BLOGS

Sectional Test on Family Law for CLAT PG

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Q1. Which schedule and list of the Constitution of India deals with the personal law subjects?

a. Seventh Schedule, State List

b. Seventh Schedule, Union List

c. Eighth Schedule, Concurrent List

d. Seventh Schedule, Concurrent List

Q2. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with 'Uniform Civil Code'?

a. Article 44

b. Article 42

c. Article 41

d. Article 40

Q3. Which case highlighted the need for a Uniform Civil Code in India?

a. Sarla Mudgal .V. Union of India

b. M.S Jordan Diengdeh .V. SS Chopra

c. Md Ahmed Khan .V. Shah Bano

d. Hussainara Khatoon .V. Union of India

Q4. In which case the Supreme Court directed the parliament to frame universal civil code for the first time in India?

a. Sarla Mudgal .V. Union of India

b. M.S Jordan Diengdeh .V. SS Chopra

c. Md Ahmed Khan .V. Shah Bano

d. Hussainara Khatoon .V. Union of India

Q5. Which of the following is a challenge for uniform civil code in India?

a. India being a culturally diverse country bring uniformity is a big challenge

b. More freedom of religion will be subject to public order, health and morality

c. Both the above options

d. None of the Above

Q6. A will made by Hindu, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist will be governed under which legislation?

a. Hindu Succession Act, 1956

b. Indian Succession Act, 1925

c. Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1960

d. None of the Above

Q7. For a will to be executed under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 it should be attested by how many witnesses?

a. One witness

b. Two witness

c. Two or more witnesses

d. One or more witnesses

Q8. Which of the following is the subject matter of will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

a. Immovable property

b. Corporeal property

c. Incorporeal property

d. All of the Above

Q9. The concept of gifts is governed under which legislation and is it applicable to Muslims?

a. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and is not applicable to Muslims

b. Indian Succession Act, 1925 and is not applicable to Muslims

c. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and is not applicable to Muslims

d. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and is applicable to Muslims

Q10. Under Muslim Law, the concept of gift is known as?

a. Mehr

b. Hiba

c. Talaq

d. None of the Above

Q11. Whether Hindu Law recognizes a gift to an unborn person?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Only in exceptional circumstances

d. It is void in nature

Q12. Which of the following cases states that, if the purpose is uncertain then the waqf is void?

a. Hashim Ali .V. Iffat Ara Hamidi

b. Garib Da .V. M.A Hamid

c. Abdul Karim .V. Rahimat Bai

d. All of the Above

Q13. Under which case it was held that a stranger cannot challenge the validity of a gift on the ground that the gift is bad and there has been no delivery of the possession?

a. Sarla Mudgal .V. Union of India

b. M.S Jordan Diengdeh .V. SS Chopra

c. Y.S Chen .V. Batubai

d. Garib Da .V. M.A Hamid

Q14. Which of the following case deals with 'Contingent Gifts'?

a. Jameela Begum .V. Controller of Estate Duty

b. Garib Da .V. M.A Hamid

c. Hashim Ali .V. Iffat Ara Hamidi

d. Shah Bano Case

Q15. What is the nature of conditional gifts under Muslim Law?

a. Voidable

b. Allowed under Muslim Law

c. Irregular under Muslim Law

d. Void

Answers

1. Option d
2. Option a

3. Option a
4. Option c
5. Option c
6. Option b
7. Option c
8. Option d
9. Option c
10. Option b
11. Option a
12. Option d
13. Option c
14. Option a
15. Option d