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**A Study on Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu  
Succession Act, 1956**

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**ABSTRACT**

This Study is all about Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 the regulation is a result of a period when it was unfathomable for Indian ladies to claim and obtain property. In any case, these predispositions keep on being executed upon Hindu ladies in India today. This separation is ultra vires of Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India, it abuses India's responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women To understand the reasons of hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning the laws for females aim of the study is to find Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 The Methodology of the study is Empirical this method based on convenience sampling, collected the sample frame in Chennai with 210 responses in independent variable age, gender, Education qualification, Occupation, Employment status are used for the study for the dependent variable whether Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 this was the research question of the study and some of the tools are used for analysis that (SPSS) statistical package for the social science in that software data I analysed complete bar chart, Chi square test, Correlation and Anova test.this all the data used for the study.

FIGURE 8 legal complicity is enforcement of property rights of a women compared with gender here most of the male says illiteracy of women and female it is gender inequality it is compulsory that every women should get their own rights in the property FIGURE 9 Hindu succession act brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in hindu undivided family (HUF) here compared with marital status most of the people strongly agree with this statement because after passing this hindu succession act womens are aware about that. So

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HSA plays major role TABLE 1 P=0.05 here chi-square value is .000 the value is less than 0.05 so null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between right to the ancestral property TABLE 2 P= 0.05 Chi-square value is .000 here it is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between female has the right to receive proper from any other source including a property TABLE 3 P= 0.05 value of correlation is .000 it is less than the P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning laws for females in (HUF) Concluding that women's should not be discriminated they should supposed to get their rights and property not only property they should get their own personal liberty according to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and Hindu succession act which says right to property

**KEYWORDS** Property, Women, Hindu succession act, discrimination

### **INTRODUCTION**

In India, resolutions overseeing people on issues of individual regulation (marriage, separate, legacy, reception) vary according to the religion of the person. In this structure, matters of legacy of property among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs are administered by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (HSA). This regulation applies to the transmission of all resources claimed by Hindus. The arrangements of the HSA victimize Hindu ladies by endorsing various standards for devolution of property held by people. These arrangements have the impact of unreasonably, and unjustifiably focusing on the spouse's family in the plan of devolution when contrasted with the lady's own family, in any event, when the property has a place with the lady. The regulation is a result of a period when it was unfathomable for Indian ladies to claim and obtain property.

In any case, these predispositions keep on being executed upon Hindu ladies in India today. This separation is ultra vires of Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India, it abuses India's responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and prompts a few unwanted results particularly in situations where the property being referred to is procured by the lady through her own expertise or exertion. Indian regulation such the Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012 (GSSNIP) and Indian Succession Act, 1925 (ISA), and progression laws of created nations are

undeniably more orientation impartial, and can act as a motivation for killing the orientation segregation in the HSA. The endeavors, up to this point, to change the HSA on this specific matter have been nearsighted, best case scenario. We give a standards based way to deal with completely change the HSA, to eliminate the orientation segregation in devolution of property. We propose a draft correction to the HSA to impact this change. The Act sets out a uniform and complete arrangement of legacy and progression into one Act. The Hindu lady's restricted bequest is nullified by the Act. Any property moved by a Hindu female is to be held by her outright property and she is provided full ability to manage it and arrange it of by will as she prefers. Pre 1956, there were changed guidelines under the uncodified Hindu regulations. Segment 15 and Section 16 of Hindu Succession Act applies to the outright property of a female 'remembering a unified interest for a Mitakshara coparcenary property in which a female was a coparcener' (2005 Amendment to the Act). **The aim of the study is to find Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To know the relationship between female have right to ancestral property
- To find the association between grounds of exclusive inheritance under hindu succession act
- To examine the difference between female has right to receive property from any other source including a property
- To understand the reasons of hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning the laws for females
- To analyse the difference of disqualified to succeed to proper of a hindu law

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

**K D BROWNELL** (Brownell 1993) Limited data are available on the prevalence and patterns of body weight discrimination from representative samples. This study examined experiences of weight/height discrimination in a nationally representative sample of US adults and compared their prevalence and patterns with discrimination experiences based on race and gender. Weight/height discrimination is prevalent in American society and is relatively close to reported rates of racial discrimination, particularly among women. **FELICIA MACARIE** (Macarie and Felicia 2013)his

reviews the permanently expanding literature on gender discrimination in management, focusing on women in decision making positions from both the public and private sphere. Different psychological mechanisms such as stereotyping, attribution or equity, that are not necessarily mutually exclusive but rather complementary, determine individual manifestations in the form of discrimination ranging from formal to informal, covert to overt and so on against females. As a result, women are either underrepresented in top management under normal conditions or overrepresented in risky managerial positions in periods of organizational crisis or downturn **LISSA HUSA** (Szweykowski 2001) for many years, Finland has been known as a country that promotes gender equality in all walks of life, particularly in the domain of higher education. Yet here, too, women academics encounter the glass ceiling and subtle forms of gender discrimination. In particular, the author cites the practice of filling professorships by invitation rather than by open competition as one that discriminates against women. It seems that the Finnish gender equality law of 1987, although certainly well intentioned, fails to provide for appropriate sanctions for poor compliance. **SANDRA R** (Tao et al. 2015) The authors compare the change in the gender wage gap between 1976 and 1993 in concentrated versus competitive manufacturing industries, using the latter as a control for changes in the gender wage gap that are unrelated to competitive pressures.

They find that while trade increases wage inequality by modestly reducing the relative wages of less-skilled workers, at the same time it appears to benefit women by reducing the ability of firms to discriminate. **CHANNAR, ZAGID ALI** (Ahmed et al. 2021) This research paper explores the issue of gender discrimination in workforce and its impact on the satisfaction and motivation, commitment and enthusiasm and stress level of employees. Close ended questionnaire was administered from 526 males and females of lower, middle and higher category employees of public and private health and education departments of Hyderabad and Jamshoro districts. Gender discrimination in workforce was measured through independent samples-t test. The analysis shows that females were discriminated more than males in private organizations. Thus the findings show that females are discriminated more than males in private sector than in public sector. **BARBARA** (McLane 2019) Although 'doing gender' has been recently defined as an accomplishment, an element of social practice, this understanding of the concept needs to be extended to coercive action such as subtle workplace discrimination. Even though great effort has been invested in

revealing the dynamic of such social practices, the researcher's task is not easy for a variety of reasons. This type of study is difficult to conduct by following traditional research design and many alternative approaches have been tried. This article presents the possibility of using fiction as one possible and relatively unexploited venue of research. **KATHERINE**(Baldt 2021) discrimination against women in the workplace, it can be difficult to understand what factors contribute to discriminatory behavior. We use an experiment to both document discrimination and unpack its sources. First, we show that, on average, employers prefer to hire male over female workers for male-typed tasks, even when the two workers have identical résumés. Second, and most critically, we use a control condition to identify that this discrimination is not specific to gender. Employers are simply less willing to hire a worker from a group that performs worse on average, even when this group is, instead, defined by a nonstereotypical characteristic. In this way, beliefs about average group differences are the key driver of discrimination against women in our setting. **GILLIAN** (Ferry 2022)To examine reported experiences of gender discrimination and harassment among US women.

The prominence of the movements have heightened public awareness of discrimination, sexual assault, and harassment against women in the United States.<sup>1</sup> While this is an important step in bringing visibility to these issues, these movements were popularized largely by anecdotal experiences of celebrities, with an emphasis on the impact for their careers. In order to identify appropriate policies that address discrimination for the larger public and to support related health outcomes. **FELICIA MACARIE**(Macarie and Felicia 2013) This paper reviews the permanently expanding literature on gender discrimination in management, focusing on women in decision making positions from both the public and private sphere. Different psychological mechanisms such as stereotyping, attribution or equity that are not necessarily mutually exclusive but rather complementary, determine individual manifestations in the form of discrimination ranging from formal to informal, covert to overt and so on against females. As a result, women are either underrepresented in top management under normal conditions or overrepresented in risky managerial positions (in periods of organizational crisis or downturn **LEILA REDDY**(Reddy et al. 2021) The attentional cost associated with the visual discrimination of the gender of a face was investigated.

Participants performed a face-gender discrimination task either alone or concurrently with a known attentional demanding task. Overall performance on face-gender discrimination suffered remarkably little under the dual-task condition compared to the single-task condition. Similar results were obtained in experiments that controlled for potential training effects or the use of low-level cues in this discrimination task. Our results provide further evidence against the notion that only low-level representations can be accessed outside the focus of attention.

**MARGARET**(Coffman 2021) This article reports the results of an exploratory study of a cross section of nonprofit human service organizations that examined whether and to what extent a glass ceiling exists for women in this sector. The findings substantiate the existence of the glass ceiling phenomenon among the agencies studied. Men are disproportionately represented in management, particularly upper-level management, and they earn higher salaries than women at all hierarchical levels of the organization.

**MARIA DE PAOLA** (Vietri et al. 2010) Relying on a natural experiment consisting in 130 competitions for promotion to associate and full professor in Italian universities, we analyse whether gender discrimination is affected by the gender of evaluators. We examine the probability of success of each candidate in relation to the committee gender composition, exploiting the random assignment of evaluators and controlling for candidates' scientific productivity and a number of individual characteristics.

We find that female candidates are less likely to be promoted when the committee is composed exclusively of males, while the gender gap disappears when the candidates are evaluated by a mixed-sex committee.

**TIAGO CAVALCANTI** (Brotherhood et al. 2022) We use a growth model in which saving, fertility and labour market participation are endogenous, to quantify the cost that barriers to female labour force participation impose in terms of an economy's output. The model is calibrated to mimic the US economy's behaviour in the long-run. We find that a 50% increase in the gender wage gap leads to a 35% decrease in income per capita in the steady state. Using independent estimates of the female to male earnings ratio for a wide cross-section of countries, we construct an economy with parameters similar to those calibrated for the US economy, except for the degree of gender barriers. For several countries, a large fraction of the difference between the country's output and the US output can be ascribed to differences in gender discrimination.

**LUCA FLABBI** (Ismail et al. 2022) This article develops a search model of the labor market with matching, bargaining, and employers' taste discrimination in which under necessary but standard

distributional assumption it is possible to separately identify gender discrimination and unobserved productivity differences.

The equilibrium shows that both prejudiced and unprejudiced employers wage discriminate. Maximum likelihood estimates on CPS data indicate that half of the employers are prejudiced, average female productivity is 6.5% lower, and two-third of the gender earning differential may be explained by prejudice. **MADLINE E. HEILMAN** (Zehnter et al. 2021) Gender inequalities in the workplace persist, and scholars point to gender discrimination as a significant contributor. As organizations attempt to address this problem, we argue that theory can help shed light on potential solutions. This paper discusses how the lack of fit model can be used by organizations as a framework to understand the process that facilitates gender discrimination in employment decisions and to identify intervention strategies to combat it. We describe two sets of strategies. The first is aimed at reducing the perception that women are not suited for male-typed positions. The second is aimed at preventing the negative performance expectations that derive from this perception of unsuitability from influencing evaluative judgments. **THERESA TUWOR** (Eva et al. 2022) Girls' enrolment in primary schools has achieved significant increase and parity with male enrolment in many countries in Africa since the 1960s. Some of these countries include Botswana, Namibia and Tanzania. However, in most Sub-Saharan African countries, female enrolment still lags behind male enrolment. This paper examines some of the reasons for the persistent gender gap between females and males in the three African countries of Ghana, Nigeria and Togo within the West Africa sub-region.

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It discusses gender relations, cultural practices such as early marriage, child slavery, and child fostering/trafficking, poverty and multiple household duties for girls as some of the contributing factors. **ROBERT E.** (Robert et al. 2022) In the current paper we examined whether women and men view gender discrimination as having changed over time, and if so how it has changed and whether changes in anti-women bias are viewed as directly associated with changes in anti-men bias. Based on prior research Norton and Sommers, 2011 Sidanius and Pratto, 1999, it was hypothesized that older men 35 years and older compared to younger men 18–34 years of age would hold a zero-sum view of gender discrimination trends in that older men would perceive increases in anti-men bias to accompany decreases in anti-women bias. **PETER KUHN** (Campbell



and Kuhn 1994) women as often as men, and are much less common in jobs requiring higher levels of skill. Employers' relative preferences for female versus male workers, on the other hand, are more strongly related to the preferred age, height, and beauty of the worker than to job skill levels.

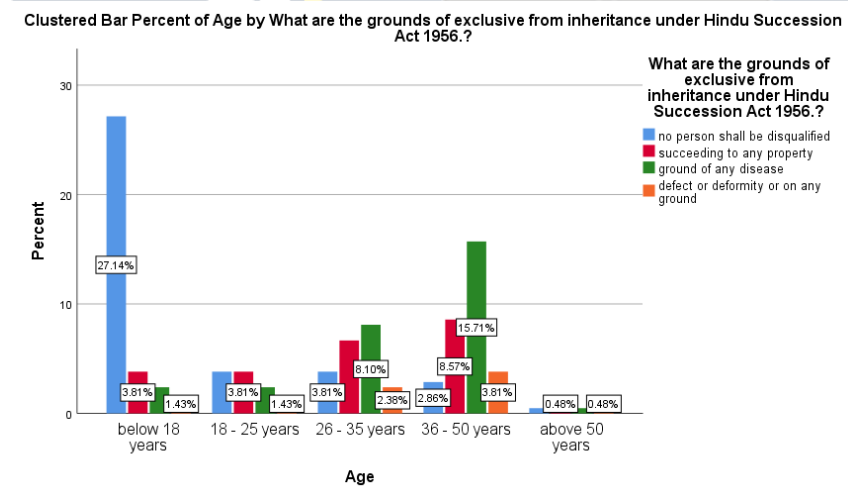
Almost two thirds of the variation in advertised gender preferences occurs within firms, and one third occurs within firm\*occupation cells. Overall, these patterns are not well explained by a firm-level animus model, by a glass-ceiling model, or by models in which broad occupational categories are consistently gendered across firms. Instead, the patterns suggest a model in which firms have idiosyncratic preferences for particular job-gender matches **FOYNES**(Sornborger et al. 2017) Although women of color have been hypothesized to experience double jeopardy in the form of chronic exposure to both race-based (RBD) and gender-based discrimination few empirical investigations that examine both RBD and GBD in multiple comparison groups have been conducted. In addition to being one of the only simultaneous examinations of RBD and GBD in multiple comparison groups, the current study includes both self-report and objective behavioral data to examine the independent and interactive effects of both forms of discrimination. This study is also the first of its kind to examine these constructs in these ways and to explore their impact in a unique sample of ethnically diverse male and female Marine recruits As anticipated, both RBD and GBD had a strong and consistent negative impact on mental health symptoms independent of the contributions of gender and race. **PAUL W.**(Paul et al. 2022) Analysis of the Australian How Workers Get Their Training survey indicates considerable male-female differentials in the incidence and duration of training.

For external training, which women can undertake without the sanction of the firm, the gender effect is that women undertake more training than men, other things being the same. However, for in-house training, which requires the sanction of the firm, the gender effect is that women undertake less training than men, other things being the same. One interpretation of this is that the gender effect reflects both the discriminatory attitudes held by firms and the greater propensity to train among women, with the relative weights varying across types of training according to the discretion that women have in determining the training outcome.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Methodology of the study is Empirical this method based on convenience sampling, collected the sample frame in Chennai with 210 responses in independent variable age, gender, Education qualification, Occupation, Employment status are used for the study for the dependent variable whether Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 this was the research question of the study and some of the tools are used for analysis that (SPSS) statistical package for the social science in that software data I analysed complete bar chart, Chi square test, Correlation and Anova test.this all the data used for the study.

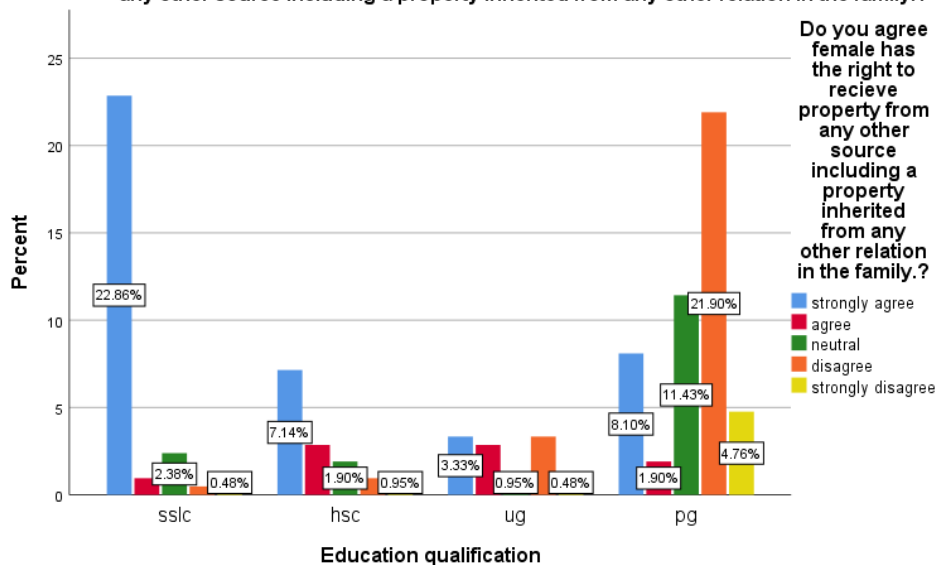
**FIGURE 2**



**LEGEND:** figure 2 the above graph shows grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 compared with age

**FIGURE 3**

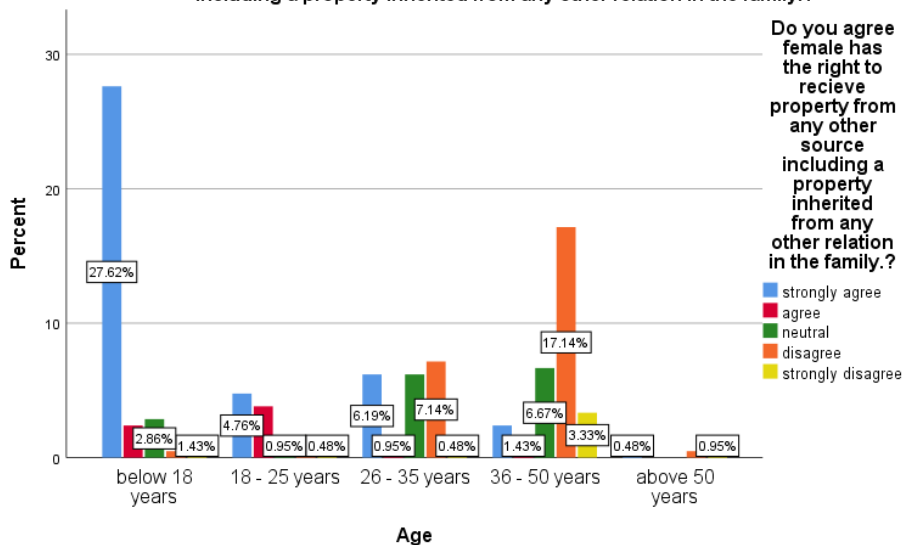
Clustered Bar Percent of Education qualification by Do you agree female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family.?



**LEGEND :** figure 3 The above graph shows female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation compared with education qualification

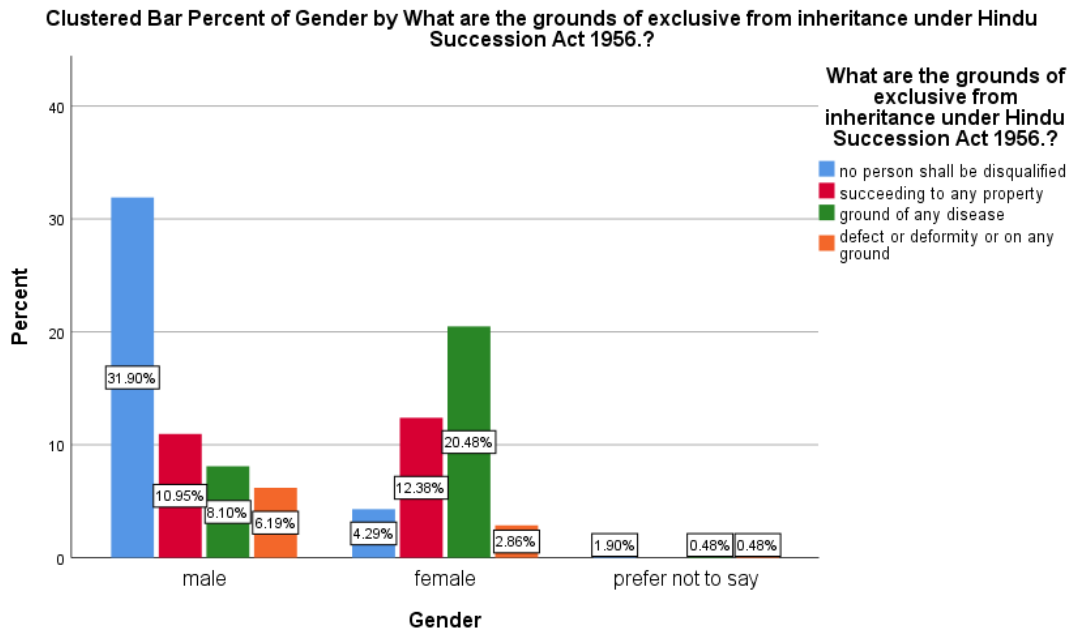
**FIGURE 4**

Clustered Bar Percent of Age by Do you agree female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family.?



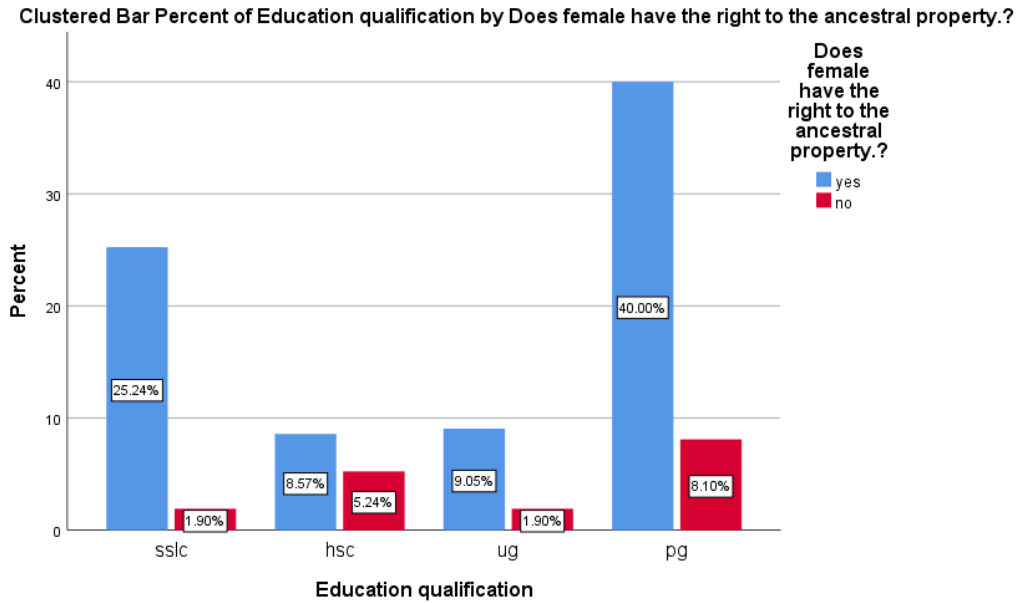
**LEGEND:** figure 4 the above graph shows right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation compared with age

**FIGURE 5**



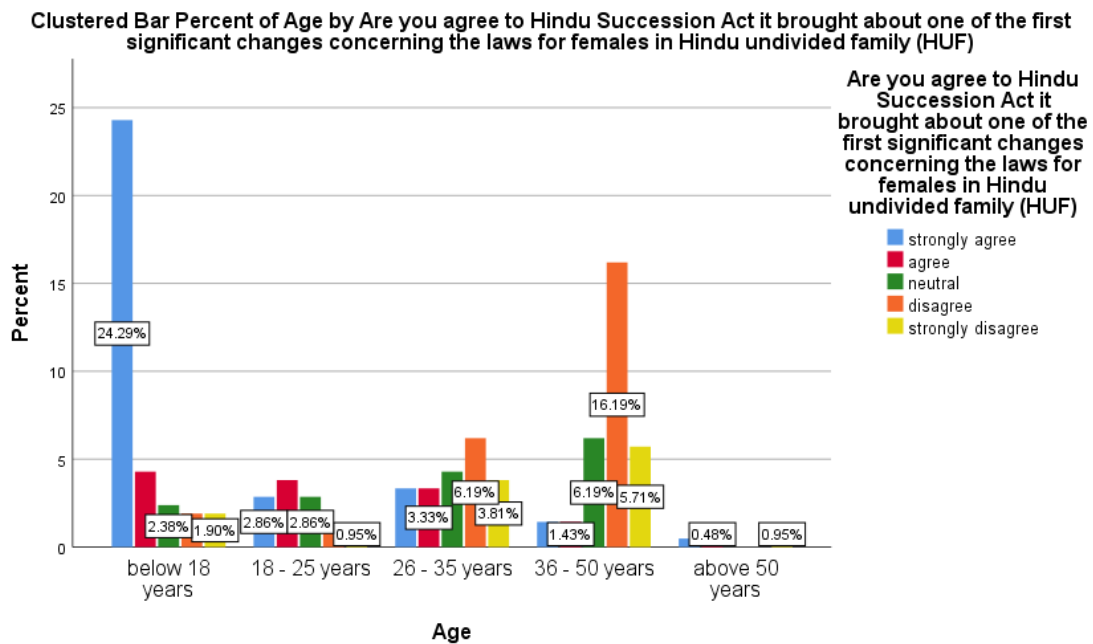
**LEGEND :** figure 5 The above graph shows grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 compared with gender

**FIGURE 6** BLIND FOLD LEGAL JOURNAL



**LEGEND :** figure 6 The above graph shows female have the right to the ancestral property compared with education qualification

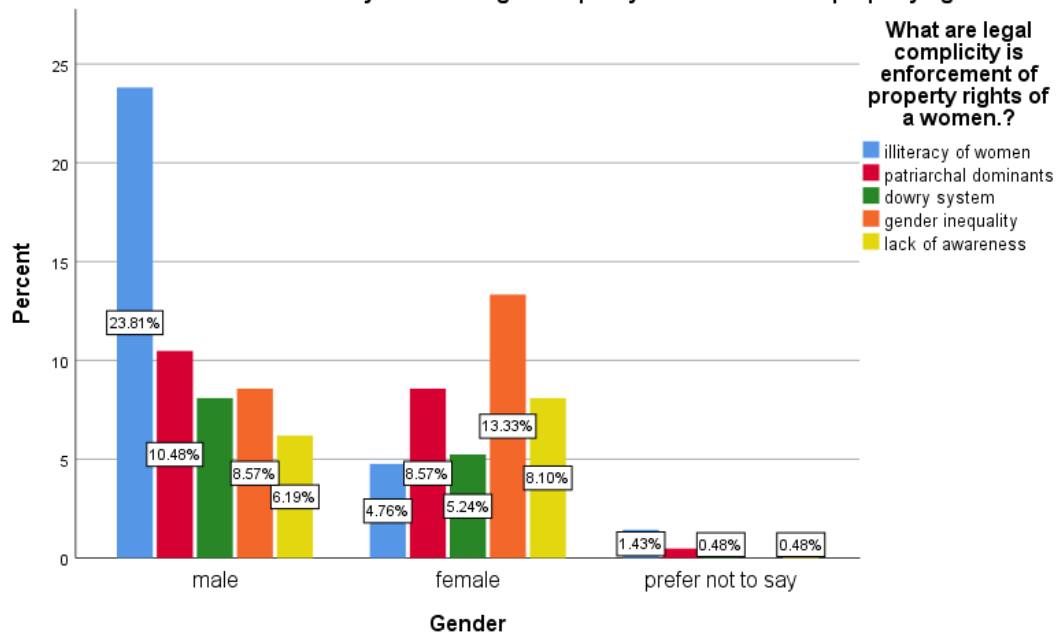
**FIGURE 7**



**LEGEND :** figure 7 The above graph shows hindu succession act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the law compared with age

**FIGURE 8**

Clustered Bar Percent of Gender by What are legal complicity is enforcement of property rights of a women.?

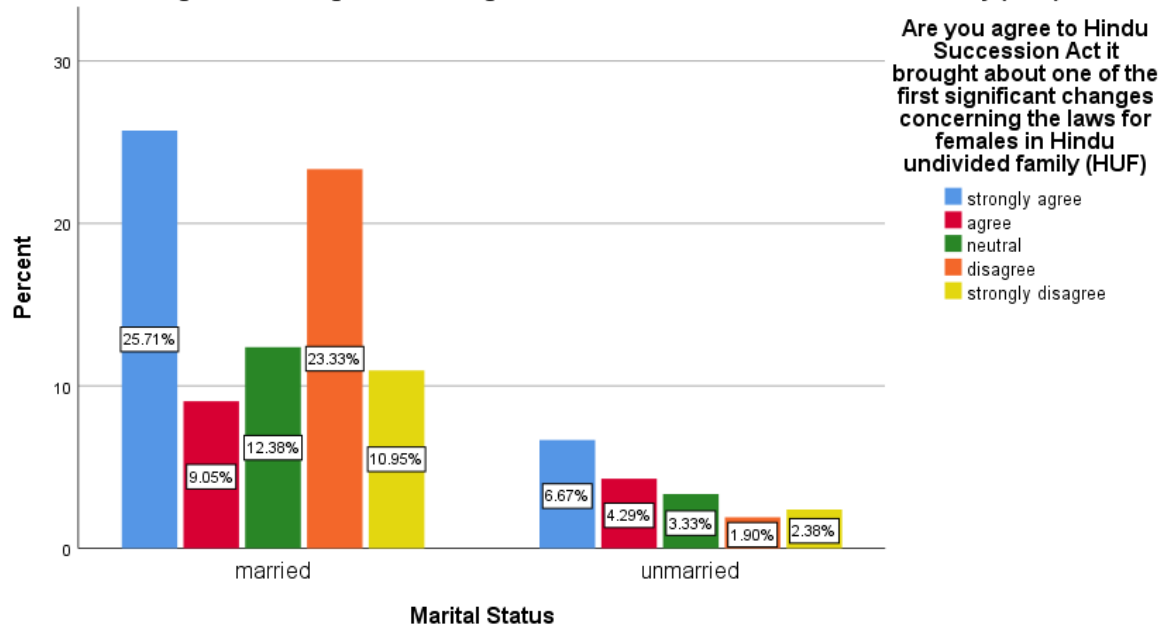


**LEGEND :** figure 8 The above graph shows legal complicity is enforcement of property rights of a women compared with gender

**FIGURE 9**



**Clustered Bar Percent of Marital Status by Are you agree to Hindu Succession Act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in Hindu undivided family (HUF)**



**LEGEND :** figure 9 The above graph shows hindu succession act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the law compared with marital status

**TABLE 1**

**Age \* Does female have the right to the ancestral property.? Crosstabulation**

Count

		Does female have the right to the ancestral property.?		Total
		yes	no	
Age	below 18 years	64	9	73
	18 - 25 years	17	7	24
	26 - 35 years	39	5	44
	36 - 50 years	54	11	65
	above 50 years	0	4	4
Total		174	36	210

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.004 <sup>a</sup>	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	18.663	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.247	1	.134
N of Valid Cases	210		

a. 3 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .69.

**INFERENCE :** The above table shows crosstabs and chi-square

**HYPOTHESIS :** There is a significant difference between right to the ancestral property

**TABLE 2**

**Gender \* Do you agree female has the right to recieve property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family.? Crosstabulation**

Count

		Do you agree female has the right to recieve property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family.?					
		strongly agree	agree	neutral	disagree	strongly disagree	Total
Gender	male	68	14	16	14	8	120
	female	15	4	19	42	4	84
	prefer not to say	4	0	0	0	2	6
Total		87	18	35	56	14	210



**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	61.509 <sup>a</sup>	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	62.952	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	25.398	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	210		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

**INFERENCE :** The above graph shows crosstabs and chi-square

**HYPOTHESIS :** There is significant difference between female has the right to receive proper from any other source including a property

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**TABLE 3**

**Correlations**

		Age	Are you agree to Hindu Succession Act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in Hindu undivided family (HUF)
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	.596**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	210	210
Are you agree to Hindu Succession Act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in Hindu undivided family (HUF)	Pearson Correlation	.596**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	210	210

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**INFERENCE :** The above table shows crosstabs and correlation

**HYPOTHESIS :** There is a significant difference between hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning laws for females in (HUF)

**TABLE 4**

**Correlations**

		Gender	What are the grounds of exclusive from inheritance under Hindu Succession Act 1956.?
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.290**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	210	210
What are the grounds of exclusive from inheritance under Hindu Succession Act 1956.?	Pearson Correlation	.290**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	210	210

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**INFERENCE :** The above graph shows crosstabs and correlation

**HYPOTHESIS :** There is a significant difference between gender and grounds of exclusion from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956

**TABLE 5**

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		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Who are disqualified to succeed to the property of a Hindu male.? [Any person found guilty]	Between Groups	154.986	4	38.747	40.079	.000
	Within Groups	191.418	198	.967		
	Total	346.404	202			
Who are disqualified to succeed to the property of a Hindu male.? [Murder or abetment]	Between Groups	58.893	4	14.723	20.904	.000
	Within Groups	144.388	205	.704		
	Total	203.281	209			
Who are disqualified to succeed to the property of a Hindu male.? [Murder of the deceased intestate]	Between Groups	134.645	4	33.661	38.540	.000
	Within Groups	179.051	205	.873		
	Total	313.695	209			
Who are disqualified to succeed to the property of a Hindu male.? [Disqualification were recognised which prevented an heir from inheriting property]	Between Groups	100.666	4	25.166	33.729	.000
	Within Groups	152.958	205	.746		
	Total	253.624	209			
Who are disqualified to succeed to the property of a Hindu male.? [Transmit any interest to his or her own heirs as a disqualified person ]	Between Groups	107.744	4	26.936	29.050	.000
	Within Groups	190.084	205	.927		
	Total	297.829	209			

**INFERENCE :** The above graph shows oneway anova

**HYPOTHESIS :** There is a significant difference between age groups and succeed to the property of hindu male

## RESULT

**FIGURE 1** does female have right to ancestral property compared with gender male says 47.62% yes as well as female 33.33% says yes so in this female have the right to the ancestral property

**FIGURE 2** grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 compared with age below 18 years 27.14% says no person shall be disqualified 36-50 years of peoples says ground of any disease **FIGURE 3** female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family compared with education sslc, hsc, most of the school students says 22.86% strongly agree with this statement and pg students 21.90% says disagree

**FIGURE 4** female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation in the family compared with age here below 18 27.62% are strongly agree 36-50 years says 17.14% disagree with this statement **FIGURE 5** grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 compared with gender male 31.90%

says no person shall be disqualified and female 20.48% says its a ground of any disease **FIGURE 6** female have the right to the ancestral property compared with education here sslc 25.24% pg 40.00% other than this everyone says yes **FIGURE 7** hindu succession act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the law compared with age here below 18 years 24.29% says strongly agree with this statement but 36-50 years peoples says disagree with that statement **FIGURE 8** legal complicity is enforcement of property rights of a women compared with gender here male 23.81% says illiteracy of women and in female 13.33% gender inequality and in 8.57% of female says patriarchal dominants **FIGURE 9** hindu succession act it brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the law compared with marital status here 25.71% of married persons said strongly agree 23.33% says disagree and in unmarried 4.29% agree with this and only 6.67% says strongly agree **TABLE 1**  $P=0.05$  here chi-square value is .000 the value is less than 0.05 so null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between right to the ancestral property **TABLE 2**  $P= 0.05$  Chi-square value is .000 here it is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between female has the right to receive proper from any other source including a property **TABLE 3**  $P= 0.05$  value of correlation is .000 it is less than the P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning laws for females in (HUF) **TABLE 4**  $P= 0.05$  the value of correlation is .000 it is lesser than P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 **TABLE 5**  $P=0.05$  value of anova is .000 it is lesser than P value null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between age groups and succeed to the property of hindu male

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### DISCUSSION

**FIGURE 1** Female have the right to the ancestral property here compared with gender most of members male and female gave their opinion that yes because female has have rights to have property according to the ancestral property and even hindu succession act as giving them opportunity to hold a property my assumption is also right according to the people justification **FIGURE 2** Grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 here compared with age most of the peoples from below 18 says no person shall be disqualified but most of the senior members says ground of any disease even though they are the students they are aware about

it mean that according to this grounds everyone should treat equally so only the hindu succession say about **FIGURE 3** Female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation compared with education people here most of the students are aware about women's property so every women as having right to property she can receive property from any other source which includes relationship of the family, may the father side or the husband side that is their duty to give maintenance to the women if it is father he is having duty to give equal shares and property to his girl child and if it is husband he is having the duty to give maintenance to his wife

**FIGURE 4** Female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation compared with age people here most of the peoples especially students from girls side are aware about women's property so every women as having right to property she can receive property from any other source which includes relationship of the family, may the father side or the husband side that is their duty to give maintenance to the women if it is father he is having duty to give equal shares and property to his girl child and if it is husband he is having the duty to give maintenance to his wife some are they strongly agree with this statement but few are disagree because still the women discrimination is happening in every family not only family job, education, etc

**FIGURE 5** Grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 compared with gender here most of male says no person shall be disqualified in female side it is ground of any disease and also succeeding to any property so in this grounds according to this act right to property is should be distribute equally to the women behind this act women can be succeeding to get any property which it is belongs to them so justified is to treat equally no one should be discriminated under any condition.

**FIGURE 6** Female have the right to the ancestral property here compared with education most of members from different field gave their opinion that yes because female has have rights to have property according to the ancestral property and even hindu succession act as giving them opportunity to hold a property my assumption is also right according to the people justification in education some of the family discriminate the girl child do not study and so only some of the

women are not aware about their rights so in future may the upcoming generation of women should know their rights **FIGURE 7** Hindu succession act brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in hindu undivided family (HUF) here compared with age most of the peoples strongly agree with this statement because after passing this hindu succession act women are aware about that. So HSA plays major role **FIGURE 8** legal complicity is enforcement of property rights of a women compared with gender here most of the male says illiteracy of women and female it is gender inequality it is compulsory that every women should get their own rights in the property

**FIGURE 9** Hindu succession act brought about one of the first significant changes concerning the laws for females in hindu undivided family (HUF) here compared with marital status most of the peoples strongly agree with this statement because after passing this hindu succession act women are aware about that. So HSA plays major role **TABLE 1**  $P=0.05$  here chi-square value is .000 the value is less than 0.05 so null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between right to the ancestral property **TABLE 2**  $P= 0.05$  Chi-square value is .000 here it is less than 0.05 null hypothesis is rejected there is a significant difference between female has the right to receive proper from any other source including a property **TABLE 3**  $P= 0.05$  value of correlation is .000 it is less than the P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning laws for females in (HUF) **TABLE 4**  $P= 0.05$  the value of correlation is .000 it is lesser than P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 **TABLE 5**  $P=0.05$  value of anova is .000 it is lesser than P value null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between age groups and succeed to the property of hindu male

## LIMITATION

This Research is done through Non Doctrinal. It is a Primary data Review of my research through Tamil Nadu and I collected reviews through Offline mode surveys, interviews, specially designed for understanding and solving the research problem at hand. My research based on to find Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 The study analysed how women are affected with how women are discriminated in the society whether women's are

getting their property according to the Hindu Succession Act

## SUGGESTIONS

### **Empower women in the workplace**

In most workplaces, there are more men than women in high-level positions. The gender pay gap also persists in many places and intersects with race and ethnicity. Gender discrimination can be tackled by offering paid leave and childcare, supporting more women in senior roles, and reviewing salaries. It should also be remembered that the Covid-19 pandemic had a big effect on workplace gender equality.

### **Protect reproductive rights**

Sexual and reproductive rights are frequently threatened. In 2019, there were 218 million women in low-income countries who wanted to avoid pregnancy but weren't using a modern contraception method. Every year, 127 million of these women give birth and many don't receive care.

### **Strengthen legal protections**

Gender discrimination can be deadly in that it often leads to sexual harassment and assault. Domestic violence is especially pervasive. The WHO estimates that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of women between 15-49 years old have been the victim in a relationship with physical and/or sexual violence. In 2021, the World Bank examined whether domestic violence legislation is effective. They concluded that while it's not the only method needed to protect women, it is important.

### **Give girls access to education**

There are 130 million girls in the world who are not in school. Although there has been a significant boost in girls' enrollment in schools, there is still much progress to be made. Girls are more likely than boys to never receive an education. There are 15 million girls in the world of primary-school age who will never enter a classroom, compared to about 10 million boys. Although there are countless boys and girls worldwide who face barriers when trying to receive an education, there



are several specific forms of discrimination that only affect girls. These include forced marriages at a young age, gender-based violence in school settings and certain cultural or religious norms that restrict girls' access to education.

### **Give women platforms to be in power and achieve economic success**

Globally, women have less political representation than men. Around the world, 62 percent of countries have never had a female head of government or state for at least one year in the past half-century, including the United States. The number of women in political positions compared to men is alarmingly disproportionate. In global legislatures, women are outnumbered four to one. Gender equality in political positions is a rarity as only three countries have 50 percent or more women in parliament in single or lower houses.

### **End violence and sexual assault against women**

An unprecedented number of countries have laws against domestic violence and sexual assault. However, these laws often go ignored, jeopardizing women and girls' rights to their safety and justice. Every day, 137 women across the world are killed by a family member or intimate partner. This statistic is a disturbing example of the severity of violence toward women. Females are more likely to experience sexual violence than men. Approximately 15 million girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide have been raped at some point in their lives.

### **Assure girls and women have access to menstrual health facilities**

Menstrual hygiene management is necessary for girls and young women to attend school and participate in their daily lives, however, this necessity is not always guaranteed. The women most affected by ineffective menstrual care live in poverty. Often, girls will stay home from school when on their periods because they do not have access to sanitary products and/or their schools lack the necessary facilities. Dangerous ignorance and societal judgments about menstruation exist worldwide.

## **CONCLUSION**

This Study is all about Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to find the association between grounds of exclusive inheritance under hindu succession act In India, resolutions overseeing people on issues of individual regulation (marriage, separate, legacy, reception) vary according to the religion of the person. In this structure, matters of legacy of property among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs are administered by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (HSA). This regulation applies to the transmission of all resources claimed by Hindus. The arrangements of the HSA victimize Hindu ladies by endorsing various standards for devolution of property held by people. These arrangements have the impact of unreasonably, and unjustifiably focusing on the spouse's family in the plan of devolution when contrasted with the lady's own family, in any event, when the property has a place with the lady. The Methodology of the study is Empirical this method based on convenience sampling, collected the sample frame in Chennai with 210 responses in independent variable age, gender, Education qualification, Occupation, Employment status are used for the study for the dependent variable whether Gender discrimination in devolution of property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956 this was the research question of the study and some of the tools are used for analysis that (SPSS) statistical package for the social science in that software data I analysed complete bar chart, Chi square test, Correlation and Anova test.this all the data used for the study. Give girls access to education There are 130 million girls in the world who are not in school.

Although there has been a significant boost in girls' enrollment in schools, there is still much progress to be made. Girls are more likely than boys to never receive an education. There are 15 million girls in the world of primary-school age who will never enter a classroom, compared to about 10 million boys. FIGURE 4 Female has the right to receive property from any other source including a property inherited from any other relation compared with age people here most of the peoples especially students from girls side are aware about women's property so every women as having right to property she can receive property from any other source which includes relationship of the family, may the father side or the husband side that is their duty to give maintenance to the women if it is father he is having duty to give equal shares and property to his girl child and if it is husband he is having the duty to give maintenance to his wife some are they strongly agree with this statement but few are disagree because still the women discrimination is happening in every family not only family jop, education, etc TABLE 3 P= 0.05 value of correlation is .000 it is less

than the P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between hindu succession act brought about one of first significant changes concerning laws for females in (HUF) TABLE 4 P= 0.05 the value of correlation is .000 it is lesser than P value so null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between grounds of exclusive from inheritance under hindu succession act 1956 TABLE 5 P=0.05 value of anova is .000 it is lesser than P value null hypothesis is rejected There is a significant difference between age groups and succeed to the property of hindu male. Concluding that women's should not be discriminated they should suppose to get their rights and property not only property they should get their own personal liberty according to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and Hindu succession act which says right to property

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