BLOGS

MCQs on Hindu Law for CLAT PG 2026-Part I

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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.