BLOGS

MCQs on Hindu Law for CLAT PG 2026-Part II

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1. In the absence of male coparceners, the joint family:

A. Ceases to exist

B. Becomes void

C. Continues with female members until a male is born/adopted

D. Automatically partitions

Answer: C

Explanation: The joint family continues with female members until a male coparcener enters by birth or adoption.

2. A self-acquired property becomes joint family property when:

A. It is gifted by the Karta

B. It is thrown into the common stock with intent

C. It is used by all members

D. It is inherited from father

Answer: B

Explanation: Self-acquired property becomes joint when voluntarily blended into the joint family property.

3. Which of the following members cannot become Karta?

A. Eldest male

B. Widow with consent

C. Daughter after 2005

D. Minor son

Answer: D

Explanation: A minor cannot be Karta; the role requires legal capacity to manage affairs.

4. In Dayabhaga school, coparcenary arises:

A. By birth

B. After father's death

C. Only by adoption

D. Upon marriage

Answer: B

Explanation: In Dayabhaga, coparcenary is formed after the father's death, not by birth.

5. Alienation of joint family property without necessity is:

A. Always valid

B. Void ab initio

C. Voidable at the instance of other coparceners

D. Enforceable only after Karta's death

Answer: C

Explanation: Such alienation is not per se void but can be challenged by coparceners.

6. What is the effect of birth of a son to a coparcener?

A. It adds to the coparcenary

B. It triggers automatic partition

C. It removes rights of other coparceners

D. No legal effect

Answer: A

Explanation: Birth of a son creates a new coparcener and alters the shares of all others.

7. After partition, the status of former members becomes:

A. Still part of joint family

B. Coparceners in limited form

C. Tenants-in-common

D. Trustees of family estate

Answer: C

Explanation: Upon partition, members hold their shares as tenants-in-common.

8. A coparcener can demand partition:

A. Only with consent of Karta

B. Only after 18 years

C. At any time, regardless of age

D. If they are a major coparcener

Answer: D

Explanation: Only a major coparcener can demand partition.

9. The status of a Hindu Joint Family is affected by:

A. Migration

B. Religion of neighboring families

C. Conversion to Islam or Christianity

D. Change in political structure

Answer: C

Explanation: Conversion to another religion breaks the joint family status for the convert.

10. The concept of coparcenary excludes:

A. Minor son

B. Illegitimate child

C. Married daughter

D. Adopted son

Answer: B

Explanation: Illegitimate children are not coparceners under traditional Hindu law.

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