ANNEXURE

SPECIMEN QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS RIGHT TO PROPERTY OF

HINDU WOMEN

CLIENT NO……..

IDENTIFY THE APPROPRIATE AREAS BELOW BY MARKING (✓)

1. Age: (a) 16-25 (b) 26-35 (c) 36-45 (d) 46-55 (e) above 55
2. Sex (a) Male [M] (b) Female [F]
3. Community: (a) Hindu (b) Jain (c) Sikh (d) Buddhist
4. Education: (a) Higher Secondary [HS] (b) Graduation[GR] (c) Post Graduation[PG] (d) M/Phil/ Ph. D. [ABV -PG]
5. Income: (a) 0-10000 (b) 10001-20000 (c) 20000-30001 (d) 30001-40000 (e) 40001-50000 (f) Above 50000
6. Marital Status: (a) Single [S] (b) Married[M] (c) Widowed (d) Divorced/ Separated
7. Political preference: (a) Congress (b) B.J.P (c) Communist (d) others
8. Women are discriminated against more often regarding property rights: (a) Strongly Agree[SA] (b) Agree[A] (c) Undecided[UD] (d) Disagree[D] (e) Strongly Disagree[SD]

9. Married women should also get equal right to property of her father along with the other male members: (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree
10. There are adequate laws in India regarding right to property of Hindu women:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

11. The adopted sons and daughters should not get equal share of property of father like his natural sons and daughters:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

12. Property wills should be given more value than the prevailing laws relating to property rights of women:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

13. Steps sons and daughters should get equal shares of property from their step father along with the natural sons and daughters:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

14. Illegitimate sons and daughters also should not get equal shares from their father along with the natural sons and daughters:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

15. Half- blood heirs should have equal right to property like the full – blood heirs:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree
16. A married Hindu female generally can succeed in getting due share of property of her father by court procedure:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

17. Hindu Females, married or unmarried, generally do not like to assert to get a share of property of her father:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

18. Laws are futile if the father does not give properly to his daughter from his own:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

19. Son should naturally get greater share than the daughter as he is to bear the responsibility to maintain his parents:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

20. Dowry death will automatically decrease if the married daughter is given due share of property of her father as per law:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

21. Laws are generally obeyed by people:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree
22. Judges generally decide cases on merit:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

23. Female’s right to property of her father is not proper as she acquires property of her father:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

24. Human Rights activists has nothing to do with Hindu Women’s right to property of her father:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

25. Domestic violence cases will decrease if Hindu women’s right to property of her father is ascertained:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

26. Working women at husband’s house should not get property of her father:
   (a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

27. There should be different sets of laws for women’s right to father’s property for people with different levels of socio-economic status:
(a) Strongly Agree (b) Agree (c) Undecided (d) Disagree (e) Strongly Disagree

N.B.

Full Blood and Half-Blood: Two persons are said to be related to each other by full blood when they are descended from a common ancestor by the same wife, and by half-blood when they are descended from a common ancestor by different wives.

Heir: Heir means any person male or female, who is entitled to succeed to the property of an intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Intestate: A person is deemed to die intestate in respect of property of which he or she has not made a testamentary disposition capable of taking effect.

Step Daughter: A daughter of one’s husband or wife by a former marriage.

Step Son: The son of a husband or wife by a former spouse.

Step Father: The husband of one’s mother in a second or subsequent marriage.

Step Mother: The wife of one’s father in a second or subsequent marriage.