



INDIALAW

Power of Attorney & Remote Legal Management

Power of Attorney Lawyers in India for NRI Property, Litigation, and Estates

PRACTICE PROFILE • MAY 2026

Overview

We enable NRIs to act through legally executed Powers of Attorney for:

- Property management and transactions
- Litigation authorization
- Estate planning and administration

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 What does Power of Attorney and remote legal management cover for NRIs?

It enables NRIs to authorize a trusted person in India to handle property transactions, litigation, estate administration, and regulatory filings on their behalf through a legally valid Power of Attorney, without requiring physical presence in India.

Q2 When should an NRI consider executing a Power of Attorney in India?

Whenever you need to buy, sell, or manage property in India, respond to litigation, administer a deceased relative's estate, or handle tax filings and bank operations remotely. Acting early avoids delays, especially if court deadlines or registration windows are involved.

Q3 Which Indian laws govern the validity of a Power of Attorney?

The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882 and the Indian Stamp Act govern execution and stamping. If executed abroad, the document must be notarized and apostilled or authenticated by the Indian consulate. State stamp duty rates and Registration Act, 1908 requirements also apply.

Q4 How long does it take to get a Power of Attorney executed from abroad?

Drafting typically takes three to five working days. Notarization and apostille or consular attestation abroad may add one to two weeks. Once received in India, adjudication and registration, where required, take another one to two weeks depending on the state.

Q5 What documents does an NRI need to execute a Power of Attorney?

You will need a valid passport, OCI or PIO card if applicable, proof of the Indian property or matter involved, identity details of the proposed attorney holder, and any supporting documents such as sale agreements, court notices, or succession certificates.

Q6 What is the most common mistake NRIs make with Powers of Attorney?

Using a general Power of Attorney for property sale transactions. Since 2011, many states treat a GPA sale as invalid for conveying title. A specific, properly stamped, and registered POA tied to a registered sale deed is the legally sound approach.