

# APPSC ENDOWMENT

## Hindu Law Paper - II

### Previous Paper - 2020

1. Which is Oldest Veda?  
A: Rig veda
2. Early smritis are known as.....  
A: Dharmasutras
3. Commentaries written by Medhatithi on Manusmriti is known as.....  
A: Manubhashya
4. 'Mitakshara' is a commentary on 'Yajanavalkya smriti' written by-  
A: Vijaneshwara
5. 'Parasara madhaviya' is a South Indian authority written by-  
A: Madhavacharya
6. Which literature has been treated as the supreme authority in Bengal?  
A: Dayabhaga
7. Vivadatandava deals Subject of  
A: Inheritance
8. Brahmanas were composed in between the period of  
A: Shruti and Smritis
9. Doctrine of aridesha means-  
A: Principle of analogy
10. The Hindu code bill was recommended by the committee under the chairmanship of -  
A: Sir Benegal narsing Rao
11. Right to property has given to Hindu widow for the first time from the property of deceased husband by-  
A: Hindu widow Remarriage Act, 1856
12. Mitakshara Coparcenary is consisting of-  
A: Up to the fourth generation from the last holder of the property
13. Which one is not an incident of Mitakshara Coparcenary  
A) Each coparcener takes a defined share  
B) Each coparcener takes a undefined share  
C) Each coparcener takes a 30% share  
D) None  
A: Each coparcener takes a defined share

14. Sasthra Dharma of Gauthama has how many chapters?  
A: Sasthra Dharma of Gauthama has 28 chapters.
15. Irretrievable break down of marriage introduced by marriage laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was being incorporated on the recommendation of -  
A: 71st report of law commission
16. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, has Made dowry offence as-  
A: Cognizable for the purpose of investigation
17. Dowry offence under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is-  
A: Non-compoundable offence
18. Dowry Offences are triable under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 by-  
A: Judicial Magistrate first class/ metropolitan magistrate
19. The povision for appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers has been made in-  
A: Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986
20. Under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 Presumption of marriage has been made under which section?  
A: Under section 114 of the Evidence Act, 1872
21. What is Anuloma marriage?  
A: Marriage of higher caste man with lower caste woman.
22. The Supreme Court has held that registration of marriage is compulsory in -  
A: Sema Vs. Ashwani Kumar, AIR 2006 SC 1158
23. According to Vijnaneshwara, the theory of sapinda relationship depends on -  
A: Particle of the same blood
24. Bigamy includes -  
A: Polygamy and polyandry both
25. First wife of a bigamous marriage can file a suit for declaration of marriage with the second wife as null & void under which section?  
A: Section 34 Specific Relief Act, 1963
26. If at the time of marriage either party to the marriage is unable to give valid consent due to unsoundness of mind, the marriage is - Voidable
27. The word epilepsy has been repealed from section 5 (ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by-  
A: Marriage of child ( Amendment) Act, 1999
28. The child marriage Restraint act, 1929 has been repealed by-  
A: Prohibition of child marriage Act, 2006
29. The marriage has not been consummated due is impotency of either party the marriage, is a ground for  
A: Voidable marriage
30. If wife has been suffering from bareness and unable to procreate the child, the marriage may be categorized as -  
A: Voidable marriage

31. Where wife does not menstruate but capable of doing normal of sexual intercourse, then she has been treated as?
- A: She has been treated as potent.
32. Doctrine of want of sincerity has not been applied in the ..... marriage act?
- A: Hindu marriage act, 1955
33. According to section 3(f) of the Hindu Marriage act, 1955, sapinda relationship has been confined up to
- A: Three generation in line of ascent from mother side & five generation from father side.
34. Which relation is not coming under prohibited degree of relationship?
- A: Wife's sister
35. At the time of marriage, if the bride was pregnant by another person (other than bridegroom), the marriage will be
- A: Voidable
36. A Hindu marriage solemnized by a person through misrepresenting his caste, the marriage has been categorized as-
- A: Voidable
37. Effect of the decree of judicial separation is
- A: That marriage has not been dissolved
38. Which is not a ground of divorce
- A: DELETED
39. For obtaining decree of divorce, minimum period of desertion by a party of the marriage to another party is-
- A: Two years
40. Bipin Chandra Vs Prabhavati AIR 1957 SC 176 is leading case on-
- A: Desertion
41. A Degree of divorce on the ground of desertion will be passed by a court when-
- A: Animus and factum both are present
42. Cruelty has been as ground divorce under the Hindu marriage Act, 1955 by which act
- A: by Marriage Law (Amendment) Act, 1976
43. Essential ingredient of the cruelty is-
- A: Intention immaterial
44. Demand of dowry is
- A: Cruelty
45. Quarrel between wife and mother in law is-
- A: Not conduct of cruelty and normal wear and tear of life
46. Drunkenness per-se of the husband is
- A: Reasonable wear and tear of married life

47. Wife's writing of false anonymous complaint to employer of the husband is a ground for-
- A: Divorce & Judicial separate both
48. Justice Chandrachud in Dastane Vs Dastane AIR 1975 SC 1586 has laid down the test for proof of cruelty is-
- A: On balance of Probabilities
49. In Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 before the amendment of 1986, the term used for adultery as ground of divorce-
- A: Living in adultery
50. Before the marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 adultery was ground-
- A: for Judicial Separation
51. If adulterer is known, in a suit for divorce on the ground for adultery, he should be made as-
- A: Co-respondent
52. For seeking divorce on the ground of adultery, it should be proved by-
- A: Preponderance of probabilities
53. The decree of divorce may be obtained on ground of-
- A: Virulent & incurable form of leprosy
54. Originally, under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and before the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act 1976, the venereal disease was made a ground of divorce if it was persisted for how many years?
- A: For three years
55. It has been made a ground of divorce if respondent has not known by those who would have naturally heard him, if he had been alive for a period of .....
- A: Seven years
56. Additional ground for divorce has been given to wife to repudiate marriage by her
- A: After attaining fifteen years but before attaining eighteen years.
57. The Supreme Court in Hirachand Vs. Sunanda AIR 2001 SC 1285 has held that in relation to petition under section 13 (1-A) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- A: Shall apply
58. The Personal laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018 has been introduced before parliament in order to remove
- A: Leprosy as ground divorce in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
59. The Cooling period prescribed under section 13-B (2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has been interpreted by the Supreme Court in Davinder Singh Narula Vs. Meenakshi Nagia AIR 2012 S.C. 2890 as-
- A: If circumstances warrant may be waived
60. One year bar for filing the petition of divorce from the date of marriage has been imposed under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. But the same act, 1955 provide exception of this rule on the which ground?
- A: Exceptional hardship to petitioner or exceptional depravity on the part of respondent.
61. The burden of proof in case of reasonable excuse under section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lies on the party who has withdrawn the-
- A: Society

62. The term maintenance pendant lite under section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 means -  
A: Maintenance during pendency of the proceeding
63. The provision in section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 has been added for disposal of application of expenses of the proceeding from date of notice to husband or wife within 60 days by  
A: DELETED
64. Concept of matrimonial property has been introduced in Hindu Law by-  
A: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
65. The Mithila school was a subdivision of the-  
A: Mitakshara School
66. Apartibhandha Daya in Mitakshare coparcenary is -  
A: Where property inherited by Hindu male up to three degree higher ancestors.
67. Gift by father of self acquired property to a son in exclusion of others, shall be treated as -  
A: Depending upon the intention of father
68. Income from hereditary profession constitutes-  
A: Joint family property
69. Where a coparcener recovers a joint family immovable property which was lost with out side of joint family fund & other coparceners, the property shall belong to-  
A: Only 1/4 belongs to him as separate property and rest shall be joint family property.
70. Benefit from insurance policy in name of a coparcener but premium paid form joint family shall be -  
A: Joint family property
71. Who cannot be a karta of joint family?  
A: DELETED
72. Karta is not authorized to make.....  
A: Liable to minor member of family
73. In Dayabhaga coparcenary comes into existence-  
A: On death of father
74. Is Survivorship applied in relation to Dayabhaga coparcenary?  
A: No, Survivorship not applied in relation to Dayabhaga coparcenary
75. A father of coparcenary may gift by love & affection (to wife, sons, daughter, daughter in law)-  
A: A small portion of movable joint family property
76. Karta of a joint Hindu family cannot alienate joint family property for-  
A: Foreign trip
77. Whether an alienation has made for purposes of legal necessity, benefit of estate or indispensable duties by karta or not? The burden of proof lies on-  
A: Alienee
78. If alienation has not been made by karta for purposes of legal necessity benefit of estate and indispensable duties, the transaction shall be  
A: Voidable

79. A coparcener has power to renounce his interest in joint family property. Once renunciation has done by a coparcener, can he revoke it  
A: No, he can not revoke it.
80. Sole surviving coparcener means-  
A: Single coparcener in joint family
81. The alienation made by sole surviving coparcener may be challenge-  
A: A son who was in womb at the time of alienation & born alive later on.
82. The pious obligation i.e. duty of son to pay debt of father, grandfather, great grand father has been repealed by-  
A: Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
83. "After the amendments in pious obligation" theory, the liabilities of a son to pay-  
A: Only the debt which has taken after the amendments, has been removed
84. The concept of antecedent debt was-  
A: debt must be prior in time & prior in fact both
85. "The burden of proof that debt taken by father was trained is on son" held by Supreme court in which case?  
A: Luhar Amrit Vs. Doshi Jayant AIR 1963SC.964
86. A decree obtained against father for debt which was not tainted, in the execution of which decree?  
A: Son is required to make as a necessary party
87. Under Mitakshara School, demand of partition means-  
A: Severance of status of interest
88. According to smritikars, dwelling house-  
A: Should not be partitioned
89. Under the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937 a Mitakshara coparcener's widow in partition was entitled-  
A: Same interest which her husband had at the time of death
90. Under the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, a Mitakshara coparcener's widow can claim partition or not?  
A: Yes, a widow can claim partition
91. Under old notion of Hindu Law, a father of Mitakshara Hindu joint family may-  
A: Impose the partition over his sons
92. Under Dayabhaga School, can son, grandson & great-grand son claim partition?  
A: May not claim partition during life time of father
93. Persons not entitled to demand partition-  
A: Illegitimate sons
94. If the father has not taken or reserved a share for himself, the after born son has right to reopen the-  
A: Partition

95. If the adopted son is with a natural-born son, in Dharmashastra he may claim partition like-  
A: Natural-born son
96. The era of the..... was the golden age of Hindu Law  
A: Dharmashastras
97. Minor coparcener may  
A: file a suit for partition only through the next friend or guardian
98. A partition claim on behalf of a minor coparcener whether the partition is for the benefit of the minor coparcener or not  
A: shall be determined by the court
99. A purchase of coparcener's interest (alienee) may demand partition as steps into shoes of -  
A: Coparcener
100. If partition takes place between the father and son, father's wife is not entitled to any-  
A: Share
101. If joint family consisting of father's widow & son's widow. Son's widow has right to claim-  
A: partition
102. A partition takes place between grandsons, grandmother is entitled a share equal to the share of  
A: Grandson
103. "A severance of estate is effected on the unequivocal declaration on the part of one of the joint holders of his intention to hold his share separately, even though no actual division takes place" held in-  
A: Syed Vs. Jorawar AIR 1922 PC 353
104. When a coparcener files a suit for partition, severance of status takes place-  
A: from date, the suit is instituted
105. The partition may be affected orally as well by-  
A: Written documents
106. When the partition of immovable property is affected by a deed  
A: Registration of deed is compulsory when the worth of property is Rs.100 or more
107. "Once is the partition of inheritance made; once is a damsel given in marriage, and once does a man say, "I give"; these three are by good men done once and irrevocably." the views have been expressed by-  
A: Manu
108. "A reunion can be made only between the parties to partition". Expressed by  
A: Bombay and Mithila School
109. On the death of a female, her woman's estate was  
A: devolve to her heir
110. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937 introduced by which widow/widows entitled to succeed of property?  
A: Intestate's widows, his son's widow & his grandson's widow
111. If a property has been licenced to a woman through a gift and term of gift stipulates that she has limited ownership. In pursuance of section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 she will be-  
A: limited owner



112. Daughter has been added as a coparcener in Mitakshara coparcenary family by-
- A: Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
113. If the daughter is unchaste, she will entitle to get a share in-
- A: Coparcenary property
114. The murderer has been declared disqualified to succeed the property of person murdered if murder is committed -
- A: in furtherance of succession
115. Brother's widow remarried with any other person becomes-
- A: does not have any effect and entitled to succeed her share
116. A property was gifted by father to daughter in Hindu Family. The daughter was later on dead leaving behind no son & daughter. The property shall devolve on-
- A: Father's heir
117. A Hindu male was dead leaving no heirs of a class-I category but left one brother and son of another brother. His property shall devolve -
- A: Brother
118. In a train accident, uncle and nephew were dead, the presumption is that -
- A: Uncle being died first
119. Agnate means -
- A: heirs connected with interstate through male lines
120. Intestate succession means -
- A: When propositus had left no will
121. Uterine Blood relation means
- A: The persons are born from same mother but different father
122. Section 23 of the Hindu Succession Act has been amended.....
- A: Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
123. Preferential right of succession has been provided to -
- A: Heirs of first class
124. A Hindu male has adopted a son without observing ritual (dattak puja), the adoption will be valid or not?
- A: Valid
125. Doctrine of Relation Back is not applied in-
- A: Hindu Adoption
126. Where a joint family in consisting of widow and son's widow. An adoption of a child-
- A: Both for themselves separately
127. If a Hindu male adopts a female child. He is required to be senior in age than child
- A: DELETED
128. If person receives or agrees to receive any payment or other reward in consideration of adoption, he shall be punished by punishment of -
- A: 6 months or fine or both



- 129.** A daughter is entitled to maintenance under the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956-
- A:** So long as she is unmarried and also unable to maintain herself
- 130.** A widowed daughter-in-law is entitled to maintenance against father-in-law in Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956 if -
- A:** He (father-in-law) has means to do so from any coparcenary property in which she has not obtained any share.
- 131.** Testamentary Guardian means -
- A:** A guardian appointed through will
- 132.** Under certain circumstances the mother has been held as natural guardian of a minor in lifetime of father, held in case of-
- A:** Vandana shiva V.Jayanta Bdhopadhaya AIR 1999 S.C. 1149
- 133.** The limitation period for challenging improper alienation of guardian by minor is-
- A:** 12 years
- 134.** The relationship of the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956 and the Guardian & Ward Act, 1890 is-
- A:** Supplementary
- 135.** The mortgage made by natural guardian without permission of the court shall be-
- A:** Voidable
- 136.** Where a minor has undivided interest in joint family property and property is under management of an adult member of family, a guardian-
- A:** May not be appointed for this interest
- 137.** The father-in-law has been declared as guardian of a minor widow in case of-
- A:** Paras Ram Vs. State AIR 1960 ALL 479
- 138.** Can De-facto guardian deal with property of minor?
- A:** No, De-facto guardian can not deal with property of minor.
- 139.** If a Hindu father appoints a guardian for his minor child through will and being dead leaving behind mother of minor. Who will be guardian of that minor?
- A:** Mother
- 140.** Purta means
- A:** All religious and charitable acts and purposes unconnected with vedic sacrifices.
- 141.** Dedication of property is essential for the creation of an endowment. In the earlier period dedication consists of-
- A:** Sankalpa and Utsarga both
- 142.** In the case of divorce by mutual consent the mutual consent should continue till-
- A:** Passing of the decree
- 143.** Once valid dedication is created, the founder, is he had right to revoke it?
- A:** He had no right to revoke it.
- 144.** For creation of valid endowment, trust-
- A:** need not be created

145. For establishment of valid endorsement, property dedicated to it-

A: Must definite and certain

146. A Samadhi of ordinary person in ancient time

A: can not be object of Hindu religious endowment

147. A coparcener in Mitakshara coparcenary may not create

A: A religious endowment

148. In Maurushi Math-

A: Chela of last mahant succeed the office

149. If mahant of endowment is guilty of mismanagement or misappropriation, a suit may be filed by-

A: Any person interested in the endowment

150. According to the Kalka Purana, all maths are required to be decided to

A: Shankara