



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE:

Semester

SUBJECT:

SUBJECT CODE:

NAME OF FACULTY:

Lecture-1



LECTURE 1: Reunion of Partition

Reunion under Hindu law

The Dayabhaga, Mitakshara and the Madras School of Law are of the opinion that when a member of a Joint Family if once separated, they can only be reunited with father, brother and paternal uncle and not with the other members of the family. It is pertinent to note that only the coparceners who are affecting the joint status and it's only at the instance of a coparcener that a reunion can take place.

In order to constitute a reunion, there must be the intention of the parties which conveys their interest to reunite. By showing an intention to reunite there is an agreement between the parties to reunite in the Joint family. Such an agreement need not necessarily be expressed and it can be implied also. Moreover, the Burden of proof of reunion will be on the person who is willing to assert it. The members tend to come back together if at all they can maintain the severance but can also dwell together or trade together. This coming together is totally different from a formal reunion.

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()