BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Hindu Law for CLAT PG 2026

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1. Under Hindu Law, which of the following is NOT a ground for disinheritance of a coparcener?

a) Conversion to another religion

b) Physical disability

c) Commission of grievous hurt against karta

d) Mental unsoundness

Correct Answer: b) Physical disability

Explanation: Under Hindu Law, physical disability is not a ground for disinheritance. Traditional grounds include conversion to another religion, commission of grievous hurt against karta, and mental unsoundness. The law protects physically disabled heirs' inheritance rights as per the Hindu Succession Act.

2. In relation to Stridhana property, which statement is correct?

a) Husband has absolute control during marriage

b) Woman has absolute ownership but limited power of disposal

c) Woman has absolute ownership and absolute power of disposal

d) Property reverts to father's family after woman's death

Correct Answer: c) Woman has absolute ownership and absolute power of disposal

Explanation: The concept of Stridhana gives women absolute ownership and control over such property. Supreme Court in various judgments has confirmed that a woman has complete control over her Stridhana property, including the right to dispose of it as she wishes, during her lifetime or by testamentary disposition.

3. Which school of Hindu Law applies the doctrine of "Relation Back" in adoption?

a) Mitakshara

b) Dayabhaga

c) Both Mitakshara and Dayabhaga

d) Neither school

Correct Answer: a) Mitakshara

Explanation: The doctrine of Relation Back is specifically associated with Mitakshara school. Under this doctrine, an adopted son is deemed to have been born in the adoptive family, and his rights relate back to the date of death of his adoptive father, divesting any estate that may have been inherited by others.

4. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which form of marriage is recognized?

a) Only Sacramental marriages

b) Only Civil marriages

c) Both Sacramental and Civil marriages

d) Only marriages performed with customary rites

Correct Answer: c) Both Sacramental and Civil marriages

Explanation: The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 recognizes both sacramental marriages performed according to customary rites and ceremonies, and civil marriages registered under the Act. Section 7 specifically provides for the validity of both forms.

5. In case of a conflict between personal law and statutory law regarding succession, which prevails?

a) Personal law always prevails

b) Statutory law always prevails

c) The law more beneficial to the heir prevails

d) The law chosen by the deceased prevails

Correct Answer: b) Statutory law always prevails

Explanation: When there is a conflict between personal law and statutory law (like Hindu Succession Act), the statutory law prevails. This principle was established in various Supreme Court judgments to ensure uniformity and certainty in succession matters.

6. What is the status of an illegitimate child's inheritance rights under Hindu Law post-2005 amendment?

a) No inheritance rights at all

b) Rights only in mother's property

c) Rights in both parents' property

d) Rights only if acknowledged by father

Correct Answer: c) Rights in both parents' property

Explanation: Post-2005 amendment to Hindu Succession Act, illegitimate children have inheritance rights in both parents' property.

7. Under the concept of Pious Obligation, a son is liable for:

a) All debts of father including illegal ones

b) Only righteous debts of father

c) All debts except avyavaharika debts

d) Only debts incurred during son's lifetime

Correct Answer: c) All debts except avyavaharika debts

Explanation: The doctrine of Pious Obligation makes sons liable for father's debts except avyavaharika debts (those incurred for illegal, immoral or unethical purposes). This obligation exists whether debt was incurred before or after son's birth but within limitation period.

8. Which statement about Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) is correct?

a) Can be created by agreement between strangers

b) Must have minimum two members

c) Can only have male members

d) Karta must be eldest male member

Correct Answer: b) Must have minimum two members

Explanation: A Hindu Undivided Family requires minimum two members but can include both males and females. Post-2005, females can be karta and coparceners. HUF cannot be created by agreement; it must come into existence by operation of law.

9. When does a partition of joint family property become effective?

a) When intention to separate is expressed

b) When physical division occurs

c) When court decree is passed

d) When partition deed is registered

Correct Answer: a) When intention to separate is expressed

Explanation: Under Hindu Law, partition takes effect when there is an unequivocal expression of intention to separate. Physical division of property is not necessary for partition to be complete.

10. What is the effect of conversion to another religion on inheritance rights?

a) Complete loss of inheritance rights

b) Retains rights in father's self-acquired property only

c) Retains all rights if conversion happens after succession opens

d) No effect on inheritance rights

Correct Answer: c) Retains all rights if conversion happens after succession opens

Explanation: As per Section 26 of Hindu Succession Act, conversion before succession opens disqualifies person from inheriting property. However, if conversion happens after succession opens (i.e., after death of predecessor), inheritance rights are not affected.