

2015

LAW

[Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law and Practising
Naga Customary Law)]

Paper No. 1:4

DIMAPUR LIBRARY
Hill View Colony
Dimapur : Nagaland

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

Time : 3 hours

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

*Answer question No. 1 and any three from GROUP A and any two from
GROUP B*

GROUP – A

1. Discuss in detail the primary sources of Muslim law. 20
2. Point out the differences between the Sunni and Shia schools on marriage, dower, divorce, guardianship, gift, waqf, pre-emption, and will. 16
3. Nikah is a contract as well as a sacred covenant. Explain the formal requirements of Muslim marriage. 16
4. Write on the following: 8+8
 - a) Consequences of valid, irregular, and void nikah
 - b) Essential features of deferred dower

(Please turn over)

5. The object of iddat is to ascertain parentage. What are the periods of iddat under different situations? What are the rights and duties of the wife/widow observing iddat? 8+8
6. a) Talaq-ul-Sunnat is effected in accordance with the Traditions of the Prophet. Discuss the two different modes of this form of talaq. 8
- b) The wife is entitled to sue her husband and obtain divorce where the charge of adultery against the wife is false. Elaborate the features of lian. 8
7. Discuss the principles of law laid down in-
Md. Ahmed Khan Vs. Shah Bano Begum,
AIR 1985 SC 945 16

GROUP – B

8. What do you understand by Naga customary law? Critically examine the scope for consolidation and codification of Naga customary law so as to give express statutory authority to the long- established Naga customs and preserve the law-constitutive effect of those customs. 16
9. Discuss the rights of the Nagas on lands belonging to the clan, private individual, and community. What is women's share of inheritance and intestate succession by women? 16
10. Examine the customary village judicature on loan and debt, sale, mortgage, tenancy, and wages. How are disputes settled by the village judicature? 16

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