



What is the process for getting a legal heir certificate and what documents are required?

Process to get legal heir certificate

- To obtain your legal heir certificate, you must contact the Taluk Tehsildar or the office of the corporation/municipality or the district civil court of the respective area.
- The legal heir of the deceased person must contact the competent authority of the respective area and ask for the application form that must be filled out in order to apply for a **legal heir certificate**. The application contains the names of the legal heirs, their relationship to the deceased and their residential address. After you have filled out this application to the best of your knowledge, you can submit it to the authorities. You can also hire a lawyer to do so, who will contact the district court on your behalf.
- The deceased owner's death certificate must be attached to the application along with all other required documents. If you do not have it, you must obtain the death certificate from the local authority.
- Together with the application for a certificate of inheritance, you must submit an affidavit on stamped paper or a self-declaration.

- Your request will be noted and a tax inspector or administrative officer will conduct a thorough review to understand all the facts.

- Once the examination is completed and declared successful, the appropriate authorities issue the legal heir certificate.

- Normally, the process takes about 30 days from the filing of the application to the receipt of the certificate of inheritance. However, if there is an unavoidable unexpected delay, you must contact the Revenue Division Officer (RDO) or the Sub-Collector of the respective area.

Documents Needed to Obtain a Legal Heir Certificate?

In order to obtain a certificate of inheritance issued by the Indian government, you must ensure that you submit the documents listed below along with the application

- Application form - filled out with accurate information and signed.
- Proof of identity or address of the applicant. Proof of identity can be the applicant's Aadhar card, driver's licence, voter's card ID, passport or any other ID issued by the Government of India. Proof of address may be an acceptable ID proof or gas bill, telephone bill, cell phone bill, passbook, etc.
- Death certificate of the deceased owner. It can be obtained from the local government office.
- Proof of date of birth for all legal heirs. This can be a PAN card, passport, birth certificate, school transfer or leaving certificate, etc.
- Proof of address for the deceased owner.
- An affidavit of commitment to oneself.