

QUESTION/ANSWERS

Q1. What are Consumer Rights?

Right to be protected from hazardous goods and services.
Right to be informed about the quality and performance of goods and services.
Rights to free choice of goods and services.
Right to be heard in decision making process concerning consumer interests.
Right to redressal if consumer rights are infringed.
Right to consumer education.

Q2. Where and how to file complaints concerning Consumer rights?

Consumer Complaint as provided under Section 21(a)(i) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, where the value of the goods or services and compensation, if any, claimed, exceeds Rupees One Crore is to be filed in with the Registry of this Commission within a period of two years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen. Complaint can be filled on all working days (Monday to Friday) between 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. at Ground Floor 'Upphokta Nyay Bhawan', 'F' Block, General Pool Office Complex, INA, New Delhi-110 023. Consumer Complaint should be signed by the complainant and supported by a Notarised attested affidavit with 1+3 sets + Number of Opposite Parties. (with file cover). The Consumer Complaint along with all the copies should be paginated and duly indexed in the following seriatim:-

1. Index
2. List of Dates
3. Memo of Parties (with fresh complete addresses)
4. Complaint with Notarised attested affidavit
5. Supporting documents in favour of complaint e.g. receipt, voucher etc. (All the Annexures must be attested as True Copy on the last page with name & signature)
6. Application for condonation of delay with Notarised attested affidavit, if beyond limitation. (2 years from cause of action)
7. Fee for Rs.5,000/- for making Consumer Complaint (Demand Draft in favour of "The Registrar, NCDRC, New Delhi")

Q3. How to lodge an FIR?

At the concerned police station, the first informant follows this procedure to file an FIR, which helps launch criminal proceedings:

- Provide detailed information about the crime to the officer in-charge at the police station.
- The officer-in-charge records the information in writing (if the information is given orally) and reads it to the informant for verification and confirmation.

- The informant, after verifying the details, signs on the document, following which the officer records this information in the book prescribed by the state governments. Those unable to read or write can put their left thumb impression after verifying the correctness of the recorded information.
- The informant then collects a copy of the FIR from the officer totally free of cost.
- In case the officer-in-charge refuses to file a complaint, the informant can post the details to the concerned Superintendent of Police, who in turn begins the investigation himself or authorizes a junior officer to conduct the investigations.

Process of filing FIR or First Information Report is provided under section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

Q4. What are the grounds for divorce in India?

Grounds of divorce mentioned under the **Indian Divorce Act, 1869**.

- Adultery - act of indulging in any kind of sexual relationship including intercourse outside marriage.
- Conversion to another religion.
- One of the couples suffering from an unsound mind, leprosy or communicable venereal disease for at least two years before the filing of the divorce.
- Not been seen or heard alive for the period of seven or more years.
- Failure in observing the restitution of conjugal rights for at least two years.
- Inflicting cruelty and giving rise to mental anxiety that can be injurious to health and life.

Q5. What are the basic laws related to NRI Divorce in India?

- If both the spouses are Indians and have been married under Hindu marriage Act of 1955 they can seek divorce with mutual consent under section 13-b that provides for divorce by mutual consent.
- If both the spouses are residing in USA, or any other foreign country, then they can seek divorce by mutual consent under the country's divorce laws related to foreign marriages. The Indian legal system will recognize the divorce only if it is with the consent of both the parties.

Q6. What is a Will?

Will is a legal declaration of the intention of a testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death. It includes codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property. It is a testamentary instrument by which a person makes disposition of his property to take effect after his death, and which, in its own nature, is ambulatory and revocable during his life.

Q7. How will the property be divided in case there's no will made by the deceased person?

If one dies without preparing a WILL in India, his wealth will then be distributed as per '[Hindu Succession Law](#)' (Government rules, on how wealth should be divided among family members).

Q8. Can one change the will as per its convenience?

You can change your will any time you want to. However, make sure that when you make a new will, you mention that this will is the latest and supersedes all earlier wills. If you don't, it can complicate the situation, cause major confusion, make such matters go to the court of law and take several years before arriving at any final verdict.

Q9. What do you mean by THE COMMISSION OF SATI (PREVENTION) ACT, 1987?

An Act to provide for the more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Whereas sati or the burning or burying alive of widows or women is revolting to the feelings of human nature and nowhere enjoined by any of the religions of India as an imperative duty; And whereas it is necessary to take more effective measure to prevent the commission of sati and its glorification;

Q10. Is Child Marriage void or voidable?

The PCM Act makes marriage with a girl voidable, not void, which means if a girl married as a child doesn't go to court to get the marriage cancelled after becoming a major, it will become a valid marriage

Q11. What is the Punishment for attempting Sati?

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), whoever attempts to commit sati and does any act towards such commission shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both: Provided that the Special Court trying an offence under this section shall, before convicting any person, take into consideration the circumstances leading to the commission of the offence, the act committed, the state of mind of the person charge of the offence at the time of the commission of the act and all other relevant factors

Q12. What are my Fundamental Rights?

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Saving of certain laws
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q13. Are my Fundamental Rights absolute?

The fundamental rights of the people are not absolute. Some limitations have been placed on them. While describing the scope of each right, the Constitution also describes its limitations. These have been laid down for protecting public health, public order, morality and security of India.

Q14. What are my fundamental duties?

According to article 51A following are the fundamental duties,

- (a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- (f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
- (h) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- (i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- (j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

Q15. Is there equality in public employment?

According to Article 16(1) of the Indian Constitution, there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Q16. Is discrimination legal?

Article 16(2) says, No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State. But Article 16(4) says, Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State

Q17. What is Equality before law?

Equality Before Law (Art. 14). All citizens enjoy equality before law. All enjoy equal protection of law. Equality before law, however, does not mean absolute equality or equality among the unequal. It means equality or equality among the unequal. It means equality among the similarly placed people. It does not prohibit the classification of persons into different groups.

Q18. What are the penalties for giving and taking dowry?

(1) If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 five years, and with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more:]

Provided that the Court may, for a adequate and special reasons to be recorded in he judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment of a term of less than 4 five years.]

5(2) Nothing is sub section (1) shall apply to, or in relation to, -

(a) Presents which are given at the time of a marriage to the bride (without any demand having been made in that behalf).

(b) Presents which are given at the time of a marriage to the bridegroom (without any demand having been made in that behalf).

Provided that such presents are entered in a list maintained in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

Provided further that where such presents are made by or on behalf of the bride or any person related to the bride, such presents are of a customary nature and the value thereof is not excessive having regard to the financial status of the person by whom, or on whose behalf, such presents are given .

Q19. THE INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1986

An Act to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Q20 Penalty for indecent representation of women.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of Sec 3 or Sec 4 shall be punishable on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment for term of not less than six months but which may extend to five years and also with a fine not less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Q20. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN(2001)

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programs have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the

empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

Q21. When is Article 19, Freedom of speech suspended?

Article 358 provides Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies

(1) While a Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression is in operation, nothing in Article 19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the in competency, cease to have effect as soon as the Proclamation ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect: Provided that where such Proclamation of Emergency is in operation only in any part of the territory of India, any such law may be made, or any such executive action may be taken, under this article in relation to or in any State or Union territory in which or in any part of which the Proclamation of Emergency is not in operation, if and in so far as the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the territory of India in which the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply (a) to any law which does not contain a recital to the effect that such law is in relation to the Proclamation of Emergency in operation when it is made; or (b) to any executive action taken otherwise than under a law containing such a recital

Q22 Can I get free legal aid?

Article 39A Equal justice and free legal aid

The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

Q23. What is the penalty for demanding dowry?

Penalty for demanding dowry.- If any person demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Provided that the Court may, for a adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months.

Q24. NO DISCRIMINATION TO BE MADE WHILE RECRUITING MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS.

On and from the commencement of this Act, no employer shall, while making recruitment for the same work or work of a similar nature, 1or in any condition of service subsequent to recruitment such as promotions, training or transfer, make any discrimination against women except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force :

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not affect any priority or reservation for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen, retrenched employees or any other class or category of persons in the matter of recruitment to the posts in an establishment or employment.

Q25. What is Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act 1948?

The marriages to which this Act applies are marriages solemnized during the war period, where the husband was, at the time of the marriage, domiciled outside India, and the wife was immediately before the marriage, domiciled in India

Provided that this Act shall not apply to any marriage if, since the solemnization thereof, the parties thereto have resided together in the country in which the husband was domiciled at the time of the residence.

Q26. What is Foreign Marriage Act?

An Act to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India.Be it enacted by Parliament In the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :-This Act may be called Foreign Marriage Act, 1969.

Q27. What is the law regarding the registration of Foreign Marriage Act?

1) Where -

(a) A Marriage Officer is satisfied that a marriage has been duly solemnized in a foreign country in accordance with the law of that country between parities of whom one at least was a citizen of India; and

(b) A party to the marriages informs the Marriage Officers writing that he or she desires the marriages to be registered the Marriage Officer may, upon payment of the prescribed fee register the marriage.

(2) No marriage shall be registered under the section unless at the time of registration it satisfies the conditions mentioned in section 4.

(3) The Marriages Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to register a marriage under this section on the ground that in his opinion the marriage is inconsistent with international law or the country of nations.

(4) Where a Marriage Officers refuses to register a marriage under this section the party applying for registration may appeal to the Central

Government in the prescribed manner within a period of thirty days from the date of such refusal, and the Marriage Officer shall act in conformity with the decision of the Central Government on such appeal.

(5) Registration of a marriage under this section shall be effected by the Marriage Officer by entering a certificate of the marriage in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner in the Marriage Certificate Book and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and by three witnesses.

(6) A marriage registered under this section shall, as from the date of registration, be deemed too have solemnized under this Act

Q28. What is the punishment for parent or guardian concerned in a child marriage?

(1) Where a minor contracts a child marriage, any person having charge of the minor, whether as parent or guardian or in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, who does any act to promote the marriage or permits it to be solemnized, or negligently fails to prevent it from being solemnized, shall be punishable with 1[simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine]:

Provided that no woman shall be punishable with imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this section, it shall be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that where a minor has contracted a child marriage, the person having charge of such minor has negligently failed to prevent the marriage from being solemnized.

1. Subs. by Act 41 of 1949, sec. 4, for "simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both".

Q29. Dissolution of Marriages: When husband may petition for dissolution.

Any husband may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has, since the solemnization thereof, been guilty of adultery.

Q30. Dissolution of Marriages: When wife may petition for dissolution

When wife may petition for dissolution.-Any wife may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that, since the solemnization thereof, her husband has exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other religion, and gone through a form of marriage with another woman;

Or has been guilty of incestuous adultery,

Or of bigamy with adultery,
Or of marriage with another woman with adultery,
Or of rape, sodomy or bestiality,
Or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce a mensa et toro,
Or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards.

Q31. What is Judicial Separation?

No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce a mensa et toro, but the husband or wife may obtain a decree of judicial separation, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without reasonable excuse for two years or upwards, and such decree shall have the effect of divorce a mensa et toro under the existing law, and such other legal effect as hereinafter mentioned.

Q32. Can a Deserted wife may apply to court for protection?

Any wife to whom section 4 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, (10 of 1865) does not apply, any, when deserted by her husband, present a petition to the District Court or the High Court, at any time after such desertion, for an order to protect any property which she may have acquired or may acquire, any property of which she may have become possessed or may become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors, or any person claiming under him.

Q33. When can a court grant protection order?

The Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable excuse, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and other property from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him. Every such order shall state the time at which the desertion commenced, and shall, as regards all persons dealing with the wife in reliance thereon, be conclusive as to such time.

Q34. Is there any liability of husband seizing wife's property after notice or order?

If the husband, or any creditor of, or person claiming under the husband, seizes or continues to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring), to return or deliver to her the specific property, and also to pay her a sum equal to double its value.

Q35. What do mean by Restitution By Conjugal Rights?

When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, either wife, or husband may apply, by petition to the District Court or the High Court for restitution of conjugal rights, and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly.

Q36. Can Husband claim damages from adulterer?

Any husband may, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage or for judicial separation only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner.

Such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court dispenses with such service, or directs some other service to be substituted.

The damages to be recovered on any such petition shall be ascertained by the said Court, although the respondents or either of them may not appear.

After the decision has been given, the Court may direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied.

Q37. What are the powers of the courts to order adulterer to pay costs?

Whenever in any petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer has been made a co- respondent, and the adultery has been established the Court may order the correspondent to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

Provided that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioners costs-

- (1) If the respondent was, at the time of the adultery, living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or
- (2) If the co- respondent had not, at the time of the adultery, reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

Q38. Power to order settlement of wife's property for benefit to husband and children.

Whenever the Court pronounces a decree of dissolution of marriage or Judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it is made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such settlement as it thinks reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof, for the benefit of the husband, or of the children of the marriage, or of both.

Q39. Custody of Child: Power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.

In any suit for obtaining a judicial separation the Court may from time to time, before making its decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree, as it deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, if it thinks fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said Court.

Q40. Cruelty: Competence of husband and wife to give evidence as to cruelty or desertion.

On any petition presented by a wife, praying that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

Q41. Property of a female Hindu to be her absolute Property.

(1) Any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be held by her as full owner thereof and not as a limited owner.

Explanation.- In this sub-section, "property" includes both movable and immovable property acquired by a female Hindu by inheritance or devise, or at a partition, or in lieu of arrears of maintenance, or by gift from any person, whether a relative or note, before, at or after her marriage, or by her own skill or exertion, or by purchase or by prescription, or in any other manner whatsoever, and also any such property held by her as stridhana immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to any property acquired by way of gift or under a will or any other instrument or under a decree or order of a civil court or under an award where the terms of the gift, will or other instrument or the decree, order or award prescribe a restricted estate in such property.

Q42.What is the Right of child in womb?

A child who was in the womb at the time of the death of an intestate and who is subsequently born alive have the same right to inherit to the intestate as if he or she had been born before the death of the intestate, and the inheritance shall be deemed to vest in such as case with effect from the date of the death of the intestate.

Q43. Certain widows re-marrying may not inherit as widows

24. Certain widows re-marrying may not inherit as widows. —Any heir who is related to an intestate as the widow of a pre-deceased son, the widow of a pre-deceased son or the widow of a brother shall not be entitled to succeed to the property of the intestate as such widow, if on the date the succession opens, she has re-married."

Q44. Capacity of minor to act as guardians.

A minor is incompetent to act as guardian of any minor except his own wife or child or where he is the managing member of an undivided Hindu family, the wife or child of another minor member of that family.

Q45. Limitation of powers of guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.

Where a person other than a Collector, or than a guardian appointed by will or other instruments, has been appointed or declared by the Court to be guardian of the property of award, he shall not, without the previous permission of the Court,- Mortgage or charge or

transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immovable property of his ward, or lease any part of that property for a term exceeding five years or for any term extending more than one year beyond the date on which the ward will cease to be a minor.

Q46. Law regarding Removal of guardian.

The court may, on the application of any person interested, or of its own motion, remove a guardian appointed or declared by the Court, or a guardian appointed by will or other instrument, for any of the following causes, namely :- For abuse of his trust for continued failure to perform the duties of his trust, for incapacity to perform the duties of his trust, for ill-treatment, or neglect to take proper care, of his ward, for contumacious disregard of any provision of this Act or of any order of the Court, for conviction of an offence implying, in the opinion of the Court, a defect of character which unfits him to be the guardian of his ward.

For having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties.

For ceasing to reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the case of a guardian of the property, for bankruptcy or insolvency, By reason of the guardianship of the guardian ceasing, or being liable to cease, under the law to which the minor is subject.

Provided that a guardian appoint by will or other instrument, whether he has been declared under this Act, or not, shall not be removed- For the cause mentioned in clause (g) unless the adverse interest accrued after the death of the person who appointed him, or it is shown that person made and maintained the appointment In ignorance of the existence of the adverse interest, or for the cause mentioned in clause (h) unless such guardian has taken up such a residence as, in the opinion of the Court, renders it impracticable for him to discharge the functions of guardian

Q47.What are the Requisites of a valid adoption.-?

No adoption shall be valid unless-

- (i) the person adopting has the capacity, and also the right, to take in adoption;
- (ii) the person giving in adoption has the capacity to do so
- (iii) the person adopted is capable of being taken in adoption, and
- (iv) the adoption is made in compliance with the other conditions mentioned in this Chapter.

Q48. Capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption.-

Any female Hindu-

- (a) Who is sound mind,
- (b) Who is not a minor, and

(c) Who is not married, or if married, whose marriage has been dissolved or whose husband is dead or has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind.

Has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption.

Q49 What are the Maintenance of wife?

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a Hindu wife, whether married before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be entitled to be maintained by her husband during her life time.

(2) A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance-

(a) if he is guilty of desertion, that is to say, of abandoning her without reasonable cause and without her consent or against her wish, or willfully neglecting her.

(b) if he has treated her with such cruelty as to cause a reasonable apprehension in her mind that it will be harmful or injurious to live with her husband.

(c) If he is suffering from a virulent form of leprosy.

(d) If he has any other wife living.

(e) If he keeps a concubine in the same house in which his wife is living or habitually resides with a concubine elsewhere.

(f) if he has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion.

(g) If there is any other cause justifying living separately.

(3) A Hindu wife shall not be entitled to separate residence and maintenance from her husband if she is unchaste or ceases to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion.

Q50. Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law.-

(1) A Hindu wife, whether married before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be entitled to be maintained after the death of her husband by her father-in-law.

Provided and to the extent that she is unable to maintain herself out of her own earnings or other property or, where she has no property of her own, is unable to obtain maintenance-

(a) From the estate of her husband or her father or mother, or

(b) From her son or daughter, if any, or his or her estate.

(2) Any obligation under sub-section (1) shall not be enforceable if the father-in-law has not the means to do so from any coparcenary property in his possession out of which the daughter-in-law has not obtained any share, and any such obligation shall cease on the re-marriage of the daughter-in-law.