of Sunni and Shia schools of Muslim law?

Discuss briefly the historical approach to trace their growth in Islamic law and jurisprudence. 6+6=12

Or

Is Muslim marriage a civil contract or a sacrament?

Justify your views with the help of legislations and judicial pronouncements in this regard. 2+10=12

5. What is amounting to 'cruelty' in the eye of law within the meaning of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 ?

Discuss the grounds for obtaining a decree for divorce under this Act. $4+8=12$

Or

Distinguish between judicial and extrajudicial forms of divorce in Muslim Personal Law. 12

6. Define the term 'guardianship'. Discuss the different kinds of guardianship as provided in Islamic jurisprudence. $2+10=12$

Or

Write a detailed account on the salient features of Islamic Law of Succession. 12

7. Discuss the conditions for solemnization of "Special Marriage" under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. 12

Or

Define the term 'dower'. What are the different kinds of dower ? Is it mandatory or optional ?

Discuss the law of dower giving reference to cases as decided by the higher judiciary in India. $2+4+2+4=12$

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (II) FMLW-II 2-2

2018

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) Marriage of a woman during iddat period is _____ marriage. (an irregular/a void)
- (b) Pre-emption on the ground of vicinage is _____ by judicial interpretation in India. (constitutional/unconstitutional)
- (c) Talaq-ul-Biddat is _____ mode of talaq. (approved/disapproved)
- (d) Wakf in Muslim Personal Law is a _____ dedication of property. (temporary/perpetual)

Contd.

(e) Wasiyat (will) _____ not included u/s 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. (is/is not)

(f) A marriage with a woman prohibited by reason of fosterage is _____. (void/irregular)

(g) A gift from donor to donee and a return gift from donee to donor complete the transaction in Hiba-bil-Iwaz.

(True/False)

(h) In Article _____ of the Constitution of India, there is a directive for Uniform Civil Code. (44/64)

(i) Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 has conferred upon a wife a _____ right. (substantive/procedural)

(j) The Cr.P.C. 1973 is a _____. (substantive/procedural code)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

(i) Certified guardianship

(ii) Ijma

(iii) Judicial forms of divorce in Muslim Law

(iv) Hiba-ba-shart-ul-Iwaz

(v) Pre-emption.

3. Write a precise jurisprudential account on the mandates of section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 12

OR

Discuss the facts of the case and the principles of law laid down by the Supreme Court of India in Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Banoo Begum, AIR 1985 SC 945-954.

12

4. Who is a Muslim? Can Muslim Law be treated as an integral part of the Indian Legal system? Give legal justification of your answer. 4+8=12

OR

What are the primary sources of Muslim Law? How do they differ from the secondary sources? Discuss precisely.

8+4=12

5. Is Muslim marriage a civil contract? Give logical explanation of your answer. 12

OR

Define the term 'dower'. Is it a consideration or an obligation? Discuss briefly, the salient features of dower. 4+8=12

6. Write notes on :

6+6=12

(i) Tripple talaq and its constitutional validity in India

(ii) Marriage and significance of Islam.

OR

Define the term "guardianship". What are the different kinds of guardianship in Muslim Law? Discuss precisely.

4+8=12

7. Discuss the conditions relating to solemnisation of special marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. 12

OR

Write notes on :

3×4=12

(i) Muslim Law of wakf

(ii) Salient features of Muslim Law of succession

(iii) Judicial and extra-judicial forms of divorce

(iv) Washiyat.

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (II) FMLW-II 2:2

2019

FAMILY LAW - II

Paper : 2:2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct option: $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) Only Quran occupies the prominent place amongst the other primary and secondary sources of Muslim law. (True/False)
- (b) Marriage during pilgrimage (Ihram) Mecca is valid. (True/False)
- (c) Muta marriage is recognised amongst the Shias only. (True/False)
- (d) The substantive law of intestate and testamentary succession laid down in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is applied to Muslim. (True/False)

Contd.

(e) The mandates of sec.125 to 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be applied to Muslims in India.

(True/False)

(f) Sec.19 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, says that the Court cannot appoint the of a minor wife whose wife husband — is not unfit. (True/False)

(g) Under Muslim law a *de facto* guardian has no power to transfer any right or interest in the minors movable property.

(True/False)

(h) Delivery of possession by the donor and taking of possession by the donee is mandatory for a valid gift.

(True/False)

(i) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 does not apply to the subject of preemption.

(True/False)

(j) In the eye of Law, a will is technically called a testamentary disposition.

(True/False)

2. Write short notes on :

2×5=10

- (i) Sunnat and Ahadith
- (ii) Legal incidence of Hiba
- (iii) Succession certificate
- (iv) The Sharia
- (v) Sadaqah.

3. Is justice, equity and good conscience a source of Islamic jurisprudence in India? Discuss its applicability with the help of judicial pronouncement of the different H.Cs. in India. 12

Or

Write in details the School of Muslim law. 12

4. Define 'Nikah' and discuss the essentials of a valid Muslim marriage. 12

Or

Define Talaq. Discuss the various judicial and extra-judicial grounds of divorce and also write the legal consequence of divorce. 12

5. Define Guardian according to Muslim law and write the various kinds of guardian and their powers. 12

Or

What is maintenance? Explain in brief the law of maintenance with reference to the Muslim (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. 12

6. "A gift is a transfer of property by one person to another with which includes Hiba, Shariat or sadaqa or Hiba-bil-iwaz or Hiba-ba-shartul-iwaz". Explain. 12

Or

Write the definition and essentials of right to pre-emption and discuss the various kinds of constitutional validity of right to pre-emption. 2+4+3+3=12

7. What is Uniform Civil Code? Explain the needs for uniform civil in India. Also mention the impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code by referring to the Article 44 of the Constitution of India. 2+6+4=12

Or

Write the salient features of the Indian Succession Act, 1925. 12

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (II) FMLW

2021

FAMILY LAW II

Paper : 2·2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (a) 'Al-Quran'/'Al-Hadith' is the foundation of Muslim Law.
 - (b) The common opinion of jurists is Ijma/Qiyas.
 - (c) Word Nikah is a Roman/Arabic origin.
 - (d) Dower in Muslim marriage is considered as consideration/token of respect under Muslim Law.
 - (e) Muslim Law recognises polygyny/polyandry marriages.

Contd.

- (f) Option of puberty is recognised under Hindu Law/Muslim Law.
- (g) Iddat period is for 3 tuhr period/4 tuhr period.
- (h) Most approved mode of Talaq under the Muslim Law is Talaq-e-Ahsan/Talaq-e-Hasan/Talaq-ul-Biddat.
- (i) Pre-emption of Shaifi-e-Sharik is recognised by Sunni Law/Shia Law/Both.
- (j) Mother has the custody of her minor son till the age of 2 years under Sunni Law/Shia Law.

2. Answer/write on the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Who is a Muslim ?
- (b) Sources of Muslim Law in India.
- (c) Muta marriage.
- (d) Kinds of Waqf.
- (e) Gift made during death.

3. "Marriage among Mohammedans is not sacrament but purely a civil contract." In the light of the above proposition, examine the concept and nature of Muslim marriage.

$6 + 6 = 12$

4. Define Dower. What are the different kinds of Dowers under Muslim Law ? What are the remedies available to a Muslim wife for her unpaid Dower ? 3+3+6=12

Or

Distinguish between : 6+6=12

- (a) Valid and Irregular marriage under Muslim Law.
- (b) Hanafi School of Law and Ithna-Ashari School of law.

5. Write a critical note on Talaq-e-Ahsan and Talaq-e-Hasan. Explain Talaq-ul-Biddat as punishable offence under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019. 6+6=12

6. Define Will and what are the requisites of a valid Will under Muslim Law.

'A' makes a will of his property in favour of his brother, the only relatives of the testator. After making the will, a son and daughter are born to the testator. Decide whether the will in favour of the brother is valid. 2+4+6=12

Or

Who is a Mutawalli ? Point out the grounds on which a Mutawalli may be removed from his office by the Waqf Board.

6+6=12

7. Explain the effects of conversion of a spouse to another religion on marriage to —
- (a) a Muslim husband
 - (b) a Muslim wife.

6+6=12

Or

What do you understand by Uniform Civil Code ? How far is it desirable in a country like India ?

6+6=12

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (II) FMLW-II 2·2

2022

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2·2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct option : 1×10=10
- (i) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 is (*prospective/retrospective*) in its application.
- (ii) In the eye of law, a will is technically called a (*disposition inter vivos/testamentary disposition*)
- (iii) On the basis of the decided cases, a grant to an Idgah has been declared to be (*valid/invalid*) object of waqf.
- (iv) Mother has the custody of her minor son till the age of 2 years under (*Sunni/Shia*) Law.

Contd.

- (v) Iddat period is for (3 tuhr period / 4 tuhr period)
- (vi) Dower in Muslim marriage is considered as (consideration/token of respect) under Muslim Law.
- (vii) A marriage with a woman prohibited by reason of fosterage is (void/irregular).
- (viii) Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has conferred upon a wife a (substantive/procedural) right.
- (ix) As interpreted by the Apex Court of India, Pre-emption on the ground of vicinage is (constitutional/unconstitutional).
- (x) The period of limitation for a suit to recover 'deferred' dower is (three/five) years from the date when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
2. Write short notes on: $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (i) Judicial forms of divorce in Muslim Law
- (ii) Kinds of Waqf
- (iii) Comparison of Sunni and Shia Laws as to Guardianship

- (iv) Legal incidents of Hiba (gift)
- (v) Pre-emption

3. Discuss the application and interpretation of Muslim Personal Law in India with special reference to the Shariat Act, 1937. 12

Or

What are the primary sources of Muslim Law? How do they differ from the secondary sources? Discuss precisely. $8+4=12$

4. Is Muslim marriage a civil contract or a sacrament? Justify your views with the help of legislations and judicial pronouncement in this regard. $2+10=12$

Or

Distinguish between judicial and extra-judicial forms of divorce as provided in the Islamic jurisprudence. 12

5. Define the term "guardianship". What are the different kinds of guardianship in Muslim Law? Discuss precisely. $4+8=12$

Or

What is maintenance? Explain in brief the law of maintenance with reference to the Muslim (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. 12

6. Write notes on :

3×4=12

- (i) Essentials of a valid Waqf (Trust)
- (ii) The Doctrine of Cy pres
- (iii) Legal incidents of Waqf
- (iv) Revocation of Waqf

Or

What is pre-emption? Discuss the various kinds of pre-emption. Write a note on the constitutional validity of pre-emption.

2+8+2=12

7. Write in detail the Islamic Law on Inheritance. Discuss various rules applicable under the law concerned.

4+8=12

Or

What is Uniform Civil Code? Explain the need for a uniform code in India. Also mention the impediments for the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code by referring to Article 44 of the Constitution of India.

2+6+4=12

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (2) FMLW 2-2

2023

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (i) Muslim Law recognises *polygamy/polyandry* marriages.
 - (ii) Wasiyat (Will) *is/is not* included under section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.
 - (iii) In Article (44/64) of the Constitution of India, there is a directive for Uniform Civil Code.
 - (iv) The substantive law of intestate and testamentary succession laid down in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is applied to Muslim. (True/False)

Contd.

(v) Delivery of possession by the donor and taking or possession by the donee is mandatory for a valid gift.

(True/False)

(vi) The Shariat Application Act, 1937 came into operation on 7th July, 1937/ 7th October, 1937.

(vii) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 enables a Muslim Woman to retain only her Mahr amount after her marriage/claim maintenance from her husband.

(viii) A Muslim marriage contracted without witness is *invalid/irregular*.

(ix) In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that marriages of all persons who are citizen of Indian belonging to various religions should be made compulsorily registrable in their respective states.

(*Sahnaj Bano v. Parvej Ahmad Khan/ Seema v. Ashwin Kumar*)

(x) A testator can revoke a bequest *impliedly*/can revoke a bequest either *expressly* or *impliedly*.

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

(i) Marz-ul-Maut

19 (2) FMLW 2·2/G

2

(ii) Pre-emption

(iii) Muta marriage

(iv) Iddat period

(v) Legal incidents of Waqf

3. Write a detailed note on the 'Advent of Islam' and the development of Islamic law. Elaborate on the concept of 'Muslim by birth' and 'Muslim by conversion'. 8+4=12

OR

How was the process of applying Muslim law in a consolidated way developed in India? What is the significance of the Shariat Act, 1937? 6+6=12

4. Define marriage. State its essential elements. Is marriage according to Mohammedan law a civil contract and not a sacrament? Discuss the legal effects of 'Irregular' and 'Void' marriage. 4+4+4=12

OR

What is Dower? What are the various types of Dower? Explain about the importance of Dower under Muslim law. 2+6+4=12

19 (2) FMLW 2·2/G

3

Contd.

5. Define the term 'Guardianship'. State the kinds of Guardian. Highlight the differences on the Sunni and Shia laws relating to Guardianship. 6+6=12

OR

Write a jurisprudential account on the concept of 'Maintenance', with special reference to S.125, Cr.P.C. 12

6. Write a detailed note on the concept of Will (Wasiyat) under the Islamic law of jurisprudence. 12

OR

Define Waqf. State its essentials. Discuss upon the powers and duties of a Mutawalli in terms of managing a Waqf. 4+8=12

7. Write in detail the Islamic law on Inheritance. Analyse the same on the basis of various rules applicable under the law concerned. 12

OR

Mention the impediments for the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code by referring to Article 44 of the Constitution of India. Cite relevant case laws.

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

(Old Course)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (i) A marriage with a woman undergoing iddat is a _____ marriage.
(regular/ void)
- (ii) _____ means making each other free from the bondage of marriage.
(Mubarat/ Khula)
- (iii) The husband _____ entitled to the custody of his minor wife until she attains puberty. (is/ is not)
- (iv) Hiba-bil-iwaj is a gift with _____.
(consideration/ exchange)
- (v) _____ dower is that amount which is payable immediately at the time of the marriage. (Prompt/ Proper)

- (vi) A Muslim cannot dispose of by will more than _____ of his property.
(1/2/1/3rd)
- (vii) A Muslim is liable to maintain his divorced wife _____ the period iddat.
(till/ after)
- (viii) The right of primogeniture is not recognized by _____.
(Sunni/ Shia Law)
- (ix) All rights of the Waqf property is vested with the _____. (owner/ almighty)
- (x) The UCC aims to provide same _____ to all citizens irrespective of their faith.
(Civil Law/ Criminal Law)

2. Write short notes on the following :
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (i) Ithna Asharia Schools of Shia law
- (ii) Talaq-ul-Sunnat
- (iii) Gift of Musha
- (iv) Mutawalli
- (v) Hizanat
3. Discuss in details the primary and secondary sources of Muslim Law. 12

Or

Critically examine the different aspect on which the Shia and Sunni schools of law differ.

4. Define the nature of Muslim marriage. Discuss the essential elements of contract of Muslim marriage. 4+8=12

Or

How the contract of Muslim marriage under Mohammedan law be dissolved? Discuss. 12

5. Critically examine the different kinds of Guardianship under the Muslim law. 12

Or

How a Wakf can be created? What are the essentials of Wakf under Muslim Law? 4+8=12

6. What is Hiba under Muslim law? Discuss the requisites of a Hiba under the Muslim law. 4+8=12

Or

What are the classes of persons entitled to get maintenance? Discuss with effects of maintenance. 6+6=12

7. Discuss the features applicable on all the Muslims in reference to inheritance. 12

Or

What is Uniform Civil Code? What are the issues associated with implementing Uniform Civil Code in India. 4+8=12

Total number of printed pages-7

19 (SEM-II) FL-II 2-2 (N/O)

2025

FAMILY LAW-II

Paper : 2-2

(New Course)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Write short notes on the following : 2×10=20
- (a) Significance of Islam
 - (b) Quaran as the foundation of Muslim Law
 - (c) Void Marriage
 - (d) Essentials of valid Muslim Marriage
 - (e) De-facto Guardian
 - (f) Kharcha-i-Pandan

- (g) Revocation of Gift
- (h) Sadaqah
- (i) Rules of 'Spes Successionis'
- (j) Death-bed transactions

2. What are the primary sources of Muslim law? How do they differ from secondary sources? 6+6=12

Or

Write briefly about the schools of Muslim Law. What are the main differences between Sunni and Shia school of thought?

6+6=12

3. Is Muslim marriage a civil contract or a sacrament? Justify your views with the help of judicial pronouncement. 2+10=12

Or

What is Dower? What are the various types of Dower? Explain about the consequences of non-payment of Dower. 2+6+4=12

4. Define the term guardianship. What are the different kinds of guardianship in Muslim Law. Discuss precisely. 4+8=12

Or

What are the grounds of maintenance under Muslim Law? Discuss Islamic rule of maintenance. Can a divorced Muslim woman claim maintenance? 4+4+4=12

5. Who is a Mutawali? Point out the grounds on which a Mutawali may be removed from his office by Waqf Board. 4+8=12

Or

What is pre-emption? Discuss the various kinds of pre-emption. Write a note on the constitutional validity of pre-emption. 2+6+4=12

6. Write in details the Islamic Law on Inheritance. Discuss various rules applicable under the law concerned. 4+8=12

Or

What is uniform civil code? Mention the impediments for the formulation of the uniform civil code by referring to Article 44 of the Constitution of India. Cite relevant case laws. 2+10=12