

- Q1.** Under Section 14(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Hindu woman becomes the absolute owner of property if:
- (a) She acquires the property by inheritance or devise.
 - (b) She holds the property as a limited owner on the date of commencement of the Act.
 - (c) She acquires the property through her own efforts.
 - (d) All of the above.
- Q2.** Under Section 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the property acquired by a Hindu woman as a gift, will, or other instrument:
- (a) Becomes her absolute property.
 - (b) Remains subject to the conditions of the instrument.
 - (c) Passes on to her heirs as per intestate succession rules.
 - (d) Reverts to the original donor upon her death.
- Q3.** Under Section 3(2) of the MTP Act, medical termination of pregnancy can be carried out up to 24 weeks of gestation if:
- (a) There is a risk of serious harm to the physical or mental health of the woman.
 - (b) The pregnancy is a result of contraceptive failure in a married woman.
 - (c) The child, if born, is at substantial risk of serious physical or mental abnormalities.
 - (d) Both A and C.

- Q4.** As per the MTP Amendment Act, 2021, the upper gestational limit for termination of pregnancy with the opinion of one medical practitioner is:
- (a) 12 weeks.
 - (b) 20 weeks.
 - (c) 24 weeks.
 - (d) 26 weeks.
- Q5.** The definition of dependants under Section 21 of HAMA includes:
- (a) A widowed daughter-in-law of the deceased.
 - (b) An adult married daughter of the deceased.
 - (c) A nephew of the deceased.
 - (d) None of the above.

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ANSWER KEY

1. D

2. B

3. D

4. B

5. A



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