

1. What is ancestral property?

Property inherited upto four generations of male members.

2. What is self-acquired property?

- a. Any property purchased by an individual from their own resources or
- b. any property acquired from division of any ancestral property
- c. acquired property as a legal heir or through a will.

3. What is intestate succession?

Intestate succession is the distribution of the person's possession between the spouse and the heirs when he/she has died without leaving a valid will.

Daughters

Hindu Law

- a. Daughter has the same right and liabilities on the ancestral property as the son.
- b. A Hindu woman or girl will have equal property rights along with other male relatives for any partition made in intestate succession.

Married Daughter

- a. If the married daughter is deserted, widowed or divorced she has the right of residence.
- b. The married daughter does not have the right to ask for maintenance or to shelter in her parent's home.

Muslim Law

- a. The daughters have right of inheritance equal to one-half of the son's share to their father's estate.
- b. She has full control over her share of property and has the legal right to control, manage and dispose of her share as per her wishes in life or after death.
- c. The daughter can receive gifts from those whom she may inherit property, but it doesn't take away her claim as per the inheritance laws.
- d. The daughter has the right of residence in her parent's home and to ask for support until she gets married.

Married Daughter

If the married daughter gets divorced, the maintenance charges fall on her parents after the iddat period which is approximately three months but if she has kids who can support her then it is their duty to do so.

Christian Law

- a. The daughters inherit equally with any brothers in her father's or mother's estate.

- b. The daughter has the right to shelter and maintenance till she gets married from her parents, but she cannot ask for it after her marriage.
- c. She has all rights to her personal property, upon accomplishing majority. Until this happens, her father is her natural guardian.

Wives

Hindu Law

- a. A married woman has full right over her property and is the sole owner whether it is gifted, inherited or earned by her.
- b. She has the right to gift it to anyone whether in parts or as a whole.
- c. The married woman has the right to maintenance and shelter from her husband.
- d. If the husband is a part of a joint family, she has the right to shelter and maintenance from the family.

Partition of joint family property

In the case of partition of a joint family property (between her husband and his sons), the wife has the right to a share equal to as any other person.

Widow

When her husband dies, she has the right to an equal share of his part, jointly with her children and his mother.

Muslim Law

- a. The wife has the right to maintenance as any other wife, if any, and to take action against her husband if he discriminates against her.
- b. She has the right to maintain her control over her personal property and goods.
- c. The wife in case of divorce has the right that the husband makes fair and reasonable provision for her future which includes her maintenance.
- d. The wife has the right to mehr' as per terms of contract accepted at the time of the wedding.
- e. She has the right to inheritance to the extent of one-fourth when there are no kids and if there are kids then to the extent of one-eighth.

Christian Law

- a. The wife has the right to receive maintenance from her husband, and if he doesn't do so, she has the right to ask for the divorce.
- b. The wife upon the death of her husband has the right to receive a one-third share of his estate, and the rest is divided among his children equally.

Mothers

Hindu Law

- a. The mother has the right to receive maintenance from her children who can support her. She is a part of Class I heir of Inheritance Law.
- b. In the case of Joint Family, the widowed mother has the right to take the share equal to the share of her son.
- c. She has the right to dispose of her property by sale, gift or will as she may choose.
- d. If the mother dies intestate, her estate will be distributed among her children equally despite their sex.

Muslim Law

- a. If the mother is widowed or she gets divorced, she has the right to receive maintenance from her children.
- b. She has the right to inherit a one-sixth share of her deceased child's property.
- c. The mother's property will be divided as per the rules of Muslim law.

Christian Law

- a. The mother doesn't have the right to receive maintenance from her children.
- b. She may inherit one-fourth of her children's property if her kids die without a spouse or any living child.