BLOGS

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

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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.