1. The maximum shares of mother and widow under Sunni Law of inheritance may be :
a. 1/3 and 1/4 b. 1/6 and 1/2
c. 1/8 and 1/4 d. 1/8 and 1/2
e. Unattempted

2. Acknowledgment of legitimacy about a child made by a Muslim is :
a. Revocable b. Irrevocable
c. Immaterial d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

3. Under the Waqf Act, 1955 the power of Tribunal to determine disputes regarding waqf is given in which of the following Sections :
a. Section 5 b. Section 4
c. Section 7 d. Section 8
e. Unattempted

4. The manager of Waqf is knows as :
a. Sajjadanashin b. Khadim
c. Mutawalli d. Mujawar
e. Unattempted

5. Which one of the following is not the valid object of Waqf under Muslim Law :
a. Celebrating the birth of Ali Murtaza
b. Grant to an Idgah
c. Payment of money to Fekirs
d. A waqf in favour of utter strangers
e. Unattempted

6. Under Muslim law, Waqf means :
a. Permanent dedication of movable property
b. Permanent dedication of immovable property
c. Permanent dedication of movable and immovable property
d. Permanent or temporary dedication of movable or immovable property
e. Unattempted

7. Under Muslim Law, a bequest can validly be made to a child in a womb, so long it is born from the date of Will within the period of :
a. 3 months b. 9 months
c. 2 months d. 6 months
e. Unattempted

8. A bequest made to a person who causes the death of the testator intentionally, under Sunni law is :
a. Valid
b. Void
c. Valid to the extent of 1/3rd share of the deceased
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

9. Which of the following gifts is not valid :
a. Gifts in future
b. Conditional gift
c. Gift based on wagering contract or contingent contract
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

10. Hiba of future property under Muslim Law is :
a. Void
b. Valid under certain conditions
c. Valid
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

11. Which of the following conditions is not essential for a valid gift under Muslim law :
a. Registration
b. Acceptance
c. Delivery of possession
d. Declaration
e. Unattempted

12. When does a Muslim mother lose her right of Hizanat:
a. By her apostasy
b. By her misconduct
c. By marrying within degree of prohibited relationship
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

13. According to Hanafi Law, a mother is entitled to the custody of a male child till the age of:
a. 12 years b. 18 years
c. 7 years d. 21 years
e. Unattempted

14. Who is natural guardian of the property of a minor under Muslim law :

a. Brother b. Mother
c. Father d. Uncle
e. Unattempted

15. The punishment for pronouncement of any irrevocable form of divorce by a Muslim husband upon his wife is :

a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine
c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine
e. Unattempted

16. Talaq-ul-biddat is :

a. Complete and irrevocable divorce
b. Incomplete and irrevocable divorce
c. Complete and revocable divorce
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

17. Under the Muslim Law, 'Khula' and 'Mubarat' are :

a. Forms of marriage
b. Forms of dissolution of marriage by agreement
c. Forms of repudiation of gift on attaining majority
d. Forms of demanding pre-emption
e. Unattempted

18. If a Muslim husband falsely charged his wife with adultery, the process for retract is called :

a. Zihar b. Lian
c. Ila d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

19. Whether a Muslim may give 'Talaq' in the state of intoxication or under pressure :

a. Yes, recognized under the Sunni Muslim Law
b. Yes, recognized under the Shia Muslim Law
c. Yes, according to the Ismailiya Law
d. Yes, according to the Usuli Law
e. Unattempted

20. According to Section 4 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, apostasy from Islam of a Muslim wife :

a. Will dissolve her marriage ipso facto
b. Will not dissolve her marriage ipso facto
c. Dissolves her marriage and she loses her claim on Mehar
d. Dissolves her marriage but she does not lose her claim on Mehar
e. Unattempted

21. Under the Muslim Law, a married woman shall be entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of marriage on the ground that 'whereabouts of husband have not be known for a period of four years', as provided under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 in :

a. Section 2(ii) b. Section 2(i)
c. Section 2(v) d. Section 2(iii)
e. Unattempted

22. A non muslim woman who converts to Islam after marriage but reconverts to her original faith can dissolve the marriage on ground apostasy. The statement is :

a. True b. False
c. Depends d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

23. Holy quran is revealed to :

a. Prophet Adam
b. Prophet Mohammed
c. Prophet Ibrahim
d. All prophets in parts
e. Unattempted

24. The sharia regulated all human actions and puts them into five categories: Obligatory, recommended, permitted, disliked and _____ :

a. Liked
b. Prohibited
c. Praiseworthy
d. None of the above
e. unattempted

25. The Maliki school is founded by :

a. Imam Abu Haneefa
b. Imam Muhammed ibn Idris ash-Shafei
c. Imam Maliki ibn Anas
d. Imam Ahmed ibn Hanbal
e. Unattempted

26. How many schools of thought are there in Sunnis?

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
e. Unattempted

27. Who among the following was the first wife of Prophet Mohammed?

a. Khadija
b. Ayisha
c. Hafsa
d. Juvairiya
e. Unattempted

28. Household of the prophet is known as :

a. Sahaba
b. Caliph
c. Ahl al-Bayt
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

29. Who among the following is the author of the book 'kitab-al-umm'?

a. Imam Abu Haneefa
b. Imam Muhammed ibn Idris ash-Shafei
c. Imam Malik ibn Anas
d. Imam Ahmed ibn Hanbal
e. Unattempted

30. Who among the following was elected as Prophet Mohammed's successor and first caliph?

a. Abu Bakr
b. Ali
c. Usman
d. Umar
e. Unattempted

31. Prophet's journey to medina marks the beginning of a new era called :

a. Ramadan
b. Shaaban
c. Hijrah
d. Shavval
e. Unattempted

32. Fiqah means :

a. Reasoning
b. Analogy
c. Understanding
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

33. Due to opposition, prophet and his companions fled to medina in the year :

a. 610 AD
b. 622 AD
c. 630 AD
d. 632 AD
e. Unattempted

34. Which of the following Caliph married the prophet's daughter Fatima?

a. Abu Bakr
b. Umar
c. Usman
d. Ali
e. Unattempted

35. Muslim believe in the divine origin of :

a. Quran
b. Prophets
c. Muslims
d. Sharia
e. Unattempted

36. Which of the following collections of traditions are considered as the most authoritative?

a. Bukhari
b. Muslim
c. Abu dawood
d. Bukhari and Sahih Muslim
e. Unattempted

37. Find the odd one out :

a. Shafei
b. Shia
c. Hanafi
d. Maliki
e. Unattempted

38. Shia sect is divided into :

a. Shafei and Hanafi
b. Shafei, Hanfi, Maliki and Hanbali
c. Ismaliya, Athena Asharia and Zaidiya
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

39. The majority of muslims belong to _____ sect. :
a. Sunni b. Muatazila
c. Shia d. Bohra
e. Unattempted

40. Which of the following means the roots of law which deals with the first principles of jurisprudence?
a. Furu b. Usul
c. Ilm d. Mursal
e. Unattempted

41. Which of the following schools is known as Madani school?
a. Hanafi School b. Maliki School
c. Shafii School d. Hanbali School
e. Unattempted

42. Bohara Community follows which school of Muslim Law?
a. Hanafi School b. Maliki School
c. Jafari School ` d. Ismaili School
e. Unattempted

43. Which of the following is considered as the most detestable before god of all permitted things?
a. Zina b. Riba
c. Talaq d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

44. Shia law insists _____ talak :
a. Oral b. Written
c. Both A and B d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

45. Talak Ahsan can be pronounced only during :
a. Tuhr
b. Period of menstruation
c. The presence of wife
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

46. Talak where the husband repudiates his wife by a single pronouncement of Talak in a period of Tuhr is Talak-e- _____ :
a. Ahsan b. Hasan
c. Ila d. Zihar
e. Unattempted

47. Can the talak ahsan be revoked during Iddat?
a. Yes b. No
c. Never
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

48. When a person swears that he will not have sexual intercourse with this wife and abstains from it for_____ months, the divorce is effected.
a. 1 b. 2
c. 3 d. 4
e. Unattempted

49. Under Hanafi law, talak given by a man under Voluntary intoxication is _____
a. Valid b. Invalid
c. Voidable
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

50. Which of the following sections of the Waqf Act, 1995 defines the term 'Waqf'?
a. Section 3 (p) b. Section 3 (q)
c. Section 3 (r) d. Section 3 (s)
e. Unattempted

51. Minimum period for Muta marriage is :
a. One month
b. One year
c. Three months
d. No minimum period
e. Unattempted

52. A marriage of Sunni male with a Muslim female of any sect is :
a. Valid b. Void
c. Invalid d. Voidable
e. Unattempted

53. Which one of the following will not be a subject-matter of 'Mehar' (dower) :
a. Crop's product of next year
b. Services of teaching of Quran
c. Amount in terms of money
d. Land and Buildings
e. Unattempted

54. A Shia muslim husband e-mails divorce letter containing triple talaq. Divorce will be :

a. Valid b. Void
c. Voidable d. All of these
e. Unattempted

55. If there is a stipulation on the part of the woman before marriage to forego all her rights to dower or even if she agrees to marry without any dower, the stipulation or agreement will be :

a. Valid
b. Void
c. Voidable at the option of the woman
d. Invalid
e. Unattempted

56. Which of the following propositions is/are correct :

I. Muslim husband has a right to have two wives
II. the first wife has a right to withdraw from the conjugal society. Husband cannot claim restitution of cojugal rights.

a. I is correct and II is incorrect
b. I and II both are correct
c. I and II both are incorrect
d. I is incorrect and II is correct
e. Unattempted

57. 'Hadees' is one of the sources of Muslim law, it comprises :

a. Very words of God
b. Words and actions of the prophet
c. Unanimous decisions of jurists
d. Analogical decisions
e. Unattempted

58. How many grounds of divorce are provided for a Muslim woman under Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 :

a. 7 b. 8
c. 9 d. 10
e. Unattempted

59. Which of the following is one of the legal consequences of divorce under Muslim law :

a. The parties acquire the right to contract another marriage
b. Cohabitation becomes unlawful
c. Mutual rights of inheritance ceases
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

60. Under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, a Muslim wife can get the decree of divorce if the husband has been insane for the term of :

a. Three years b. Four years
c. Two years d. Seven years
e. Unattempted

61. A marriage between persons with conaguinity relationship under Muslim law is :

a. Sahih (correct) b. Fasid
c. Batil d. None of these
e. Unattempted

62. Under Muslim law, a divorce by Khula is a divorce with the consent and at the instance of :

a. Husband b. Wife
c. Kazi d. Husband and wife
e. Unattempted

63. A Muslim illegitimate child is kept in the custody of :

a. Mother
b. Paternal Grandmother
c. Both father and mother
d. Neither father nor mother
e. Unattempted

64. Which out of the following is not regarded as 'Stridhan' by Shastric Hindu law :

a. Gifts from relatives
b. Property purchased with Stridhan
c. Property obtained in lieu of maintenance
d. Gifts of immovable property by husband
e. Unattempted

65. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a wife will not be entitled to maintenance if :
a. She is uncahste
b. Her husband has ceased to be a Hindu
c. She is suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

66. One of the following is not a condition for determining the capacity of male Hindu to adopt :
a. Consent of wife under certain circumstances
b. Majority
c. Soundness of mind
d. Must be necessarily married
e. Unattempted

67. Under Hindu law :
I. A mother cannot be natural guardian of a minor during life time of father
II. After father's death grandfather is natural guardian of the minor
III. Maternal uncle would be guardian after father and grandfather
IV. Elder-brother would be guardian after father and grandfather
a. I and III are true b. II and IV are true
c. All are true d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

68. Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the custody of a minor who has not completed the age of _____ years shall be with the mother ordinarily :
a. 5 b. 6
c. 2 d. 10
e. Unattempted

69. Which Law Commission Report has proposed to amend Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in case a female dies intestate leaving herself acquired property with no heirs :
a. 205th Law Commission Report
b. 206th Law Commission Report
c. 207th Law Commission Report
d. 208th Law Commission Report
e. Unattempted

70. In Hindu law, what is the legal status of a child born out of a void or voidable marriage?
a. Legitimate child
b. Illegitimate child
c. No legal status
d. Depends on the specific regional customs and practices
e. Unattempted

71. In Hindu law, what is the legal status of a joint family?
a. It is not recognized as a legal entity.
b. It is recognized as a separate legal entity.
c. It is considered a part of the individual members' legal status.
d. It depends on the specific regional customs and practices.
e. Unattempted

72. Under Hindu law, what is the concept of "Sapinda relationship"?
a. Relationship through a common ancestor
b. Relationship through marriage
c. Relationship through adoption
d. Relationship through religious ceremonies
e. Unattempted

73. A husband who had developed illicit relations with an¬other woman _____ maintain a petition for restitution of conjugal rights against 'wife' of such second marriage under section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
a. Can under certain circumstances
b. Must
c. Cannot under certain circumstances
d. Cannot
e. Unattempted

74. In Smt. Seema Vs. Ashwani kumar, AIR, 2006 SC 1158, the SC discussed the following issue :
a. Judicial Separation
b. Saptapadi in Hindu Marriage
c. Registration of Marriages
d. Maintenance
e. Unattempted

75. Which of the following changes happened due to Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005?
I. In case of Mitakshara Law, daughter is now allotted the same share as is allotted to a son
II. Daughter is now liable for the recovery of debts due from her father, grandfather and great grandfather if such debts occur before the commencement of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of 2005
III. Daughter has been made subject to the same liabilities in respect of the coparcenary property as that of Son
a. I only b. I and III
c. II and III d. I, II and III
e. Unattempted

76. The word ancestor in clause (c) and (d) of section 3 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 includes _____.
a. Father b. Grand Father
c. Father's Brother d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

77. Coparcenary property of a Hindu -
1. Devolves by succession
2. Devolves by survivorship
3. Can be partitioned
4. Cannot be partitioned
Select the correct answer with the help of code given below
Code:
a. 1 and 2 b. 2 and3
c. 1 and 4 d. 2 and 4
e. Unattempted

78. Under the Hindu Maintenance Act, the term "dependent" includes:
a. Unmarried daughters
b. Unmarried sisters
c. Minor children
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

79. In case of a child claiming maintenance under the Hindu Maintenance Act, till what age is the child entitled to receive maintenance?
a. 18 years
b. 21 years
c. 25 years
d. Till the child is self-sufficient
e. Unattempted

80. Where a man wants to adopt a 10 years old girl child, how much older the age of that man should be than the age of the girl child :
a. At least 18 years
b. At least 15 years
c. At least 21 years
d. No restriction of age
e. Unattempted

81. The Hindu Succession Act as amended in September 2005 empowered the daughter of a coparcener rights in coparcenery property like son under _____ of the Act :
a. Section 6 b. Section 4
c. Section 12 d. Section 17
e. Unattempted

82. Which of the following statements hold true regarding the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 :
a. Daughters can now act as a Karta of a joint hindu family
b. Daughters can now become a coparcener in a joint hindu family
c. Both a and b
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

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83. As per Hindu Succession Act, 1956, two persons are said to be related to each other by uterine blood when they are descended from :

a. Common ancestress but by different husbands
b. Common ancestress but by the same husband
c. Different ancestress but by different husband
d. Different ancestress but by same husband
e. Unattempted

84. Which of the following heirs is not class 1 heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 :

a. Son b. Widow
c. Father d. Mother
e. Unattempted

85. A bigamous marriage contracted before the commencement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :

a. Ipso facto becomes void
b. Becomes voidable
c. Remains valid
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

86. Every appeal from decrease or order under Section 28 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 shall be preferred within how many days from the date of decree of order :

a. Within 90 days b. Within 60 days
c. Within 45 days d. Within 30 days
e. Unattempted

87. Provisions of Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 corresponds to :

a. Section 36 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954
b. Section 36 of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869
c. Both a and b
d. None of these
e. Unattempted

88. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act deals with Alimony :

a. Section 24 b. Section 21
c. Section 25 d. Section 36
e. Unattempted

89. Which of the following has not yet been statutorily recognized as a theory of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :

a. Fault theory b. Will theory
c. Guilt theory d. Breakdown theory
e. Unattempted

90. In a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery files under Section 13(1)(i) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by wife against husband, the person with whom the adultery was committed by husband is :

a. Necessary party b. Proper party
c. Both a and b d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

91. Which one of the following is not the ground of voidable marriage under the Hindu marriage Act :

a. Impotency
b. Unsoundness of mind
c. Force or fraud
d. Bigamy
e. Unattempted

92. Incapacity to consummate the marriage within the meaning of Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :

a. Can be physical
b. Can be mental
c. Either physical or mental
d. Only physical and not mental
e. Unattempted

93. Under Section 11 of the hindu marriage act, 1955, the marriage may be declared null and void if :

a. The parties are within the degrees of prohibited relationship
b. At the time of the marriage, one of the parties was incapable of giving a valid consent to it in consequence of unsoundness of mind
c. At the time of marriage, one of the parties was subject to recurrent attacks of insanity
d. All of these
e. Unattempted

94. In Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage ACt, 1955, the expression 'Psychopathic Disorder' includes :
a. Abnormally aggressive conduct
b. Seriously irresponsible conduct
c. Conduct curable by medical treatment
d. All of these
e. Unattempted

95. Maintenance order under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 under Section 27 will be :
a. Like a surety
b. Like a pre-emption
c. Like a charge
d. Like a deposit
e. Unattempted

96. In the debate on the custody, guardianship or adoption of child, the courts in India is governed by which of the following principle :
a. Best interest of the child
b. Right of parenthood
c. Claims of the biological parents
d. Consanguinity
e. Unattempted

97. Agnates are the heirs :
a. Wholly related through females
b. Wholly related through males
c. Strangers
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

98. Section 3(c) of the Hindu Succession Act defines :
a. Agnate
b. Cognate
c. Full blood
d. Half blood
e. Unattempted

99. 'Heir' has been defined under :
a. Section 3(d) of the Hindu Succession Act
b. Section 3(e) of the Hindu Succession Act
c. Section 3(f) of the Hindu Succession Act
d. Section 3(g) of the Hindu Succession Act
e. Unattempted

100. A Hindu father has the power to make, within reasonable limits, gifts of separate property :
a. without consent of his sons
b. with the consent of his sons
c. with the consent of other coparceners
d. Either (b) or (c)
e. Unattempted

101. Which of the following statements is incorrect :
a. Father of male Hindu dying intestate is Class-I heir
b. Mother of male Hindu dying intestate is Class-I heir
c. Daughter of a predeceased daughter is Class-I heir
d. Widow of predeceased son is Class-I heir
e. Unattempted

102. Under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, consent of wife for adopting a child is not necessary when :
a. Wife ceased to be Hindu
b. Wife declared by court to be of unsound mind
c. Wife renounced the world
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

103. A person cannot be a next friend, a guardian of a person if :

a. He is a minor
b. He is an opposite party in the suit
c. He has not given consent in writing
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

104. Who amongst the following defined Hindu law as 'Hindu law is a law of Smritis' :
a. Derret
b. Salmond
c. Maine
d. K.P. Rangaswami
e. Unattempted

105. A petition for divorce may be presented under Section 13(1)A if even after the passing of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, which have not been restored for a period of at least :
a. 2 years b. 6 months
c. 1 year d. 18 months
e. Unattempted

106. Section 26 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as amended by the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1964 deals with :
a. Custody of children
b. Disposal of property
c. Maintenance pendente lite
d. Permanent alimony
e. Unattempted

107. Which Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings :
a. Section 25 b. Section 24
c. Section 26 d. Section 27
e. Unattempted

108. A groom of 25 years marries a bride of 15 years of age under hindu law, the marriage is
a. Valid b. Void
c. Voidable
d. Valid but punishable
e. Unattempted

109. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the right to 'permanent alimony' is available :
a. To the husband only
b. To the wife only
c. To both a and b
d. To the dependants only
e. Unattempted

110. Fine prescribed under Section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for child marriage has been enhanced by the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 from one thousand rupees to :
a. Ten thousand rupees
b. Fifteen thousand rupees
c. Fifty thousand rupees
d. One lakh rupees
e. Unattempted

111. Venereal disease to be a ground for divorce under Section 13(1)(v) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :
a. Must be in communicable form
b. Must be in non-communicable form
c. Must be either a or b
d. Form is not relevant
e. Unattempted

112. Which one of the following cases decided by the Supreme Court is related to 'mental cruelty' :
a. Sayal Vs. Sarla
b. Dastane V.s Dastane
c. Rita Nijhawan Vs. Raj Kishan Nijhawan
d. Rooplal Vs. Kartaro
e. Unattempted

113. Section 12 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, does not oust the jurisdiction of _____ to appoint guardian of a minor's undivided interest in joint family property :
a. District Court b. High Court
c. Collector of the District
d. State Government
e. Unattempted

114. According to court rulings, custody of a Hindu child up to the age of 5 years shall ordinarily be with the :

a. Father b. Sister
c. Grand father d. Mother
e. Unattempted

115. Proceedings relating to disputes between the parties under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 shall be :

a. In open court b. In camera
c. In special premises d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

116. Which is not a modern source of Hindu law :

a. Precedent b. Legislation
c. Dharmashastras
d. Justice, equality and good conscience
e. Unattempted

117. Which of the following is a ceremony without the performance of which a Hindu marriage is considered null and void:

a. Kanyadan b. Saptapadi
c. Sindoor-daan d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

118. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, lays down for the escheat :

a. Section 25 b. Section 26
c. Section 27 d. Section 29
e. Unattempted

119. Which Section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 gives preferential right to co-heirs in the property :

a. Section 20 b. Section 22
c. Section 26 d. Section 24
e. Unattempted

120. When a hindu inherits the property from his father under Section 8 of the Act he takes it as :

a. Joint Family property
b. Co-owner
c. His separate property
d. Tenants in common
e. Unattempted

121. Which Section of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 facilitates a guardian to give his ward in adoption :

a. Section 9(1) b. Section 9(2)
c. Section 9(3) d. Section 9(4)
e. Unattempted

122. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance defines 'dependants' :

a. Section 22 b. Section 24
c. Section 21 d. Section 23
e. Unattempted

123. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 came into effect on :

a. 9th June, 2005 b. 9th August, 2005
c. 9th September, 2005
d. 9th July, 2005
e. Unattempted

124. The constitutional validity of which Section of hindu marriage act, 1955 was upheld by Supreme Court in Saroj Rani Vs. Sudarshan (AIR 1984 SC 1562) :

a. Section 9 b. Section 13
c. Section 17 d. Section 12
e. Unattempted

125. A man is prohibited to marry his daughter on the ground of :

a. Affinity b. Consanguinity
c. Fosterage d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

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