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# Litigation & Dispute Resolution

NRI Litigation Law Firm in India for Property, RERA, and Family Disputes

PRACTICE PROFILE • MAY 2026

## Overview

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We represent NRIs before various legal forums including civil courts, consumer forums, and high courts in:

- Property and land disputes
- Builder-buyer litigation and RERA proceedings
- Family and matrimonial disputes
- Criminal complaints involving property fraud or trespass

## Frequently Asked Questions

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### Q1 What does litigation and dispute resolution cover for NRIs in India?

It covers representing non-resident Indians in civil courts, consumer forums, high courts, and tribunals like RERA authorities. Common matters include property disputes, builder-buyer conflicts, family and matrimonial proceedings, and criminal complaints involving fraud or trespass.

### Q2 When should an NRI engage a litigation lawyer for a property dispute in India?

Act as soon as you learn of an encroachment, unauthorized sale, or title challenge. Limitation periods under the Limitation Act, 1963 can bar claims if delayed. Early engagement also helps preserve evidence and secure interim relief such as injunctions or stay orders.

### Q3 Which Indian statutes and forums govern NRI property and consumer disputes?

Key statutes include the Code of Civil Procedure, RERA (for builder-buyer matters), the Consumer Protection Act 2019, the Indian Penal Code for fraud or trespass, and the Transfer of Property Act. Forums range from district civil courts to RERA authorities, consumer commissions, and high courts.

### Q4 How long does a typical civil property dispute take in Indian courts?

Timelines vary widely. A RERA complaint may resolve in 6 to 12 months. Civil suits in district courts often take 3 to 7 years, though interim orders can be obtained within weeks. Key cost drivers include court fees, valuation of the suit property, number of hearings, and expert witness requirements.

### Q5 What documents does an NRI need to start a litigation matter in India?

Typically you need the original or certified sale deed, title chain documents, builder-buyer agreement, possession letters, payment receipts, and relevant correspondence. A special power of attorney executed before the Indian consulate is essential if you cannot appear in person.

### Q6 What common mistakes do NRIs make when handling disputes in India remotely?

Many NRIs rely on relatives to manage litigation without a properly executed power of attorney, which can invalidate filings. Others miss limitation deadlines or fail to record property mutations promptly. Engaging qualified counsel early and maintaining organized documentation significantly reduces procedural risk.