

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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