



## Coparcenary: What Is It and How Is It Different from Joint Hindu Family

The term 'Coparcenary' has continued to be used in various matters related to the Hindu Succession law. It's a narrower institution or part within the Joint Hindu Family. Coparcenary deals with matters related to property only – coparcenary properties of a given Joint Hindu Family.

Unlike a Joint Hindu Family, a coparcenary consists of all-male lineal descendants upto 3 generations from the very last holder/owner of the property. The senior-most member is known as the 'last property-holder' and from that person upto 3 generations constitute a coparcenary, suggests a [family lawyer in Delhi](#). There could be any number of males in a single generation, and all of them would constitute a part of the coparcenary.



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Each and every member of a coparcenary is related to one another by blood or by valid adoption. It's a rule that no one can become a member of the coparcenary by marriage or under any agreement to become a member as a coparcenary is law-created. According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a female member can not be a coparcener. However, the [divorce lawyer in New Delhi](#) says, this rule was altered with the 2005 amendment if the Hindu Succession Act – Section 29A, now, provides that female member of the family is duly entitled to receive equal share in coparcenary property.

Similar to any Joint Hindu Family, presence of senior-most male family member is compulsory to begin a coparcenary. There should be at least two male family member to constitute and to continue the coparcenary.