

**LEGAL VIDHYA PRESENTS:
FAMILY LAW QUESTIONS FROM
PREVIOUS AIBE EXAMS**

LEGAL VIDHYA

AIBE XVIII

1. When may two persons be said to be related to each other by half-blood in accordance with the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

A. When they are descended from a common ancestor by the same wife.

B. When they are descended from a common ancestor by different wives.

C. When they are descended from a common ancestress by different husbands.

D. When they are not descended from a common ancestor at all.

2. Which of the following is generally not considered as a valid condition for a Hindu marriage as per the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

A. The parties should not have a spouse living at the time of the marriage.

B. The parties should be within the degrees of prohibited relationship.

C. The parties should not be sapindas of each other.

D. The parties should not be suffering from epilepsy.

3. Section 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for the following:

- i. Grounds for restitution of conjugal rights
- ii. Grounds for judicial separation
- iii. Grounds for divorce

(A) i & ii

(B) **ii & iii**

(C) iii & i

(D) Only iii

4. What is the meaning of the batil marriage in Muslim Law?

A. Valid marriage

B. Void marriage

C. Voidable marriage

D. Irregular marriage

5. What is 'a contract of marriage which may be dissolved by the wife under a power delegated to her' called under the Muslim Law?

A. Talaq-us-sunnat

B. Talaq-ul-biddat

C. Talaq-i-tafweez

D. Talaq-a-hasan

6. A Hindu boy and a Hindu girl may be married under the following law:

i. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

ii. The Special Marriage Act, 1954

(A) Only i is correct.

(B) Only ii is correct.

(C) **Both i and ii are correct.**

(D) Neither i nor ii is correct.

7. Through which of the following Amendment Act the rights in the coparcenary property is made available to a girl child as well?

A. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2002

B. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2004

C. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005

D. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2006

8. What should be the age difference between the adoptive father and his adopted daughter for a valid adoption?

A. 15 years

B. 18 years

C. 21 years

D. No specific age difference required.

AIBE XVII

1. Sapinda Relationship means

(A) 3rd generation (mother), 7th generation (father)

(B) 3rd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)

(C) 3rd generation (mother), 4th generation (father)

(D) 2nd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)

2. Which one of the following is not a ground of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act?

(A) Mental Disorder

(B) Venereal Disease in communicable form

(C) Incurable Unsound Mind

(D) Living separately for less than three months.

3. Indian Christians can obtain divorce under which of the following enactments?

(A) Special Marriage Act, 1954

(B) Christian Marriage Act, 1872

(C) Indian Divorce Act, 1869

(D) Special Marriage Act, 1872

4. The Section 12 of Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956 deals with

(A) Rights of adoptive parents to dispose of their properties

(B) Effects of adoption

(C) Presumption as to the document relating to adoption

(D) Cancellation of adoption

5. Muslim woman has an option to be governed by the provisions of Sections 125 to 128 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (Sec. 144-147 BNSS). Which section of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act,

1986 deals with it?

- (A) **Section 5**
- (B) Section 6
- (C) Section 7
- (D) None of these

6. Which of the following is not a ground of void marriage under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act?

- (A) Bigamy
- (B) Degrees of Prohibited Relationship
- (C) Sapinda Relationship
- (D) **Child marriage**

7. The provision for 'maintenance pendente lite' in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is given in:.

- (A) Section 22
- (B) Section 23
- (C) **Section 24**
- (D) Section 25

8. A Muslim wife may sue for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 Section 2, if the husband has been insane for a period of:

- (A) 1 year
- (B) **2 years**
- (C) 5 years
- (D) 7 years

AIBE XVI

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 petition in which a decree of restitution of conjugal rights has been passed to apply to the court for a decree for divorce by showing that there has been no restitution of conjugal rights as between parties of marriage for a period of one year or upwards after passing of the decree.

- (A) Does not permit any party to that
- (B) Does not permit the party against whom the
- (C) **Does permit any party to that**
- (D) Does permit any person related to either party to that

2. The offences under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are

- (A) Cognizable and bailable
- (B) Non cognizable and non-bailable
- (C) **Cognizable and non-bailable**
- (D) Non cognizable and bailable

3. In which of the following cases was it held that "the rights conferred under section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 supersedes any contract to the contrary. The fact that the date of decree makes no difference"?

- (A) Surenderabal Vs Suppiah
- (B) Mukesh Teli Vs Bharti Teli
- (C) **Sesi Ammal Vs Thaiyu Ammal**

(D) Laxmi Vs Krishna

(A) I only

(B) I and II only

(C) III only

(D) **I and III**

4. On which of the following dates did Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 come into operation?

(A) **18th May, 1955**

(B) 17th June, 1955

(C) 22nd May, 1955

(D) 18th June, 1955

5. Which of the following sections of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 have been repealed/amended by section 6 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?

(A) Section 4

(B) **Section 5**

(C) Section 6

(D) Section 7

6. Which of the following statement/statements is/are false for the purpose of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

I. It is assumed that a person who is not Muslim, Santhal, Christian, Jew or Parsi by religion is Hindu

II. A person who belongs to Lingayat sect is assumed to be Hindu

III. A person converted who converted to another religion needs to follow local ritual/ custom for converting back to Hinduism

7. Which of the following properties will section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, govern?

I. Tarwad

II. Tavazhi

III. Kutumba

IV. Kavaru

V. Illom

(A) I, III, and V

(B) II, IV and V

(C) I and II

(D) **All of the above**

8. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 deals with "amount of maintenance"?

(A) Section 21

(B) Section 22

(C) **Section 23**

(D) Section 24

AIBE XV

1. Requisites of a valid adoption: no adoption shall be valid unless- (i) the person adopting has the capacity, and also the

right, to take in adoption; (ii) the person giving in adoption has the capacity to do so; (iii) the person adopted is capable of being taken in adoption; and (iv) the adoption is made in compliance with the other conditions mentioned in this Chapter. - mentioned under

(A) **Section 6 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act**

(B) Section 8 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

(C) Section 12 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

(D) Section 10 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

2. According to the Muslim women (protection of rights on marriage) act, 2019, any pronouncement of talaq as defined under the Act by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be

(A) Void

(B) Cognizable

(C) compoundable

(D) **All of the above**

3. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act (HSAA) 2005 provides for women:

(A) coparcenary rights at par with men;

(B) inheritance rights in agricultural land from her parents at par with her brothers;

(C) inheritance of the self-acquired agricultural land of her deceased husband

(D) **All of the above**

4. Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for

(A) Custody of the Children

(B) **Permanent alimony and maintenance**

(C) Maintenance Pendente lite

(D) Division of matrimonial property

5. A Hindu wife had been living with her children and all the children had been brought up by her without any assistance and help from the husband many years. The wife was entitled to separate residence and maintenance under

(A) Section 18 (2) (f) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

(B) Section 18 (2) (d) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

(C) **Section 18 (2) (a) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act**

(D) Section 18 (2) (g) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act

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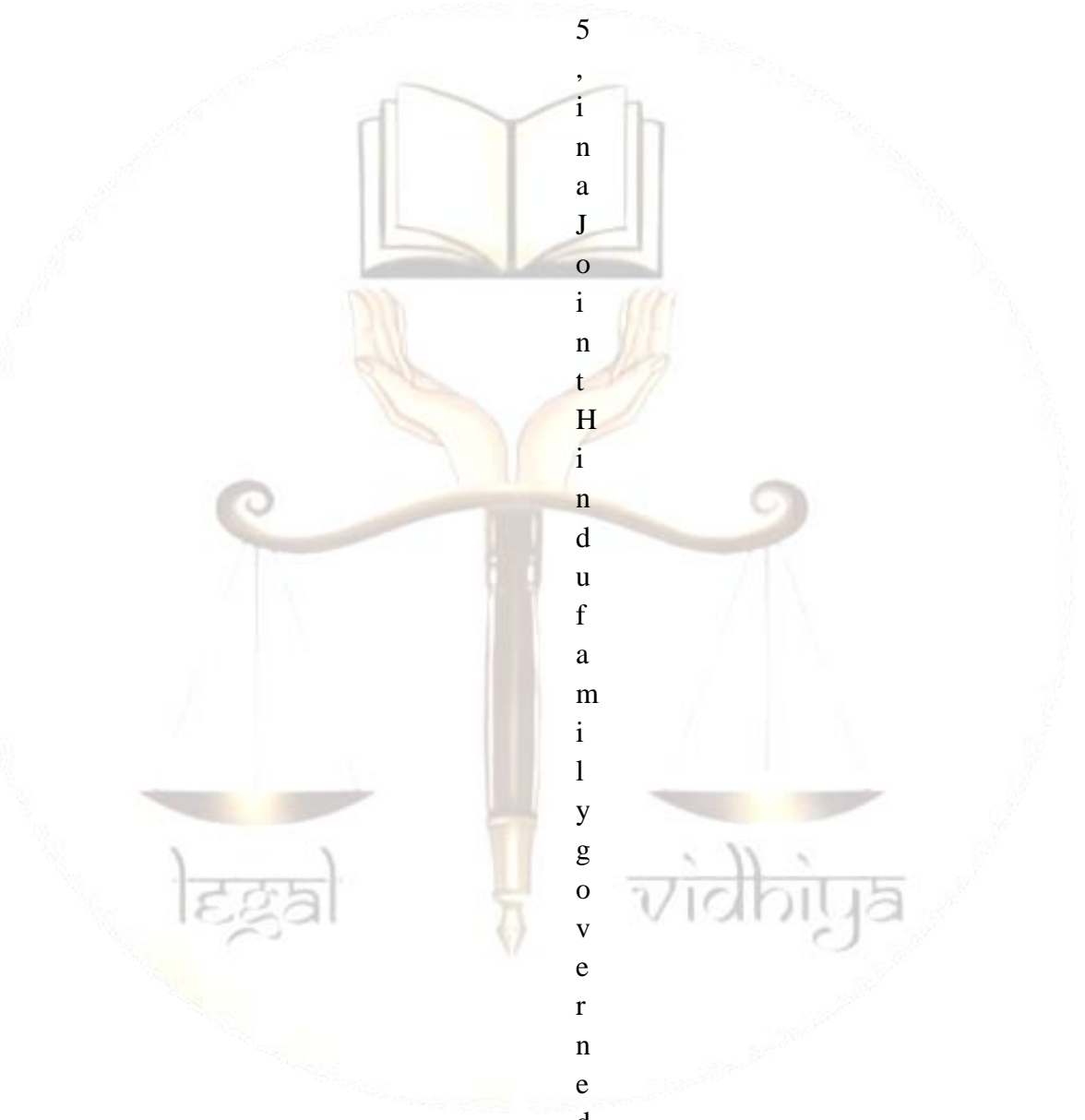
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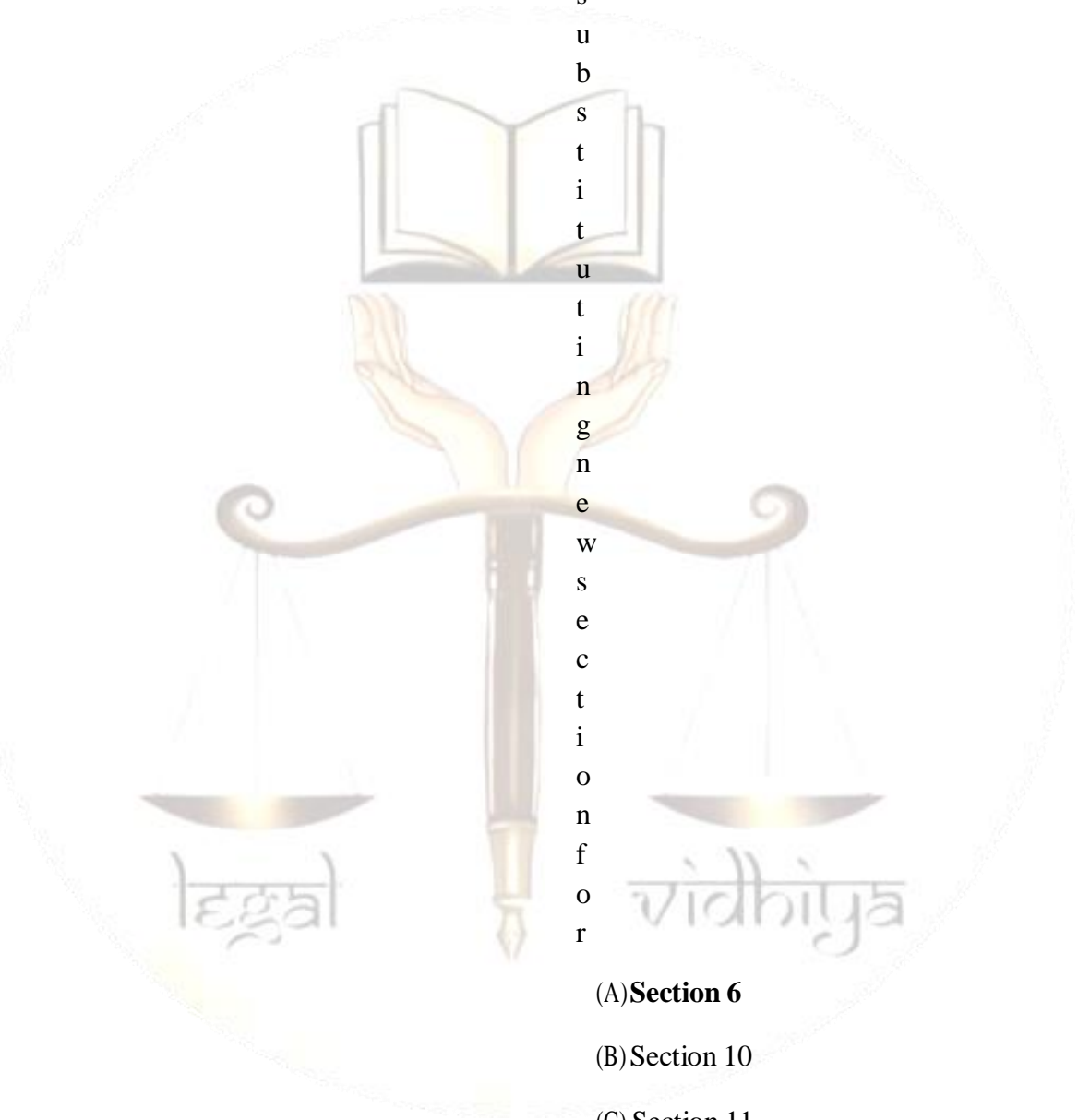
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(A) **Section 6**

(B) Section 10

(C) Section 11

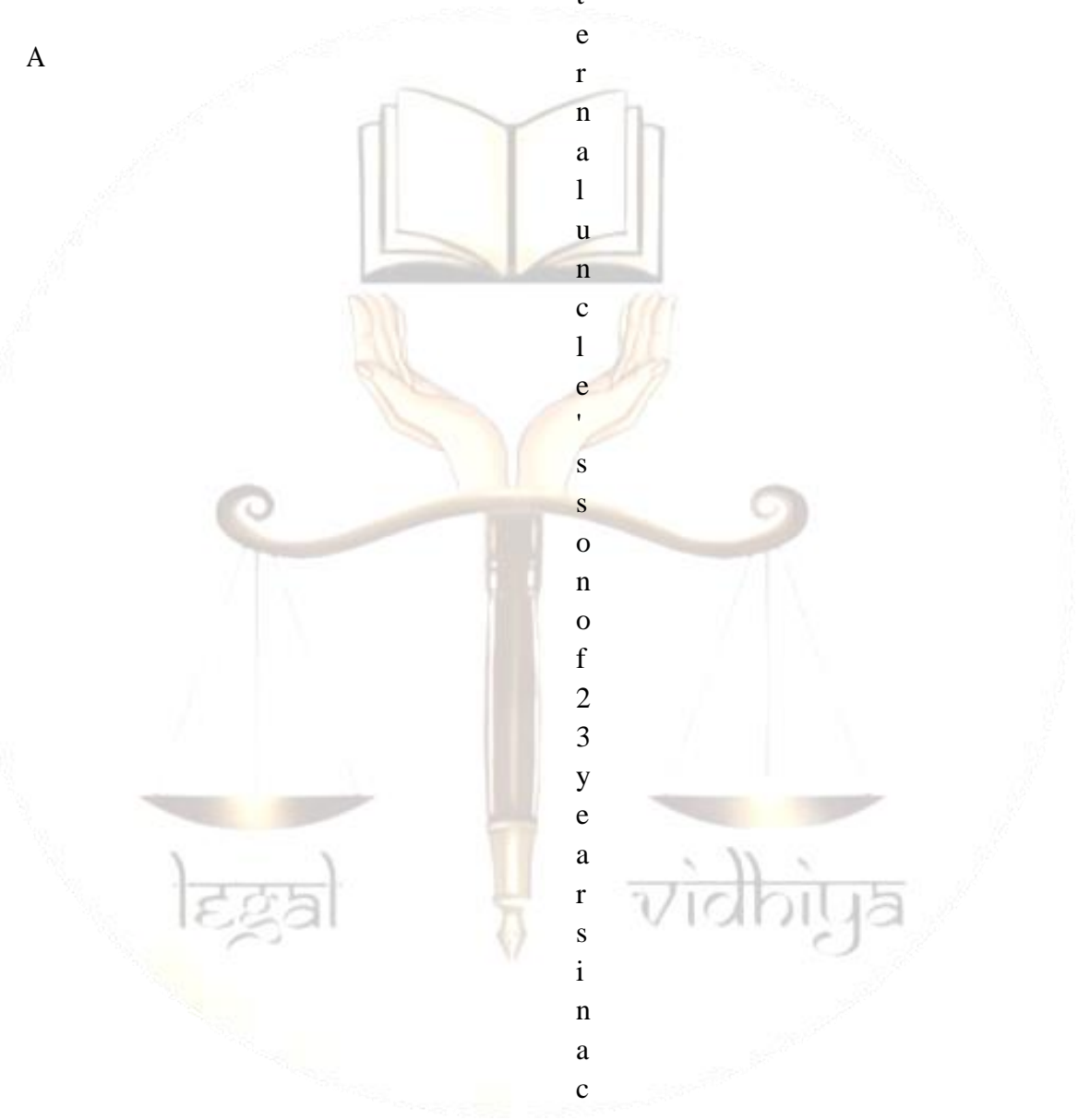
(D) Section 13

7. Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act relates to

- (A) Void marriages
- (B) Voidable marriages
- (C) Ceremonies of Hindu marriage
- (D) **Conditions of Hindu marriage**

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(A) Valid

(B) Voidable

(C) **Void**

(D) Valid only in north India

AIBE XIV

1. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 a Muslim wife can seek Dissolution of marriage if the husband fails to perform marital obligation for:

(A) 2 years

(B) **3 years**

(C) 4 years

(D) 5 years

2. The case of Muhammad Allahdad Khan V/s Muhammad Ismail Khan is related to:

(A) Pre-emption

(B) Gift

(C) Mahr

(D) **Acknowledgement of paternity**

3. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 incorporates the fault theory of divorce?

(A) **Section 13(1)**

(B) Section 11

(C) Section 138

(D) Section 13(2)

4. Under the Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956, which of the following circumstances can a dependent enforce his right to maintenance against a transferee

of an estate out of which he has a right to receive maintenance.

(A) Only when the Transferee has notice of such right

(B) Only when the transfer is gratuitous

(C) **Both A & B**

(D) None of the above

5. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court in 2017 declared pronouncements of talaq three times at a time by a Muslim husband as unconstitutional?

(A) **Shayara Bano V/s Union of India**

(B) Shassnim Ara V/s State of U.P.

(C) Baitahira V/s Ali Hasan

(D) Baitahira V/s Ali Hasan

6. If a man marries a girl who is within his prohibited relationship and his custom does not permit such marriage, such a man would be punished under:

(A) Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955

(B) Section 18(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955

(C) **Section 18(b) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955**

(D) No Punishment for such marriages

7. 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**

8. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?

(A) **Section 11**

(B) Section 13(a)

(C) Section 12

(D) Section 16

AIBE XIII

1. "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 decision of jurists

(D) Analogical decisions

2. Section 19 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 provides for the Maintenance of:

(A) Wife

(B) Parents

(C) **Widowed daughter-in-law**

(D) Children

3. Section 30 of the Hindu Successions Act, 1956 deals with:

(A) Woman estate

(B) **Testamentary Successions**

(C) Male Successions

(D) Female Successions

(A) Only Husband

(B) **Only Wife**

(C) Both Husband and Wife

(D) None of the Above

4. Which of the following is essential for a valid adoption under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

(A) Datta homam

(B) **Actual giving and taking of child**

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) None of the Above

8. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?

(A) Section 11

(B) Section 13 (a)

(C) Section 12

(D) **Section 16**

5. Hindu male can adopt a female child, if the difference of age between the two is of more than:

(A) 15 years

(B) 18 years

(C) 20 years

(D) **21 years**

AIBE XII

1. A marriage with a woman before completion of her iddat is:

(A) **Irregular**

(B) Void

(C) Voidable

(D) None of these

6. Which of the following relations is not dependent under Section 21 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956?

(A) **Grand Mother**

(B) Mother

(C) Widow

(D) Daughter

2. Deferred Mahr is payable at the time of divorce or at the time of death of spouse

(A) **This statement is true under Sunni Law**

(B) This statement is not true

(C) Deferred Mahr is payable only at the time of divorce

(D) Deferred Mahr is payable only at the time of death of the spouse.

7. Option of puberty is a ground of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act 1955 for:

3. Who is lawful guardian?

- (A) A person who in law represents the Minor
- (B) A person who has been appointed by the Court
- (C) A person who has been authorised to represent an unmarried daughter
- (D) **All of the above**

4. Dayabhanga school presumes that “a family because it is joint property”:

- (A) This statement is correct
- (B) This presumption is under mitakshara school
- (C) **This statement is incorrect**
- (D) None of these

5. Who of the following Muslim is not entitled to maintenance

- (A) Son who is a minor
- (B) Daughter who is not married
- (C) Grand Parents
- (D) **All Illegitimate son**

6. The family courts have concurrent jurisdiction to pass a decree for dissolution of marriage under the Indian Divorce Act: In which case the order was passed:

- (A) Handa V/s Handa (AIR 1955)
- (B) **Dr. Mary V/s Dr. Vicent (AIR 1991)**
- (C) Peter V/s Anglina (AIR 1992)
- (D) None of the above

7. Shah Bano case was related to

- (A) Dowry demand
- (B) Harassment at work place
- (C) **Maintenance of divorced Muslim Women**
- (D) Triple divorce of Muslim Women.

8. Which of the following is not a legal guardian of the property of a Muslim minor

- (A) Father
- (B) **Brother**
- (C) The executor appointed by father
- (D) Grandfather

AIBE XI

1. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the person who is taken in Adoption

- (A) **Must be a Hindu Only**
- (B) A Hindu or Jew
- (C) May be Hindu or Christian
- (D) None of the above

2. Polygamy was permitted for Hindus before the year

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1954
- (C) **1955**
- (D) 1978

3. The last amendment to the Indian Succession Act was made in

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) **2002**
- (D) 2004

appointed by

- (A) **State Government**
- (B) The Central Government
- (C) The Clergyman of the Church
- (D) High Court Judges

4. Which is the correct statement

- (A) **There can be a will without a codicil**
- (B) There can be a codicil without a will
- (C) Every will has a codicil
- (D) A codicil proceeds a will

8. Mohan gets married to his sister's daughter Kriti

- (A) **The marriage is valid if the custom allows it**
- (B) The marriage is void
- (C) The marriage is valid only if the court approves it
- (D) The marriage is valid only if the Panchayat permits

5. As per Section 63 of Indian Succession Act, a Will should be attested by

- (A) By two witnesses
- (B) **By two or more witnesses**
- (C) Only one witness who is not a relative of testator
- (D) None of the above

AIBE X

1. What should be the difference of age under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956, if a female adopts male

- (A) **21 Years**
- (B) 25 Years
- (C) 18 Years
- (D) 16 Years

6. 'Iddat' under Mohammadan law refers to

- (A) A gift made on the occasion of marriage
- (B) The right of the husband to divorce his wife
- (C) Attaining of puberty
- (D) **None of the above**

2. In which section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 the law of Mitakshara has been incorporated

- (A) Section 8
- (B) Section 7
- (C) Section 9
- (D) **Section 6**

7. Under the Christian Marriage Act the marriage Registrar for any district is

3. A Hindu's widow, if there are more than one, shall take

- (A) One Share each
- (B) **One Share for all the widows**
- (C) One Share each to the maximum of two shares, if there are more than two widows
- (D) None of the above

4. Maintenance application under Section 18(2) of Hama is filed in

- (A) Matrimonial Court
- (B) **District Court**
- (C) High Court
- (D) Any of the above

5. In respect of family relations the law applicable in India is

- (A) Secular law in India
- (B) Statutory Law
- (C) Religious Law
- (D) **Personal Law of the Parties**

6. Which of the following heirs is not class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act 1956

- (A) Son
- (B) Widow
- (C) **Father**
- (D) Mother

7. Natural guardian of an adopted son

under the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act 1956 is

- (A) Original father
- (B) In the absence of (a) Original mother
- (C) **Adoptive father**
- (D) None of the above

8. Pre-emption on the ground of Shafie-ijar was declared unconstitutional in

- (A) **Bhau Ram V/s Baij Nath**
- (B) Govind Dayal V/s Inayatullah
- (C) Bhagawan Das V/s Chetram
- (D) Ram Saran Lall V/s Mst. Domini Kuer

AIBE IX

1. A disqualified person / heir

- (A) Transmits an interest to his or her own heir
- (B) **Transmits no interest to his or her own heir**
- (C) May or may not transmit an interest to his or her own heir as per the discretion of the court
- (D) May only transmit an interest to his or her own heir with the consent of the other heirs.

2. Onus to prove reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the society of the other is on

- (A) Petitioner
- (B) **Respondent**

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) Either (a) or (b)

AIBE VIII

3. Talak-e-tafwiz is

(A) **Talak by delegation**

(B) Triple Talak

(C) Talak by agreement

(D) Improper Talak

4. Any immovable property possessed by a female Hindu, acquired before or after the commencement of Hindu Succession Act, shall be held by her after the Commencement of the Act as:

(A) A Limited owner

(B) **A full owner**

(C) No Ownership

(D) Not as absolute owner

5. A disqualified person / heir

(A) Transmits an interest to his or her own heir

(B) **Transmits no interest to his or her own heir**

(C) May or may not transmit an interest to his or her own heir as per the discretion of the court

(D) May only transmit an interest to his or her own heir with the consent of the other heirs.

6. Onus to prove reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the society of the other is on

(A) Petitioner

(B) **Respondent**

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) Either (a) or (b)

AIBE VII

1. Conditions of Hindu Marriage have been laid down under _____ of Hindu Marriage Act

(A) Section 9

(B) Section 10

(C) **Section 5**

(D) Section 13

2. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005

(A) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with daughter

(B) Allows sons of the deceased equal rights with widows

(C) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with wife

(D) **Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with sons**

AIBE VI

1. 'A' is the mother of 'B'. She becomes a widow and re-marries. B dies. Can A succeed to him as mother? (both are

Hindus)

(A) No

(B) **Yes**

(C) Depends on their School

(D) Only when B has no sons

2. Referring to Section 6 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act the Supreme Court observed that the words "after him" does not mean 'after the life time of the father'. Indeed it means 'in the absence of'. If the father is non-functional as guardian for various reasons like indifference, physical or mental incapacity, away from the place where the child lives with the mother, by mutual understanding, it may be treated as the absence of the father. In which case?

(A) Lily Thomas Case

(B) Sarla Mudgal Case

(C) **Githa Hariharan Case**

(D) Goverdhan Lal Case

3. By a recent amendment the daughter of a coparcener by birth becomes a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son – Which Amendment?

(A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2004

(B) **The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005**

(C) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2006

(D) The Hindu Succession

(Amendment) Act 2012

4. Shamim Ara V/s State of U.P. relates to

(A) **The condition precedent for a Muslim husband for rendering divorce is the pronouncement of divorce which has to be proved on evidence**

(B) Option of puberty

(C) Guardianship in Marriage

(D) Dower

AIBE V

1. Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 deals with

(A) **Restitution of Conjugal Rights**

(B) Void Marriages

(C) Judicial Separation

(D) Grounds of Divorce

2. Daughter is equated with the son with reference to joint family property under:

(A) Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2002

(B) Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1976

(C) Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1978

(D) **Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005**

3. Mubara'at under Muslim Law refers to
- (A) Divorce at the instance of wife
- (B) Cruelty
- (C) **Dissolution of marriage with mutual consent**
- (D) Ilia
4. The discriminatory aspects of S-10 of Indian Divorce Act (now Divorce Act) was removed by substituting new section by the
- (A) **Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2001**
- (B) Divorce Amendment Act of 2002
- (C) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2006
- (D) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2012
5. Which provision of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 deals with conciliation?
- (A) S.23
- (B) **S.23(2)**
- (C) S.23(3)
- (D) S.22
2. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1989 is based on which School of Muslim Law
- (A) Hanafi School
- (B) Shafi School
- (C) **Maliki School**
- (D) Zaidi School
3. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 a female Hindu has the Capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption if:
- (A) **She is not married**
- (B) She is married
- (C) She is Widow and has no son or daughter but has a widowed daughter-in-law;
- (D) She cannot adopt at all.
4. A Child born of void and voidable marriage under Hindu Law is:
- (A) **Legitimate**
- (B) Illegitimate
- (C) Illegal
- (D) None of these

AIBE IV

1. A Sunni Muslim marries with Kitabya girl, the marriage is

- (A) **Valid**
- (B) Void