

1 Indian Trust Act came into force on ----- 1882

- A. 1st March,
- B. 31st March
- C. 1st April
- D. 30th April

2 Subject matter of trust is called as -----

- A. Trust Estate
- B. Trust Property
- C. Trust Instrument
- D. None of the above

3 A breach of duty imposed on a trustee as such by law for the time being in force is called

- A. Breach of Obligation
- B. Breach of duty
- C. Breach of Trust
- D. Breach of agreement

4 Which of the following are the types of trust---

- A. Simple trust
- B. Special trust
- C. Private Trust
- D. All of the above

5 When no further instrument is necessary and the trust is finally declared in the first instance is -----

- A. Executed Trust
- B. Executory Trust
- C. Executionary Trust
- D. None of the above

6 who are the parties to Private Trust

- A. Trustee
- B. Beneficiary
- C. Author of trust
- D. All of the above

7 The person who reposes or declares the confidence is called as ----

- A. Trustee
- B. Author of Trust
- C. party to Trust
- D. Beneficiary

8 Essentials of valid trust ----

- A. Purpose of Trust
- B. beneficiary
- C. Trust Property
- D. All of the above

9 who may create trust ----

- A. Any person competent to contract
- B. Sound Mind
- C. Major Person
- D. All of the above

10 which are the trust created by operation of law

- A. Implied Trust
- B. resulting Trust
- C. constructive trust

D. All of the above

11 Who holds the equitable interest in a trust?

- A. Trustee
- B. Beneficiary
- C. Settlor
- D. All of the above

12 When new trustee can be appointed -----

- A. death of trustee
- B. Insolvency of trustee
- C. Incapacity of trustee
- D. All of the above

13 To protect title to trust property is duty of

- A. Beneficiary
- B. Settlor
- C. Trustee
- D. None of the above

14 Right to title deed is the right of

- A. Beneficiary
- B. Settlor
- C. Trustee
- D. None of the above

15 Chapter V section 46 to 54 of Indian Trusts act deals with

- A. Rights of Trustee

- B. Duties of Trustee
- C. Disabilities of trustee
- D. Extinction of Trust

16 Section 6 of Indian Trust Act deals with

- A. Creation of Trust
- B. Determination of Trust
- C. Subject of trust
- D. Rights of Trustee

17 How Trust can be Ectinction

- A. Completion of purpose
- B. Purpose becomes unlawful
- C. Purpose becomes impossible
- D. All of the above

18 \_\_\_\_\_ maxim means that to obtain an equitable relief the plaintiff must himself be prepared to do „equity?.

- A. He who seeks equity must do equity
- B. Equity acts in personam
- C. equity follows the law
- D. Delay defeats equity

19 Section 36 to 45 of Indian Trust Act lays down provisions relating to \_\_\_\_\_ of Trustees.

- A. Power
- B. Rights
- C. Disabilities of trustee
- D. Duties

20 The Latin word „Cy-pres? means resembling \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. As Early as possible
- B. as nearly as possible
- C. as soon as possible
- D. None of the above

21 ) Equity looks on that as done which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yet to be done
- B. Has to be done
- C. Ought to be done
- D. Done

22 Trustee is having \_\_\_\_\_ duties.

- A. Execute trust
- B. Protect title of property
- C. to prevent waste
- D. All of the above

23 Under section \_\_\_\_\_ trust is defined

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 7

24 \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for creation of Trust

- A. Beneficiary
- B. Intension
- C. Purpose
- D. All of the above

25 Section 32 of Maharashtra Public Trust Act lays down permission for maintenance of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Account
- B. Balance
- C. Audit
- D. None of the above

26 Section 18 of Maharashtra Public Trust Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_ of the Public Trust.

- A. Cancellation
- B. Dissolution
- C. Registration
- D. Formation

27 Public Trust Administration fund Established under section \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 55
- B. 56
- C. 57
- D. 58

28 ) The Maharashtra Public Trust Act, 1950, received assent of the president on the \_\_\_\_\_ 1950.

- A. 31st March,1950
- B. 31st May,1950
- C. 31st July,1950
- D. 31st Sepember

29 As per \_\_\_\_\_, the trustee who commits a breach of trust is liable to make good the loss which the trust property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained.

- A. Section 22
- B. Section 24
- C. Section 23
- D. Section 27

30 A trust is \_\_\_\_\_ when a further instrument is necessary to carry into effect the general intention expressed in the first instrument.

- A. Executed Trust
- B. Executory Trust
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

31 Section 33 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, provides for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Trustees of certain trusts to submit budgets to charity commissioner
- B. Maintenance of accounts
- C. Balancing and auditing of accounts
- D. All of the above

32 Equity follows the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Justice
- B. Law
- C. Remedy
- D. None of the above

33 Section 66 of the Bombay Public Trust Act, lays down provisions relating to

- A. Public trust administration fund
- B. Penalties as recovery of contribution
- C. Other offences
- D. Penalties

34 According to section 59 of Indian Trust Act, the \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to sue for execution of the trust.

- A. Settle
- B. Trustee
- C. Beneficiary
- D. All of the above

35 As per Section 3A of the Maharashtra Public Trust Act, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint one or more officers to be called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Joint Charity Commissioners
- B. Charity Commissioners
- C. Assistant Charity Commissioner
- D. Deputy Charity Commissioner

36 A trust to be \_\_\_\_\_ trust must satisfy the requirements such as Charitable nature, public benefit and exclusively charitable.

- A. Charitable



- B. Private
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

37 The Public Trust Administration Fund shall vest in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Charity Commissioner
- B. State Government
- C. Central Government
- D. Both „a? and „c?

38 A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with the permission of a principal civil court of original jurisdiction
- B. if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent
- C. both „a? and „b?
- D. None of the above

39 If a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other is unlawful and two purposed cannot be separated, the trust is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Void
- B. Valid
- C. Valid upto the lawful purpose
- D. None of the above

40 An Express trust is one created by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. By Facts & circumstances
- B. By Express words
- C. By implications
- D. None of these

41 Section 11 to 22 deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Duties and liabilities of Beneficiary
- B. Duties and liabilities of Trustee
- C. Extinction of Trust
- D. None of these

42 According to section \_\_\_\_\_ Every trustee may apply by petition to a principle civil court of original Jurisdiction to be discharged from trust.

- A. Section 77
- B. Section 70
- C. Section 72
- D. Section 71

43 Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with "Revocation of trust".

- A. Section 77
- B. Section 78
- C. Section 80
- D. Section 81

44 Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with duty of the Trustee regarding investment of

trust - money.

- A. Section 11
- B. section 18
- C. Section 20
- D. None of above

45 A \_\_\_\_\_ trust is one where the trustee is mere depository of the trust property with no active duties to perform.

- A. Simple trust
- B. Public Trust
- C. Private Trust
- D. Resulting trust

46 \_\_\_\_\_ section fixes the liabilities of a beneficiary joining the Branch of trust.

- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 68
- D. None of the above

47 The trustee may be discharged from his office on \_\_\_\_ ground.

- A. Extinction of Trust
- B. Completion of his duties under Trust
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

48 Appointment of New Trustee is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ sanction.

- A. 70
- B. 71
- C. 73
- D. 74

49 Obligations in the nature of Trust are known to the \_\_\_\_\_ law. a) English b) American c) French d) None of Above.

- A. English
- B. American
- C. French
- D. None of the above

50 Private trust can be created in relation to ----- Property

- A. Moveable
- B. Immoveable
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

51 A \_\_\_\_\_ relationship is where one person places some type of trust, confidence, and reliance on another person

- A. Marital
- B. Fiduciary
- C. Subsidiary
- D. Judicial

52 \_\_\_\_\_ defeats equity

- A. Law

- B. Justice
- C. Equality
- D. Delay defeats equity

53 Equity is a separate system of law from the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Indian Law
- B. Common Law
- C. Maritime Law
- D. Mercantile Law

54 Main difference between Private and Public Trust is about number of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Trustee
- B. Beneficiary
- C. Author
- D. None of the above

55 The definition of trust is given under S. \_\_\_\_ of Indian Trust Act

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 5

56 CES QUI TRUST means

- A. Beneficiary
- B. Trustee
- C. Author
- D. none of the above

57 The Court of Chancery in England was the Court of Equity in England

- A. True
- B. False
- C. neither True nor False
- D. Cant Say

58 Equity looks to the \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the form

- A. context
- B. Text
- C. content
- D. Intent

59 Where the equities are equal, the law \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No Use
- B. Prevails
- C. Defeated
- D. Superior

60 \_\_\_\_\_ will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy

- A. Trust
- B. Equity
- C. Equality
- D. Justice

D.

D.