

India's Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 — Equal Coparcenary Rights for Daughters

Gender Equality · Good practice · India

Quality score: 85/100

Evidence strength: Quasi-experimental

Summary

India's 2005 Hindu Succession Amendment gave daughters equal birthright to ancestral property. Studies show gains in inheritance, schooling and marriage age, but also a rise in sex-selective abortion — and a persistent 12-point gender gap in land ownership.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Parliament of India](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Deininger, Goyal & Nagarajan \(2013\), World Bank/Journal of Human Resources](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Supreme Court of India — Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma \(2020\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[UN Women — Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 country profile](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Landesa — The Fog of Entitlement: Women and Land in India](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Down To Earth — NFHS-5 data on women's land ownership](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

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