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Practice Multiple Choice Questions on Hindu Law

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Test your knowledge with our Multiple Choice Questions on Hindu Law covering marriage, adoption, succession, and guardianship laws.

Multiple Choice Questions on Hindu Law

1. What is the main legislation governing Hindu marriage in India? a) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 b) The Indian Marriage Act, 1954 c) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 d) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
2. Under Hindu law, which of the following is not a valid ground for divorce? a) Adultery b) Cruelty c) Conversion to another religion d) Financial instability
3. Who can adopt under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956? a) Any Hindu adult b) Only married couples c) Any Hindu male or female d) Only Hindu males
4. What is the age requirement for a valid marriage under Hindu law for males? a) 18 years b) 21 years c) 16 years d) 25 years
5. Under Hindu law, who is the natural guardian of a minor child? a) The mother b) The father c) Both mother and father d) The eldest sibling
6. Which act deals with the partition of Hindu joint family property? a) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 b) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 c) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 d) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
7. Which one of the following is not a type of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) property? a) Ancestral property b) Self-acquired property c) Coparcenary property d) Partitioned property
8. In a Hindu joint family, who are coparceners? a) Only male members b) Male members up to four generations from a common ancestor c) All family members d) Only the eldest male member

9. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, who is not considered a Class I heir? a) Mother b) Daughter c) Son’s daughter d) Brother
10. What is the primary purpose of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956? a) To regulate marriage and divorce b) To govern the adoption process c) To define the guardianship of minors d) To establish inheritance rights
11. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with judicial separation? a) Section 10 b) Section 13 c) Section 9 d) Section 14
12. Under Hindu law, which of the following can be a ground for annulment of marriage? a) Incompatibility b) Non-consummation due to impotence c) Financial issues d) Different social status
13. Who is eligible to file for maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956? a) Only the wife b) The wife, children, and aged parents c) Only the husband d) Only children
14. Which of the following is a recognized form of guardianship under Hindu law? a) Testamentary guardianship b) Guardianship by affinity c) Guardianship by choice d) Community guardianship
15. In Hindu law, the term “pious obligation” refers to: a) The duty to marry within one’s caste b) The obligation to perform religious ceremonies c) The son’s duty to repay his deceased father’s debts d) The requirement to adopt a child
16. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which section addresses restitution of conjugal rights? a) Section 9 b) Section 10 c) Section 13 d) Section 15
17. Which of the following is not a requirement for a valid adoption under Hindu law? a) The adopting parent must be Hindu b) The adopted child must be Hindu c) The child must be of the same gender as the adopter d) The adoption must be made by a capable person
18. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provides for divorce by mutual consent? a) Section 13B b) Section 13A c) Section 11 d) Section 9
19. Under Hindu law, a marriage is voidable if: a) One party was already married b) One party was underage at the time of marriage c) The marriage was not consummated d) The marriage was performed without proper ceremonies
20. Who has the first right to inherit the property of a Hindu male dying intestate? a) The mother b) The wife c) The daughter d) The son

ANSWERS

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. D

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