

MCQ- HINDU LAW- FAMILY LAW-1

- 1). Existence of Hindu law was before the beginning of
 - A) British rule era.
 - B) Monarchy era
 - C) Existinity era
 - D) Islam era

- 2). The oldest rule of law prevails as per Jurisprudence is
 - A) Christian
 - B) Roman
 - C) British
 - D) Hindu

- 3) “Hindu law mostly depends on the customs”says..
 - A) Main
 - B) Austin
 - C) Holend
 - D) Salmond

- 4) “Dharma” means bundle of responsibilities of
 - A) Moral religions
 - B) Social and legal responsibility
 - C) A & B is correct
 - D) None of these

- 5) During British rule in the certain aspects continue the law
 - A) English
 - B) Hindu
 - C) Roman
 - D) Muslim

- 6) Hindu law applicable to who comes in the definition of
 - A) State
 - B) Person
 - C) Hindu
 - D) Muslim

- 7) Hindu law is derived into part
 - A) Two
 - B) Three
 - C) Four
 - D) Five

- 8) An important source of hindu law is
 - A) Smriti
 - B) Court
 - C) Dharma Shastra
 - D) Custom

- 9) It can not consider a source of hindu law
 - A) Custom
 - B) Tradition
 - C) Judicial Decisions
 - D)Public policy

- 10) Mumbai branch is distributed in sub branches of
A) Mitakshar & jasus B) Banaras & Mithila
C) Madras & Drayid D) A & B is right
- 11) If parents of a hindu child give up hindu religion than child will be consider
A) Hindu B) Not a hindu
C) A & B is right D) None of these
- 12) Hindu Law is
A) Personal B) Local
C) Indian D) None of these
- 13) Hindu law is applicable to Hindu for
A) General B) Personal
C) All the means D) None of these
- 14) Hindu underived family is not like as corporation a entity
A) Artificial B) Legal
C) Separate D) A & B is correct
- 15) The status of the member of HUF is
A) Individual B) Joint
C) A & B is correct D) None of these
- 16) Membership in HUF can be of
A) 5 B) 15
C) 10 D) 1
- 17) Generally hindu family is presume to be a family
A) Divided B) Undivided
C) Divided & Undivided D) None of these
- 18) Coparcenary of HUF is a
A) Small part of HUF B) Not a small part of HUF
C) H.U.F. D) None of these
- 19) In hindu coparcenary family who hold position
A) only female B) Only male
C) A & B is correct D) None of these
- 20) In the hindu coparcenary properly by birth hindu child
A) Is not beneficiary B) Is beneficiary
C) A & B is correct D) None of these
- 21) Every owner has right to consume the property
A) Individual B) Universal

- 32) In view of the form of property, it can be _____ -
A) Divisible
B) Indivisible
C) A & B both are correct
D) None of the above
- 33) Some of the properties are originally indivisible.
A) Old guarantees
B) Equipments
C) Estates
D) All of the above are true
- 34) In coparcenary property, each coparcener can acquire interest by _____
A) Partition
B) Birth
C) Attaining majority
D) All of the above
- 35) Indivisible property holder can transfer it by _____
A) Sale
B) Mortgage
C) Gift and will
D) Partition
- 36) The income of the joint family property can be consider as _____ -- by its holder.
A) Separate
B) Joint
C) A & B both are correct
D) none of the above
- 37) Who can gift?
A) A competent person who can make a contract
B) Property owner
C) Who has power to dispose property
D) All of the above persons
- 38) Can any woman gift her "Stridhan"?
A) Yes
B) No
C) By consent of her husband
D) None of the above
- 39) _____ is essential for gift.
A) Written
B) Oral
C) Acceptance
D) All of the above are true
- 40) Any hindu is entitled to dispose of _____ property at will.
A) Self acquired and separate
B) Inherited
C) A & B both are correct
D) A & B both are wrong
- 41) Donation in favour of specific, religious or charitable purpose is _____
A) Illegal
B) legal
C) Void
D) Voidable
- 42) Hindu Marriage act is _____.
A) Territorial
B) Personal
C) applied to all over india
D) None of the above

- 43) As per _____ of hindu marriage act, neither party should have a spouse living at the time of the marriage will be offence.
- A) Section 5
B) Section 7
C) Section 24
D) Section 17
- 44) For hindu, marriage is a _____
- A) Custom
B) Ritual
C) Sacraments
D) None of the above
- 45) As per section _____ of hindu marriage Act, specified grounds of divorce been given to the wife only.
- A) 13(1)
B) 13(e)
C) 13
D) 125
- 46) If the opponent party is suffering from sexually transmitted disease, then burden of proof lies on _____.
- A) Applicant
B) opponent
C) Court
D) Government
- 47) The essentials condition for remarriage is...
- A) Death of the either party.
B) Restitution of conjugal rights.
C) Judicial separation.
D) All of above.
- 48) Marriage between parties with prohibited degrees is....
- A) Valid
B) Void
C) Void & ineffective
D) none of above
- 49) According to the Hindu Marriage Act the definition of 'Sapinda relationship' is given u/s...
- A) 2
B) 3
C) 3A
D) 3 F
- 50) Cruelty is...
- A) Physical
B) Mental
C) Both A & B
D) None of above.
- 51) At the time of marriage if the consent of the applicant or guardian is taken by coercion or fraud then marriage is declared to be
- A) Void
B) Valid
C) Voidable
D) None of the above
- 52) Can Minor sue for separation?
- A) Yes
B) No
C) A & B Both
D) None of above

53) When does Hindu Succession act came into force?

- A) 1965
- B) 1960
- C) 1956
- D) 1948

54) Pious obligation of son arises after father's death

- A) True
- B) False
- C) A & B Both
- D) None of above

55) Can unborn person give gift?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) A & B Both
- D) None of above

56) Can minor coparcener from Joint Hindu family be declared to be insolvent?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Fully
- D) Partly

57) What must be the age difference between adopting male and adopted child?

- A) 21
- B) 25
- C) 30
- D) 18

58) What must be the age difference between adopting female and adopted child?

- A) 21
- B) 25
- C) 30
- D) 18

59) How many sources are there in Hindu Law?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 1
- D) 5

60) When does Hindu Marriage Act came into force?

- A) 18/5/1955
- B) 20/5/1955
- C) 8/5/1955
- D) 30/5/1955

61) Which committee formed Hindu Law?

- A) Rao Committee
- B) Maneka Gandhi
- C) Choksi Committee
- D) None of above

62) Hindu Law is personal Law.

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Partly
- D) None of Above

63) If Hindu husband changes his religion and ceased to be Hindu, a wife can demand for divorce?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Partly
- D) None of Above

- 64) Is marriage between 16 years of boy and 12 years of girl be void?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 65) According to Hindu Marriage Act, what is the valid age of marriage for girl and boy?
A) 16 – 20
B) 18 - 21
C) 14 – 18
D) 20 – 22
- 66) If any Hindu girl get married without the permission of a guardian then the marriage will be voidable?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 67) It is the obligation of the son to pay off debts of his drunkard and gambler father.
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 68) Hindu Law is applied to Hindu who converted the religion from Hindu to Christian?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 69) In how many division property under Hindu Law can be divided?
A) 3
B) 4
C) 2
D) 5
- 70) If individual from Joint Hindu family generates his own property, is it treated as his individual property?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 71) The concept of “Antecedent debt” is first of all well described in case of
A) Brij Narayan Rai v/s Mangal Prasad
B) Pannalal v/s Narayan
C) Sitaram v/s Harihar
D) Girja Shankar v/s Navin Chandra
- 72) A Hindu who dies inestate, to whom of the following his property is firstly transferred?
A) First Line
B) Second Line
C) Third Line
D) Fourth Line
- 73) Daughter is also eligible to get succession as son?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above

- 74) Widow is eligible to get part in her deceased husband property.
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 75) Whether husband can demand maintenance from her wife ?
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 76) When does the Hindu adoption and maintenance act came into force ?
A) 1956
B) 1957
C) 1958
D) 1960
- 77) Adopted child became the child of family.
A) Yes
B) No
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 78) No Hindu married male can adopt a child without the consent of his wife.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 79) From the very date of Decree of divorce concerned parties allowed to get married legally.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 80) Ant Hindu child, whether boy or girl get Estateable interest in corporeal property ?
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 81) What is eligible to get married ?
A) Age
B) Consent
C) free consent
D) None of Above
- 82) Within how many days appeal from the order u/s 28 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 is allowed ?
A) 60
B) 30
C) 90
D) 100
- 83) Any Hindu male treat property which he gets in succession from his antecedents as...
A) Mother
B) Antecedents from mother side
C) Antecedents from father side
D) None of Above
- 84) While appointing guardian of the Hindu Minor, court will think first about minor's
A) Development
B) Interest
C) Welfare
D) None of Above

- 85) Any Hindu Female who have in her possession a property according to Hindu succession Act 1956 adopts it as a
A) Limited owner
B) Full owner
C) Up to her existence
D) None of Above
- 86) An unmarried female can adopt according to Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 87) Any unmarried Male or Female can adopt girl or boy child
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 88) A Hindu couple not having a child can adopt a daughter child.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 89) Once a Legal adoption is always a adoption.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above.
- 90) If son killed his father even than he gets property rights even than he gets property rights in his father estate.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 91) Hindu female's property right is her limited property right.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 92) According to Hindu Succession Act 1976, deceased son's dies without making will, his father gets first priority in comparison to mother for his estate.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 93) Hindu Succession Act 1956 does not affect succession right for property to male from Hindu Undivided Family.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above
- 94) Only after one year of marriage, divorce petition can be filed in court of law.
A) True
B) false
C) Partly
D) None of Above

95) Hindu law allowed polygamy.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above

96). Gift given for Religious and charitable endowments is invalid.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above

97) The rule of 'shasvata' applied to donation given to religious and charitable institutions.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above

98) According to the principle of 'Damduppt' no person demand interest more than that of actual amount.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above

99) If son does not get anything in succession from his father than also son is liable to pay-off debts of his father.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above

100) There is no Hindu undivided Family consisting only of female members.

A) True

B) false

C) Partly

D) None of Above.

