

BLOGS

MCQs on Hindu Law for CLAT PG 2026-Part I

Ruchika Mohapatra · 02 Jul 2025

1. Under classical Hindu law, a Hindu Joint Family is presumed to be:

- A. Partitioned unless otherwise agreed
- B. Formed by contract
- C. Joint unless partition is proved
- D. Only valid if registered

Answer: C

Explanation: The law presumes jointness in a Hindu family unless a clear intention to partition is shown.

2. The doctrine of survivorship primarily governs:

- A. Partition of self-acquired property
- B. Devolution of coparcenary property
- C. Conversion of a Hindu to another religion
- D. Adoption of children outside the family

Answer: B

Explanation: Under the doctrine of survivorship, coparcenary property devolves upon surviving coparceners.

3. Who is traditionally recognized as the Karta in a Hindu Joint Family?

- A. The youngest male coparcener
- B. The eldest female member
- C. The eldest male coparcener
- D. Any person nominated by majority

Answer: C

Explanation: The eldest male coparcener is traditionally the Karta and manages family affairs.

4. Which of the following is not a power of the Karta?

- A. To alienate joint family property without consent
- B. To bind the family for debts incurred for family necessity
- C. To donate entire joint property without purpose
- D. To represent the family in legal proceedings

Answer: C

Explanation: The Karta cannot make arbitrary donations of joint property without legal necessity or consent.

5. The coparcenary under Mitakshara law includes:

- A. All male and female descendants
- B. Only married male descendants
- C. Male lineal descendants within four generations
- D. Adopted daughters only

Answer: C

Explanation: Coparcenary is limited to male lineal descendants up to four generations from a common ancestor.

6. A daughter was added as a coparcener by:

- A. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- B. Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937
- C. Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
- D. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Answer: C

Explanation: The 2005 amendment granted daughters equal rights as coparceners by birth.

7. Which of the following disqualifies a person from coparcenary rights?

- A. Illegitimacy
- B. Conversion from Hinduism
- C. Widowhood
- D. Physical disability

Answer: B

Explanation: Conversion to another religion excludes a person from coparcenary.

8. A joint Hindu family comes into existence by:

- A. Mutual agreement
- B. Registration
- C. Operation of law
- D. Religious ritual

Answer: C

Explanation: A Hindu Joint Family is a creature of law and exists by birth, marriage, or adoption.

9. The share of a coparcener in joint property is:

- A. Fixed at birth
- B. Variable and fluctuates
- C. Determined by will
- D. Decided by the Karta

Answer: B

Explanation: The share fluctuates with additions and deaths in the coparcenary until partition.

10. Partition of a Hindu Joint Family can be effected by:

- A. Oral declaration with intention
- B. Mutual consent in writing
- C. Filing a suit
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Partition can be oral, written, or through court – the key is clear intention.