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Q40

With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. Mitakshara was the civil law for upper castes and Dayabhaga was the civil law for lower castes. 2. In the Mitakshara system, the sons can claim right to the property during the lifetime of the father, whereas in the Dayabhaga system, it is only after the death of the father that the sons can claim right to the property. 3. The Mitakshara system deals with the matters related to the property held by male members only of a family, whereas the Dayabhaga system deals with the matters related to the property held by both male and female members of a family. Select the correct answer using the code given below (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only
Official key: B.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2021 · General Studies · 2 marks · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)
Ancient, medieval and modern Indian history - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation

(a)

1 and 2. They are not upper-caste vs lower-caste codes.

(b) Official key

2 only. **Mitakshara**: coparcenary interest by birth. **Dayabhaga**: succession after the father's death. Statement 3's male-only vs both-sexes split is not the distinction as keyed.

(c)

1 and 3. Both fail.

(d)

3 only. Statement 3 over-draws the gender line.

Summary

Official key is (b) 2 only. **Mitakshara** gives sons a right by birth; **Dayabhaga** on the father's death. They are regional schools of Hindu law, not caste-wise codes, and statement 3 is not the keyed property split.

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

Mitakshara

Vijnaneshvara; coparcenary by birth (now daughters too, 2005).

Dayabhaga

Jimutavahana; Bengal school; succession on death.

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