

INTRODUCTION TO FAMILY LAW

Types of law

1. **Public law**- deals with issues that affect the general public or state - society as a whole
2. **Private law**- affects the rights and obligations of individuals, families, businesses and small groups and exists to assist citizens in disputes that involve private matter
- **Personal Law**- Personal law is defined as a law that applies to a certain class or group of people or a particular person, based on the religions, faith, and culture. In India, everyone belongs to a different caste, religion and have their own faith and belief. Their belief is decided by the sets of laws. And these laws are made by considering different customs followed by that religion.

Family law

- A family law is a set of laws which are trained in relation to matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, succession, adoption, minority and guardianship. The laws relating to such matters in India or governed through different set of personal laws namely Hindu law [regulating all Hindus including Jains, Buddhist and Sikhs], Muslim law, Christian law, Parsi law and special law comprising of special Marriage Act.
- Family according to vedas is the smallest unit of the society.