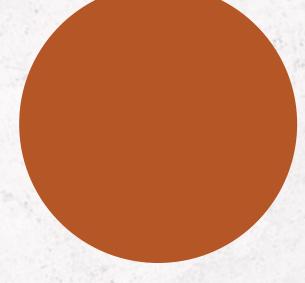


- Know your Inheritance
- Protect Your Wealth
- Plan Your Succession

CA Namita Lakhotia



Inheritance Rights of Women in India





Inheritance Rights of Hindu Female

As a Mother;

- From Son Class 1 heir
- From Daughter Third in order

As a Wife:

Class 1 heir

As a Daughter:

- Unmarried- Class 1 heir
- Married- Class 1 heir

As a sibling:

- From a brother Class 2 heir
- From a sister Fourth in order



Rights in HUF

As a Daughter:

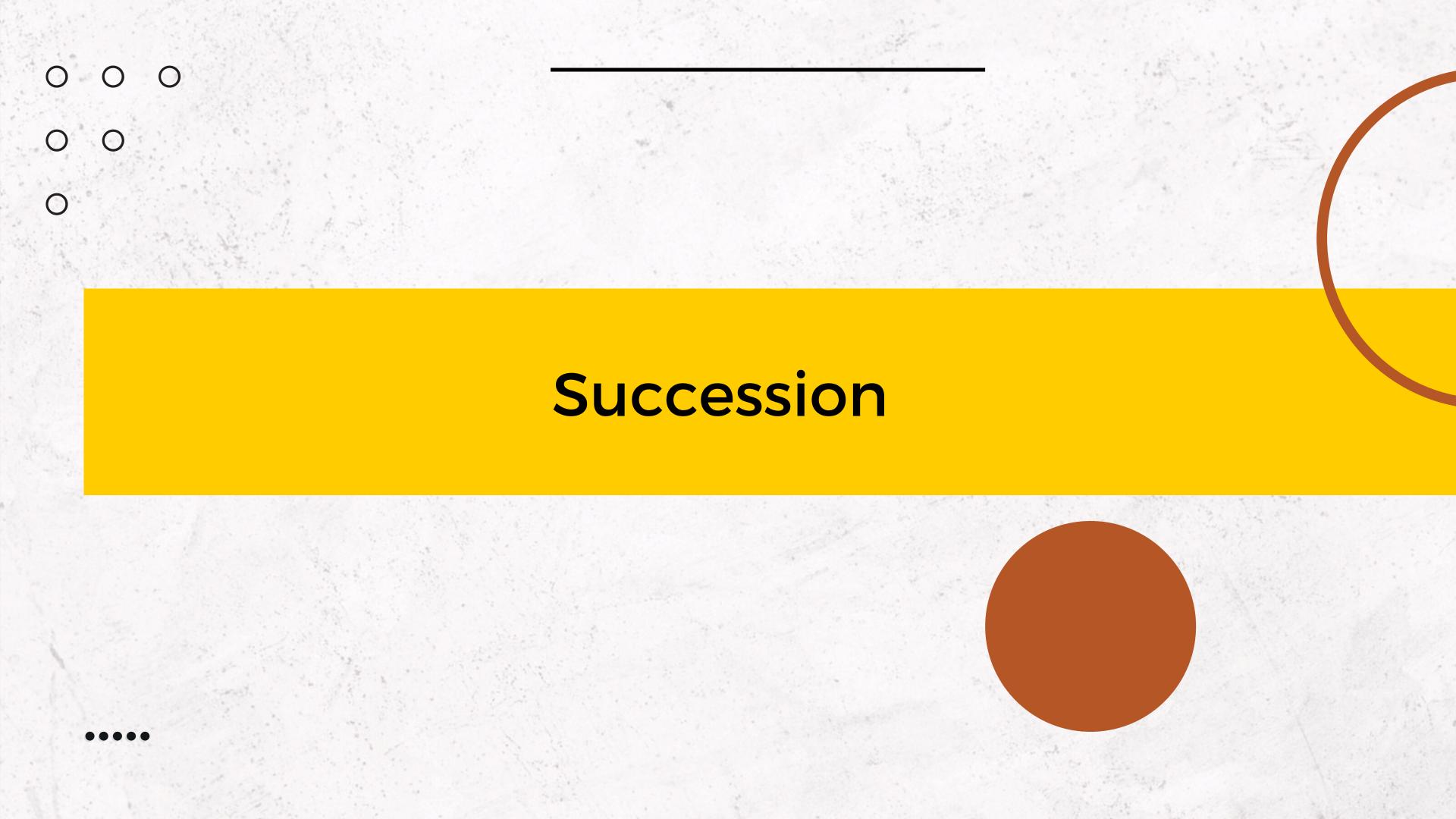
- By Birth or Adoption Coparcener
- They have the right to demand Partition

As a mother:

Mother is not a member of the son's HUF

As a wife:

- By marriage Member NOT Coparcener
- No right to demand partition





Case Study:

- Ankur, 55 years, a self made reputed business man in Kolkata, having interest in IT and IT enabled Services.
- Father, now retired and dependent.
- Wife, though well educated, but chose to be a home maker.
- One sister who is a widow, is dependent on him.
- Daughter 1 Married against her father's wish. Ankur does not have cordial relation with her.
- Daughter 2 Married to a Business man, Director in husband's entity. Company is under insolvency and daughter 2 has given personal guarantee against the loan taken by company.



- Son Done his higher studies and settled abroad, running his own venture and not interested in returning back to India and join father's business.
- Ankur got infected from COVID.
- On 6th day the oxygen level started falling suddenly and admitted to ICU on doctor's advice.
- Reports suggested that his lungs are badly damaged.
- Put on Ventilator.
- After 10 days of fight, he ultimately departed.
- Hospital bills, running in lakhs, yet to be settled.

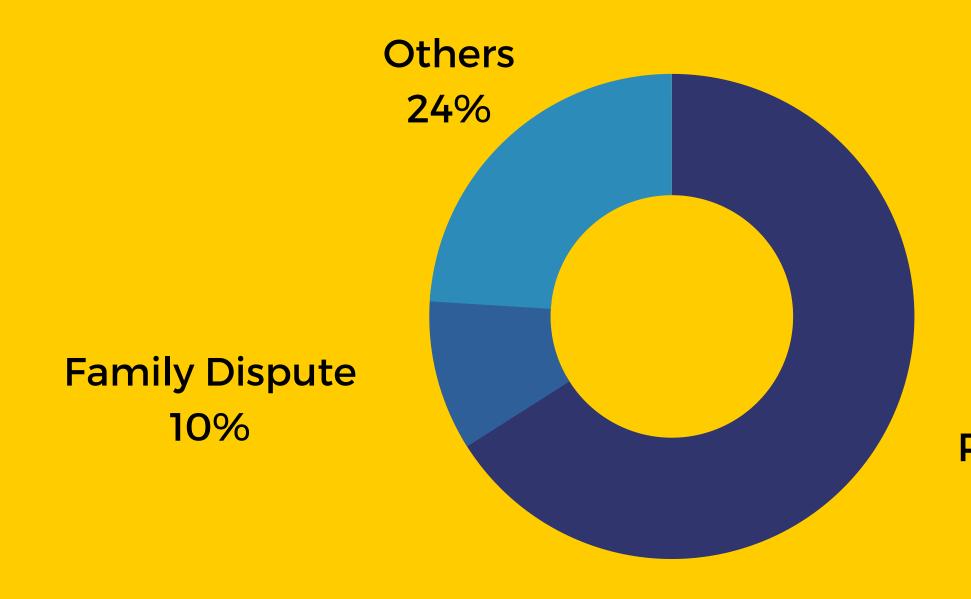


After Effects:

- Family shocked & shattered.
- How would the family manage their immediate needs?
- Who will manage businesses?
- Who will take care of Father and Sister?
- Who knows what assets & Liabilities he had and how to access that?
- How would one protect from misappropriating wealth accumulated for the benefit of family?
- How to protect 2nd daughter's share from getting it attached by the court?
- How to protect the distribution of wealth to first daughter.



Indian Statistics As per PIB - 03/03/2016



Property Dispute Cases 66%



Know About "WILL"

A "WILL" is a document, considered as a legal declaration of the intention of a Testator about the distribution / disposal of his possessions / assets / properties etc. after his death.

Common Characteristics:

- Legal declaration of Testator's Intention
- With regard to his property
- Manifests only after the death
- Can be revoked / reviewed any number of times
- No fix format
- handwritten
- plain paper
- tangible / intangible assets



Parties to the Will

- Testator / Testatrix
- Beneficiary -

Individual / Non Individual

Relative / Non Relative

Minor / Person with Special need

- Non beneficiary
- Executor-

Single / Multiple / Individual/ Non Individual

Obtain Probate

Distribute the assets

Witness

At least two

Independent



Probate:

- Copy of WILL certified by court seal.
- Establishes authenticity/finality
- An application need to made to court along with payment of fee
- Probate is compulsory in case of Will executed within areas under jurisdiction of Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata High Courts.
- Will outside these area if they relate to Immovable property situated within the above 3 areas.



Succession Certificate:

- For intestate Succession
- To apply to jurisdictional Court
- Details of Legal heirs and properties
- Properties are distributed by applying the succession law and not as per the wish of deceased



Who Can Make a Will?

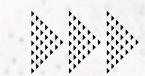
- A person who has attained majority and is of sound mind. E.g. Illiterate, Old person, Terminally III etc...
- Intoxicated Person / one who does not understand what is he doing CANNOT.
- Deaf / Dumb / Blind Can, provided he/she knows what he/she is doing.
- Ordinarily insane can during intervals of sanity



Intestate Succession

In case a person dies without having will, it is termed as "Intestate Succession" and the Succession Law Shall be applicable.

Religion	Law
Hindu, Jain & Sikh	Hindu Succession Act, 1956
Christian, Parsi & Jew	Indian Succession Act, 1925
Muslim	Muslim Law



Male Hindu Dying Without WILL (Sec. 8)

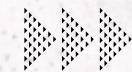
- Class I Heirs Son, Daughter, Mother, Widow, Child of predeceased child, Widowed DIL etc.....
- Class II Heirs Father, Son's Daughter's children, siblings etc.

Class III Heirs -Agnates - Father's Brother's daughter etc...

Class IV Heirs - Cognates - Mother's Brother's Daughter etc...

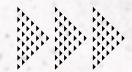


Case 1 - Heirs Left - Mother, Father, Wife, Son, DIL, daughter, SIL



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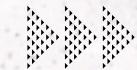
- Mother, Wife, Son, Daughter each shall get 25% being class I heirs
- Father, even though alive, won't get any share as class II heirs
- DIL would get share only if the son has already expired



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Case 2 - Heirs Left - wife, brother, sister, son's widow, predeceased daughter's son

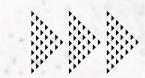


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Case 2 - Heirs Left - wife, brother, sister, son's widow, predeceased daughter's son

- wife, son's widow, predeceased daughter's son would get 33.33% each
- Siblings (i.e. brother and sister) being class II heirs won't get anything as class I heirs are present



Female Hindu Dies Without WILL (Sec. 15)

Absolute Property of Hindu Female - she can deal as she likes

- Inheritance,Partition
- In lieu of Maintenance
- Gift
- Own skill, Purchase

Succession Order

- Son, Daughter, Husband
- Heirs of Husband
- Parents
- Heirs of father
- Heirs of Mother

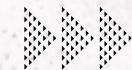
Exceptions

If property inherited from parents & lady dies without children - property reverts to father's heirs.

If property inherited from husband / FIL & lady dies without children - property reverts to husband's heirs



Case 1: Hindu female dies intestate leaving behind her husband, one son and one daughter, no parents



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- Self Earned: Her husband, son and daughter shall get 1/3 rd each
- Inherited from Parents: same as above
- Inherited from Inlaws: same as above



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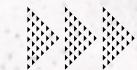
Case 2: Hindu female dies intestate - no husband and children, parents and inlaws living

- Self Earned: To husband's legal heir
- Inherited from Parents: To legal heirs of father
- Inherited from Inlaws: To legal heirs of husband





- Self Earned: To husbands legal heirs
- Inherited from parents: To father's legal heirs
- Inherited from Inlaws: To husband's legal heirs



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Case 4: Hindu female dies intestate, separated from husband, but not divorced, one son and daughter alive, she never wanted to give anything to the husband.



- Self Earned: To husbands legal heirs
- Inherited from parents: To father's legal heirs
- Inherited from Inlaws: To husband's legal heirs

Case 4: Hindu female dies intestate, separated from husband, but not divorced, one son and daughter alive, she never wanted to give anything to the husband.

- Self Earned: To husband, son and daughter
- Inherited from parents: Same as above
- Inherited from Inlaws:Same as above



Myth Busters

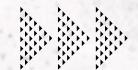
1. Will needs to be registered / on Stamp Paper:

- There is no statutory requirement to register a WILL, though it is re-commendatory.
- A registered WILL can be superseded by an Unregistered WILL
- Will need not be written on a stamp paper, one can write on plain paper also.



2. I have appointed "Nominee". Do I Need Will?

- WILL prevails over Nomination [Sipra Sengupta Vs. Mridul Sengupta(SC)]
- Nominee may or may not be the legal heir.
- They are just caretaker of the wealth till the time it passes on to the legal heir.
- In case a person dies without WILL, the nominee has to pass on the assets to the legal heirs as determined by law.



3. I have Joint Holders, Do i need Will?

- Either or Survivor Can transact along with 1st Holder.
- Former or Survivor Can transact only after 1st Holder dies.
- Joint Holder is not Beneficial Owner.
- Ownership remains with Beneficiaries under WILL or Legal Heirs under the Act



4. Too early to make WILL

- Expiry date is not mentioned.
- Individual Family concept and society getting westernize.
- Rise in young deaths in India.
- As soon as one starts earning and have dependent, he/she should consider making WILL



5. What if I change my mind?

- You can revisit your WILL in case you have changed your mind, any number of time.
- For minor changes you can make "Codicil" and for major changes you can make a new WILL.
- The latest WILL is valid and supersedes all existing WILL.
- It is advisable to revisit your WILL at least once in 3 year.



6.Why Will - I can Gift?

- Immediate relinquishment of right in property
- Stamp Duty
- Gift are generally irrevocable
- Tax Implication



6.Why Will - I can Gift?

- Immediate relinquishment of right in property
- Stamp Duty
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- Tax Implication

Singhania Vs. Singhania

Vijaypath Singahnia, the man known for making Raymonds a household name accross the country is reduced to hand to mouth existence. He gifted his 37% stake in Raymonds Ltd worth Rs. 1000 Cr. to his son Gautam Singhania in 2015.

"In the 79 years of my life, I'd never thought I would have to take a family dispute to court after giving away everything I had and that I wouldn't even have a roof over my head," Mr Singhania told NDTV.



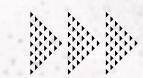
HUF Assets

- One can bequeath his/her share in HUF through will.
- Whole HUF property can not be bequeathed.
- It can be given to any relative or non relative.
- On death his share is freezed and is distributed as and when the partition take place.



TRUST

- Help avoid Estate Duty.
- Reduce Succession disputes.
- No need of obtaining Probate.
- Complete Control during Lifetime and after death also.
- Useful if beneficiary is minor / physically or mentally challenged



Will vs Trust

Factors:

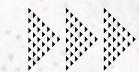
- Takes Effect
- Probate/Dispute/Lit igation
- Control After Death
- Possible during Lifetime
- Estate Duty Saver
- Wealth Planning for minor beneficiary

Will:

- On Death
- Yes
- No
- No
- No
- To certain extent

Trust:

- Immediately or on Death.
- No
- Yes
- Yes
- Yes
- Yes



Few Tips....to avoid litigation:

- Keep your WILL at a safe place. You can share with family that you have made a WILL.
- Share the place of storage with Executor only.
- Sign WILL in presence of Witness.
- Attach Doctor's certificate about your physical and mental fitness.
- Mention that this WILL supersedes all the existing WILL made on....
- Video Recording



How to write a Will:

- Date of writing will
- Personal Details
- Declaration of sound mind and good health (Doctor's Certificate)
- Last will and revoke all existing will
- Executor Details
- Beneficiary Details
- Assets Details mentioning beneficiary against each asset
- Contingent Beneficiary
- Non Beneficiary
- Special condition
- General Declarations & Protective Clauses
- Witness and testator signing

0 0 0

Let's Get Started:

Step 1: Gather all the Information that a Family Should Know in one Place.

Two kinds of Information:

- 1. Sensitive Financial Information
- 2. General Information for regular and emergency purposes



Sensitive Financial Information

- **Details of all Vehicles owned** Name, Registration no., Insurance details, loan details
- Family Tax Consultant
- Insurance Agent
- Stock Broker
- Mutual Fund Consultants
- Any other Consultants Whose services are being taken for managing family investments and financials
- Bank Account Details- of all family members, sole proprietorship, partnerships, online userids and passwords



• Bank Lockers, FD, RD

- Electronic Money Details like Credit Cards, Debit Cards, ATM Cards, Wallets like Paytm etc, UPIs/Google Pay- name, DOB, Expiry Dt, CVV etc
- Medical and Life Insurance: Check if everyone has one, illness covered, critical illness covered, place of original docs
- Immovable Property: Joint Holders, Nominees, Original Papers, Loans, Mortgage, Lease, Tenancy etc
- Liquid Investments: DP Account details, User IDs and Passwords, Details of Securities, Debentures, Mutual Funds etc



- Details of Debtors and Creditors: detailed info, original documents, debtors do not surface
- Liabilities Creditors, Loans etc.
- Nominations: Everywhere, Who is the nominee
- Guardian Appointment for Minor Children, Dependents, pets speak about it to the family, discuss, educate kids, make valid documents
- POA and WILL: Very Crucial



General Information for Regular and Emergency Purposes

- Family Doctor
- Specialized Doctor
- Doctor on call preferably from your area
- Ambulance Services
- Urgent Medicine Delivery preferable if a Chemist from your area can do it
- Document Details: Passport, Driving License, Aadhar Card, Vaccination Card, PAN Card, Credit Cards/ Debit Cards/ATM Cards, Election ID Card, Club Memberships, Professional Forum Memberships - all should be in sync



- Details of all important people to contact in case of emergency
- User IDs and Passwords
- Booking process, details and complaint registration for LPG Gas Booking, CESC, Electric Appliances, Landlines
- Wi fi details
- Details of all close contacts of kids



HOW?

- In Excel Sheet, Password Protected, Upload on Google Drive, Share with family, Real time updation
- Passwords Be Smart, Learn from Aarya
- Place of Storage of all Physical Documents: Storage according to importance and use
- Scan all documents and keep a copy

Last But Not The Least:
TALK TO YOUR FAMILY!
TAKE BABY STEPS!
DO A DRY RUN!

Thank you



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