

Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (3 of 1956) – Object of – The Act of 1956 has amended and codified the Hindu Law relating to intestate succession among Hindus – The main scheme of this Act is to establish complete equality between male and female with regard to property rights and the rights of the female were declared absolute, completely abolishing all notions of a limited estate – The Act lays down a uniform and comprehensive system of inheritance and applies, inter-alia, to persons governed by the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools and also to those governed previously by the Murumakkattayam, Aliasantana and Nambudri Laws – The Act applies to every person, who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms including a Virashaiva, a Lingayat or a follower of the Brahmo Pararthana or Arya Samaj and even to any person who is Buddhist, Jain or Sikh by religion excepting one who is Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion.

(2022-1)205 PLR 407 (SC), 2022 SCeJ 0152

Arunachala Gounder v. Ponnuswamy, (2022-1)205 PLR 407 (SC), 2022 SCeJ 0152