



INDIALAW

Estate Planning & Inheritance

Estate Planning Law Firm in India for Wills, Probate, and Inheritance

PRACTICE PROFILE • MAY 2026

Overview

We advise individuals and families on safeguarding their personal and generational wealth through customized estate planning strategies. From preparing wills to administering estates and resolving inheritance disputes, we ensure that succession is both legally smooth and conflict-free.

Our Services

Will & Succession Planning

We assist clients in planning and documenting their wishes through the preparation of Wills, Codicils, and Testamentary Letters that are tailored to their family structure and estate profile. Our services also include succession planning for joint family assets, HUF property, and self-acquired property, while ensuring compliance with personal laws governing Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi succession. We also draft living wills, create nominee declarations, and advise on establishing family trusts when needed. Our team coordinates with financial and tax advisors to reduce estate tax exposure and ensure liquidity for seamless asset transfer. The emphasis remains on clarity, enforceability, and the long-term preservation of wealth across generations.

Probate & Estate Administration

We represent executors, administrators, and beneficiaries in matters relating to probate and estate administration. Our services include filing for Probate and Letters of Administration before District and High Courts, applying for Succession Certificates for movable properties such as bank accounts and securities, and managing the legal transfer and mutation of immovable assets. We also coordinate with financial institutions, insurers, and government registrars to facilitate proper asset distribution. Our approach ensures that the process of estate administration is conducted lawfully, efficiently, and with minimal disruption to the beneficiaries.

Inheritance & Family Settlements

We assist families in achieving legal closure and preserving harmony in inheritance matters by drafting Family Settlement Agreements that provide for amicable asset division. Where needed, we also prepare Partition Deeds, Gift Deeds, and Release or Relinquishment Deeds, ensuring that legal formalities are completed with due diligence. In more complex scenarios involving blended families, unequal contributions, or vulnerable dependents, we advise on equitable asset distribution and suitable legal structures. We also offer mediation services and pre-litigation advisory to help resolve disputes at an early stage. Our objective is to protect familial relationships while delivering legally sound and enforceable outcomes.

Key Professionals



Shiju P V

Managing Partner



Vinod P.V.

Senior Partner



Suresh Palav

Partner



Shweta Tiwari

Associate Partner



G.P. Yash Vardhan

Associate Partner



Pranava Charan MG

Associate Partner



Asav Rajan Arora

Associate Partner



Tannya Baranwal

Associate Partner



Nim Dem Dorjee

Associate Partner



Shrishail Kittad

Senior Partner

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 What does estate planning and inheritance law cover in India?

It covers the preparation of wills, codicils, and testamentary instruments, the creation of family trusts, succession planning for HUF and self-acquired property, probate proceedings, succession certificates, and resolution of inheritance disputes under applicable personal laws.

Q2 When should an individual start thinking about estate planning?

Ideally, once you hold meaningful assets, whether immovable property, business interests, or financial investments. Life events such as marriage, the birth of children, or the acquisition of property in multiple states are strong triggers. Early planning avoids intestate succession and family disputes.

Q3 Which Indian laws govern wills, succession, and inheritance?

The Indian Succession Act, 1925 applies to Christians and Parsis. Hindu succession is governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, and Muslim succession follows personal law principles. Probate jurisdiction lies with District Courts and High Courts under the relevant state rules.

Q4 How long does probate or a succession certificate typically take in India?

Timelines vary by court and city. An uncontested probate petition may take six to twelve months. Succession certificate applications for movable assets can take three to nine months. Contested matters or defective documentation extend timelines and increase costs significantly.

Q5**What documents are needed to begin the estate planning process?**

Typically, we require identification documents, a detailed inventory of assets and liabilities, title deeds for immovable property, bank and demat account statements, insurance policies, existing wills or trust deeds, and details of family members and intended beneficiaries.

Q6**What common mistakes do families make in succession and inheritance matters?**

Frequent pitfalls include unsigned or unattested wills, failing to update wills after major life events, overlooking HUF coparcenary rights, not obtaining timely probate where required, and ignoring nominee declarations. These gaps often trigger prolonged disputes among legal heirs.