

BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Hindu Law for CLAT PG 2026- PART II

Ruchika Mohapatra · 16 Sep 2025

1. The presumption of marriage from long cohabitation under Hindu law is:

- a. Absolute
- b. Rebuttable
- c. Valid only if parties underwent ceremonies
- d. Not applicable

Answer: b

Explanation: Continuous cohabitation raises a rebuttable presumption of valid marriage but can be displaced by contrary evidence.

2. In a Mitakshara joint family, alienation of joint property by the Karta without consent is valid if:

- a. Made for legal necessity or benefit of estate
- b. Made for family festivals only
- c. Supported by any member's oral assent
- d. Never valid without written consent

Answer: a

Explanation: The Karta can alienate joint property for legal necessity, benefit of estate, or indispensable acts of duty.

3. Who among the following is *not* a Class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- a. Mother
- b. Widow of a predeceased son
- c. Brother
- d. Daughter

Answer: c

Explanation: Brothers and sisters are Class II heirs. Class I includes mother, widow, son, daughter, and certain others.

4. A Hindu widow remarries. Her right in her deceased husband's property:

- a. Ceases if succession opened after remarriage
- b. Ceases absolutely under Section 2 of the Act
- c. Remains unaffected once vested
- d. Converts into a charge

Answer: c

Explanation: After the Hindu Succession Act, a widow's estate has become absolute (Section 14). Remarriage does not divest vested property.

5. Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, which of the following is true?

- a. A step-father is a natural guardian
- b. A married minor girl's husband is her guardian
- c. The mother is always preferred over the father
- d. A guardian may transfer a minor's property without court permission

Answer: b

Explanation: Section 6 states that the husband is the natural guardian of a married minor girl, subject to welfare considerations.

6. A partition between coparceners is valid when:

- a. Oral agreement exists
- b. There is an unequivocal intention to separate
- c. Property is physically divided
- d. Registered deed is executed

Answer: b

Explanation: Partition is effected by an unequivocal declaration of intention to separate, even without division by metes and bounds.

7. A daughter's right in ancestral property after the 2005 amendment is:

- a. Prospective from 9 September 2005
- b. Retrospective in all cases
- c. Prospective but applies to pending suits if succession not finalized
- d. Available only if father is alive on the date of amendment

Answer: c

Explanation: The Supreme Court (*Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma*, 2020) held that the right is retroactive: it applies to pending cases if succession not concluded.

8. A valid gift of ancestral immovable property by a father to a stranger without consent of sons is:

- a. Valid absolutely
- b. Voidable at the instance of sons unless for pious purpose
- c. Permitted only for charity or necessity
- d. Void ab initio

Answer: c

Explanation: A father under Mitakshara can gift ancestral immovable property only for pious purposes or reasonable portions for affection.

9. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a female Hindu adopting a son must:

- a. Obtain consent of her husband if alive
- b. Be unmarried, divorced, or widow
- c. Be of sound mind and major
- d. Fulfil all of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: Section 8 provides that a female can adopt only if major, sound mind, and either unmarried, widow, divorced, or if married—with husband's consent.

10. Under Mitakshara law, after a valid partition:

- a. Coparcenary is totally dissolved
- b. Coparcenary revives automatically after reunion

- c. Members become tenants-in-common
- d. Property reverts if reunion not registered

Answer: c

Explanation: After partition, members hold their shares as tenants-in-common, not as coparceners.