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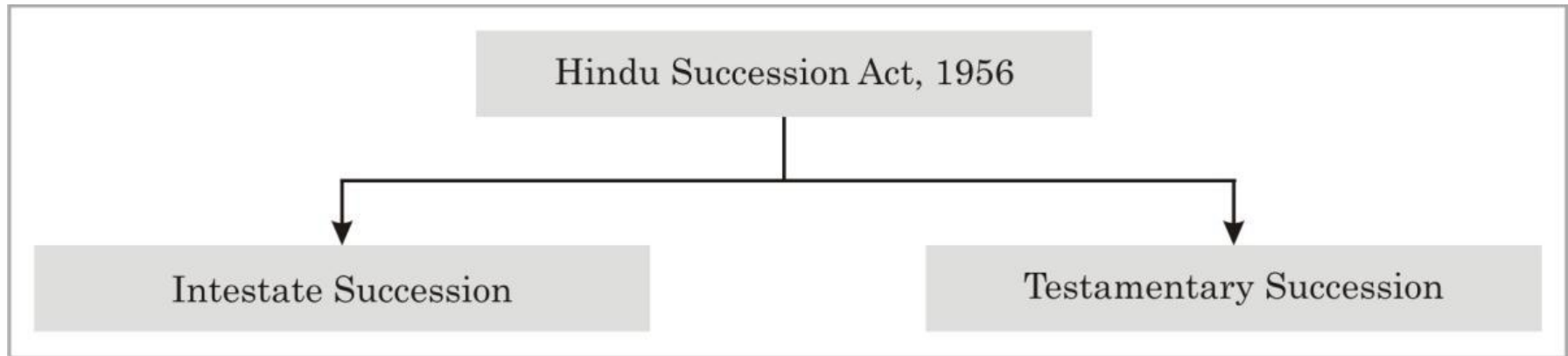
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Chapter III

Hindu Succession Act

Personal & Intestate Succession Laws
in India

Hindu Succession Act, 1956



Hindu Succession Act, 1956

- It extends to the whole of India
- It's objective is to amend and codify the law relates to Intestate Succession among Hindus
- It applies to:
 - Any person, who is a Hindu by religion,
 - Any person who is a Buddhist, Jain or Sikh by religion&
 - Any other person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion

Hindu Succession Act, 1956

- The following persons are Hindus, Buddhist, Jains or Sikhs by religion:
 - Any legitimate or illegitimate child, one of whose parents is a Hindu, Buddhist, Jains or Sikh by religion
 - Any legitimate or illegitimate child, who has been abandoned both by his father and mother or whose parentage is not known and brought up as a Hindu, Buddhist, Jains or Sikh
 - Any person who is converted or re-converted

Definitions

- “Agnate” - Related by blood or adoption wholly through males.
- “Cognate” - Related by blood or adoption but not wholly through males.
- "Full Blood" - When descended from a common ancestor by the same wife

Definitions

- "Half-blood" - when descended from a common ancestor but by different wives
- "Uterine Blood" - When descended from a common ancestress but by different husbands
- "Heir" – A person (male/female), who is entitled to succeed to the property of an intestate

Disqualification/Exclusion of Heirs

- Murderer disqualified.
- A Hindu by conversion to another religion children born to him or her after such conversion and their descendants shall be disqualified.
- No person shall be disqualified from succeeding on the ground of any disease, defect or deformity.