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While she was Buddhist adopted a girl as a daughter with a view to inherit but she subsequently became Christian and died as a Christian intestate. In a claim of succession by the adopted daughter trial Court allowed the claim. However in Appeal reported as Makhin Than v. Ma Ahma (AIR 1934 Rangoon 72), it was held that according to the rule of succession laid down under **Advocate Search**, an adopted child is not an heir entitled upon an intestacy to, inherit the estate of his deceased adoptive parent. "

In a case from Pakistan jurisdiction relating to Christian inheritance reported as Mst. Inayat Bibi etc. v. Ism Nazir Ullah, etc. (PLD 1992 SC 385) in which case Punjab Customary Law were invoked by virtue of section 5 of Punjab Laws. Act, 1872. Apex Court declined to apply Customary Laws of Punjab, for two-fold reasons, set out at Page 558 of the reported judgment as follows:

"One, that the Succession Act did alter the customary succession in so far as Christians are concerned; and also for them it abolished customary law in Punjab, therefore, the same would not be applicable."

Succession Act 1925-34 Council judgment in the present case is fully attracted. Even if we are not otherwise bound to accept the Privy Council view today as binding on this Court; yet there is nothing therein not to commend itself as a correctly laid down legal proposition. The Christian females, similarly as in the present case, were allowed to inherit in presence of male heirs. It is thus a case of

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Mrs. JUDITH S. VAN DER MERVE v. Mr. PHILLIP MERLIN VAN DER MERVE Either the question of Custom nor any other law relied upon by the learned counsel, would be applicable."

Succession Act 1925--23 , Succession Act 1925--24 , Succession Act 1925--25 , Succession Act 1925--26 , Succession Act 1925--27 , Succession Act 1925--28 , Succession Act 1925--29 , Succession Act 1925--30 , Succession Act 1925--31 , Succession Act 1925--32 , Succession Act 1925--33 , Succession Act 1925--34 , Succession Act 1925--35 , Succession Act 1925--36 , Succession Act 1925--37 , Succession Act 1925--38 , Succession Act 1925--39 , Succession Act 1925--40 , Succession Act 1925--41 , Succession Act 1925--42 , Succession Act 1925--43 , Succession Act 1925--44 , Succession Act 1925--45 , Succession Act 1925--46 , Succession Act 1925--47 , Succession Act 1925--48 ,

----Ss. 5 & 23 to 48---Succession to property---Christian succession---Succession to movable and immovable property of any intestate in Pakistan is governed under the laws in Pakistan in terms of S.5 of the Succession Act, 1925--Property in case of Christian succession devolves upon surviving spouses-or upon those who are kindred in ascending or descending order to the intestate.

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Christian woman while she was Buddhist adopted a girl as a daughter with a view to inherit but she subsequently became Christian and died as a Christian intestate. In a claim of succession by the adopted daughter trial Court allowed the claim. However in Appeal reported as Makhin Than v. Ma Ahma (AIR 1934 Rangoon 72), it was held that according to the rule of succession laid down under Succession Act, an adopted child is not an heir entitled upon an intestacy to inherit the estate of his deceased adoptive parent.	
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In a case from Pakistan Jurisdiction relating to Christian inheritance reported as Mst. Inayat Bibi etc. v. Ism Nazir Ullah, etc. (PLD 1992 SC 385) in which case Punjab Customary Law were invoked, by virtue of section 5 of Punjab Laws. Act, 1872. Apex Court declined to apply Customary Laws of Punjab, for two-fold reasons, set out at Page 558 of the reported judgment as follows:	
"One, that the Succession Act did alter the customary succession in so far as Christians are concerned; and also for them it abolished customary law in Punjab, therefore, the same would not be applicable.	
Secondly, that the Privy Council judgment in the present case is fully attracted. Even if we are not otherwise bound to accept the Privy Council view today as binding on this Court; yet there is nothing the Court can do to commend itself as a correctly laid down legal proposition. The Christian females, similarly as in the present case, were allowed to inherit in presence of male heirs. It is thus a case of the application of the Succession Act, which by Statutory dispensation having determined the mode of succession when a Christian male dies, neither the question of Custom nor any other law relied upon by the learned counsel, would be applicable."	
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