INDIALAW

Construction, Development and Infrastructure Disputes

Expert Construction Arbitration and Infrastructure Disputes Law Firm in India

PRACTICE PROFILE • OCTOBER 2026

Overview

Our Construction, Development and Infrastructure Disputes practice represents employers, contractors, sub-contractors, design consultants, lenders, and concessionaires through every stage of a project, from contract negotiation and risk allocation to formal proceedings and enforcement. We act in disputes arising under FIDIC, NEC, EPC, item-rate, lump-sum, hybrid annuity, and BOT contracts, as well as in matters governed by the standard form agreements of NHAI, MoRTH, Indian Railways, Metro Rail authorities, and state public works departments. Our clients operate across highways and bridges, metros and railways, power and renewables, oil and gas, ports, real estate, industrial parks, water and waste, and large building projects.

A construction dispute is never only a legal problem. Quantum sits inside critical path analyses, programmes, daywork records, and site instructions, while liability turns on contractual notice regimes, time bars, and the conduct of the engineer or independent engineer. Our team works alongside delay analysts, quantum experts, geotechnical specialists, and forensic accountants, and we draft pleadings and cross-examination strategies that the technical experts can actually stand behind. The aim is a strategy that the tribunal can follow, the client can fund, and the project can absorb without losing operational momentum.

We handle disputes through arbitration, dispute adjudication boards and dispute resolution boards, conciliation under Section 18 of the MSMED Act, 2006 where eligible, and litigation before commercial courts and the National Company Law Tribunal where group-level proceedings are in play. Where projects involve foreign EPC contractors, equipment suppliers, or lenders, we coordinate across jurisdictions, drawing on our work before the ICC, SIAC, LCIA, HKIAC, MCIA, and DIAC. Throughout, we focus on protecting cash flow, preserving live project relationships where they can be preserved, and securing enforceable outcomes that translate into real recovery.

Our Services

- Representing employers, contractors, and consultants in construction and infrastructure arbitrations under domestic and international institutional rules
- Building and defending delay and disruption claims, including critical path analyses, prolongation costs, and acceleration claims under FIDIC and EPC regimes
- Handling variation, change order, and scope dispute matters, including disputes over the engineer’s determinations and rate fixation
- Resolving quality, workmanship, and latent defect allegations, including the interface between defects liability periods and tortious claims
- Advising on termination, suspension, and cure notice regimes, including the strategic timing of contractual remedies and step-in by lenders
- Managing payment disputes and final account proceedings, including interim payment certificates, retention release, and on-account claims
- Pursuing and defending performance bond, advance bank guarantee, and parent guarantee claims, including injunctions against invocation
- Advising on design liability, professional negligence, and concurrent delay issues involving architects, engineers, and project management consultants
- Resolving technology, BIM, and smart infrastructure disputes, including data ownership, integration failures, and digital handover obligations
- Handling public-private partnership disputes, including concession agreements, termination payments, change in law claims, and force majeure events
- Advising on force majeure, change in law, and exceptional event claims in long-duration infrastructure contracts, including post-pandemic and supply-chain disruption claims

Key Professionals



K.P. Sreejith
Founder



Vinod P.V.
Senior Partner



Rahul Sundaram
Partner



G.P. Yash Vardhan
Associate Partner



Pranava Charan MG
Associate Partner



Supriya Bhosale
Associate Partner



Asav Rajan Arora
Associate Partner



Tannya Baranwal
Associate Partner

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 **What does a construction and infrastructure disputes practice cover?**

It covers disputes arising from building, engineering, and infrastructure projects, including delay and disruption claims, variation disputes, payment and final account disagreements, termination issues, bond calls, and defect allegations under FIDIC, EPC, BOT, and government standard form contracts.

Q2 **When should a contractor or employer engage a construction disputes lawyer?**

Ideally, as soon as a dispute crystallises or a contractual notice period begins to run. Many construction contracts impose strict time bars, sometimes as short as 28 days. Missing a notice deadline can extinguish an otherwise valid claim entirely, so early legal involvement is critical.

Q3 **Which Indian statutes and bodies govern construction and infrastructure disputes?**

Key statutes include the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, the Indian Contract Act 1872, and RERA for real estate projects. Sector regulators such as NHAI, MoRTH, Indian Railways, and state PWDs prescribe standard form contracts with their own dispute resolution clauses.

Q4 **How long does a construction arbitration typically take in India?**

Domestic arbitrations under the Arbitration Act must conclude within 12 months, extendable by 6 months by consent. In practice, complex infrastructure cases with multiple experts and voluminous records often take 18 to 36 months. Cost drivers include expert fees, document review, and the number of hearing days.

Q5 **What documents does a firm need to assess a construction dispute?**

At a minimum: the executed contract and amendments, relevant correspondence and notices, interim payment certificates, site instructions, variation orders, the project programme and any updated schedules, daily progress reports, and the engineer's or independent engineer's determinations.

Q6 **What is the most common mistake parties make in construction disputes?**

Failing to comply with contractual notice and claims procedures. Many FIDIC and NHAI contracts require the claiming party to give notice within a fixed period and follow a prescribed format. Non compliance can trigger a time bar, causing the tribunal to reject the claim regardless of its merits.

Related Practice Areas

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) | Arbitration | ADR Clauses and Contractual Advice | Mediation And Conciliation