

Book Review

LAW OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE IN INDIA, (2013) All India Reporter Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur, by Dr. Hema V. Menon Asst. Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Dekshabhoomi, Nagpu.

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In this contemporary scenario of the law of marriage and divorces riding the waves of controversies and accord in the same breath, the book examiners the law relating to different personal laws on marriage and divorce in detail. Basically this book has been written for the practitioners of lawyers and judge whose business is to provide relief to the person laboring under the voke of broken marriages. It provides good guidance to the present and ensuing students as well as the law teachers to understand the law on the subject.

It may help the reformer and the research scholar also. This is also to be added here that the book will help to resolve the problems pertaining to marriage and divorce to a great extent in the time to come.

The book under review is the 1st Edition and was published in 2013. The basic concepts and legal provisions have been explained in a lucid language with the help of important case law of all the personal laws in a compiled book to maintain interest of readers and research scholars. However the authenticity, originality and reliability have always been the hallmarks of the All India Reporter Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur. The work begins with the Part I relating to the Hindu Law which deals with the operation of ancient Hindu law, sources of Hindu law, schools of Hindu law and the administration of Hindu law in India. Further at the end of Part I the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with the commentary has been dealt.

Part II deals with the Muslim Law, which further specifies historical development of Islam and Islamic law, sources and schools, concept of marriage and divorce. It also deals with the provisions of the (*Protection of Rights on Divorce*) Act, 1986 and Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Part III deals with the Christian law relating to the Divorce Act, 1969. Part IV deals with the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. Furthermore, Part V deals with the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954. Part VI deals with the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

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Thus in all, this is true of all branches of law and much more of family law. If society has to live in peace and individual in happiness, our matrimonial laws must show progressive development so that conflicting interests could be adjusted. In short, the author wants to say that it is a continuous social engineering.

The Appendices as added has in it the various other relating Bare Acts which is very much helpful to the readers as all the necessary Acts relating to marriage and divorce are compiled at one place.
