SUPREME LAW
Associates and Lawyers



Trusted
Legal Excellence

Across India


Providing trusted legal counsel, strategic representation, and dedicated advocacy to protect your rights and achieve the best possible outcomes.

WHO WE ARE

Supreme Law Associates and Lawyers is a leading full-service Indian law firm, founded in 2019, providing comprehensive legal services across transactional, regulatory, advisory, dispute resolution, and tax matters. With offices in Mumbai and Pune , the firm advises a broad and sophisticated client base comprising domestic and multinational corporations, banks and financial institutions, private equity and venture capital funds, promoter groups, and public sector undertakings.

The firm was established with a clear vision of delivering commercially pragmatic, solution-oriented legal advice coupled with a high standard of client service. Over the years, the firm has developed a distinct identity, advising on complex and high-value domestic and cross-border matters with depth, precision, and strategic insight.







Our Vision

To provide trusted legal solutions with integrity, dedication, and a client-first approach, ensuring justice and peace of mind for every client.



Our Mission

To be a leading law firm recognized for excellence, innovation, and unwavering commitment to protecting our clients' rights.



Our Vales

We uphold integrity, professionalism, and accountability in every case we handle. Our commitment to ethical advocacy, client trust, and legal excellence drives us to deliver results while maintaining the highest standards of justice.

Practices

Corporate Law

Drafting and Reviewing Agreements:
Drafting commercial contracts, partnership agreements, and vendor contracts to ensure they are valid and enforceable.

Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A):
Handling the buying, selling, and merging of businesses, including conducting due diligence—reviewing a company's financial and legal records.

Corporate Governance:
Advising management on company structure, director duties, shareholder rights, and compliance with corporate laws.

Regulatory Compliance:
Ensuring the business follows local, state, and federal laws to avoid potential legal issues.

Intellectual Property (IP) Protection:
Assisting with the filing of patents, trademarks, and managing IP rights.

Transaction Negotiation:
Representing the company's interests in business deals and negotiations.

Retainership Agreements and contracts:
For continonus hand-holding and support for all Organisations and Businesses for Best Compliance with legal jurisprudence and negate any legal challenges or possibility of being Sued.

Wills & Probate Lawyer

Estate Planning (Pre-Death):

- Drafting and reviewing Wills, living Wills, and Trusts.
- Structuring assets to minimize inheritance taxes and legal costs.
- Advising on guardianship for minors.

Probate & Administration (Post-Death):

- **Obtaining Grant of Probate:** Proving the validity of the Will in court.
- **Estate Administration:** Collecting, valuing, and managing assets (property, bank accounts, investments).
- **Debt Management:** Paying creditors and settling outstanding taxes (e.g., income tax, inheritance tax).
- **Asset Distribution:** Ensuring assets are transferred to the correct beneficiaries according to the will or intestacy laws.



Litigation & Disputes:

- Representing beneficiaries or executors in will contests (e.g., challenges to validity).
- Resolving disagreements among family members.

Probate Law

- **Intestacy:** When the deceased did not leave a will.
- **Complex Estates:** Situations involving business interests, foreign assets, or high-value, complex investments.
- **Disputes:** If heirs disagree on the interpretation of the will or distribution of assets.
- **Creditor Claims:** If the estate has significant debt or insolvency issues.

Anticipatory Bail & Regular Bail.

Our Criminal defense lawyers secure bail by systematically filing bail applications, arguing evidence, flight risk, and custody necessity in court. If successful, they navigate the legalities of the bail bond, surety, and release conditions to get their client out of jail.

Our Strategy and Drafting

- **Application Preparation:** Our lawyer will draft a formal bail application outlining the grounds for release, supported by an affidavit detailing the facts of the case.
- **Choosing the Right Forum:** They must correctly navigate the hierarchy of courts—generally applying first to the Sessions Court, and escalating to the High Court or Supreme Court if rejected.
- **Selecting the Bail Type:** They will determine whether to file for Regular Bail (after arrest) or Anticipatory Bail (pre-arrest if there is a fear of being falsely accused)

The Courtroom Argument

- **Serving the Public Prosecutor:** Our lawyer will provide a copy of the bail application to the public prosecutor, who represents the State and will typically argue against bail.
- **Mastering the 'Three Pillars':** In court, our skilled lawyers center their oral arguments around three main points: the weakness of the prosecution's prima facie case, the specific limited role of the accused, and the lack of necessity for continued pre-trial custody.



- **Citing Precedents:** We will use Supreme Court & High Court precedents and established legal provisions to prove that custody is unnecessary and that the accused will not abscond or tamper with witnesses.

Fulfilling the Release Conditions

- **The Bail Bond & Sureties:** Once the judge grants bail, our lawyers will arrange the bail bond (a personal promise to appear in court) and ensure that sureties (local guarantors or financial pledges) are provided as ordered by the court.
- **Opposing Onerous Conditions:** Our lawyers will object if the court sets impossible bail amounts or insists strictly on local sureties, guiding you on how to properly satisfy the court's demands without delay.

Post-Bail Compliance

- **Adhering to Directives:** Our lawyers will ensure you follow all court-mandated rules. This often includes surrendering your passport, not contacting witnesses, or regularly marking attendance at the local police station.
- **Preparing for Trial:** Once bail is granted and the trial process formally initiates, we will shift the focus to building the defense.



Real Estate And Infrastructure Lawyer's Act.

Real estate and infrastructure lawyers act :

As project managers, risk mitigators, and negotiators. They safeguard investments by conducting rigorous due diligence, drafting airtight contracts, and enforcing compliance with complex frameworks like the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) or public -private partnership (PPP) mandates.

Key Roles and Responsibilities

1. Due Diligence and Title Verification:

- **Background Checks:** Lawyers investigate a property's history to ensure a clear, marketable title.
- **Encumbrance Searches:** They check municipal records to verify the property is free from unpaid debts, mortgages, or legal claims.
- **Zoning & Approvals:** They confirm that the land use aligns with local master plans and verify the legitimacy of environmental and building permits.

2. Drafting and Vetting Contracts

- **Acquisition & Leases:** They draft and negotiate sale deeds, purchase agreements, joint venture contracts, and commercial leases.
- **Construction & Finance:** For large projects, they create engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contracts and negotiate debt or private equity financing agreements.

3. Regulatory Compliance and RERA Advocacy

- **Project Registration:** They ensure developers register their real estate projects with state RERA authorities and maintain quarterly updates.
- **FDI & Foreign Investment:** They ensure compliance with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) sectoral policies.



4. Dispute Resolution and Litigation

- **Consumer Grievances:** They represent homebuyers in RERA tribunals against delayed projects or misrepresentation.
- **Arbitration & Court:** They handle complex commercial disputes, contractor disagreements, and land acquisition issues.

How They Differ by Sector

- **Real Estate Lawyers:** Primarily focus on buying, selling, leasing, and residential or commercial condominium developments. Their primary touchstone is ensuring title clarity and consumer protection.
- **Infrastructure Lawyers:** Handle large-scale public utilities, such as highways, airports, power plants, and SEZs (Special Economic Zones). Their work involves heavy public procurement regulations, environmental laws, and long-term financing structures.

Who We Represent

- **Buyers & Investors:** Protecting individuals purchasing homes or institutions buying commercial assets.
- **Developers & Contractors:** Assisting builders in securing permits, drafting contractor arrangements, and structuring joint development rights.
- **Lenders & Financial Institutions:** Drafting mortgage documents and protecting investments in high-value property acquisitions.

Securitisation and Banking – SARFAESI ACT

- **For Banks & Financial Institutions (Enforcement) Section 14 Assistance:** When borrowers refuse to vacate a property, our advocates assist banks in filing petitions before the District Magistrate (DM) or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM) to obtain physical possession with police aid.
- **Defending DRT Cases:** Our advocates defend the institution against SAs filed by borrowers, ensuring that the bank's actions strictly complied with the Act's rules.Facilitating Auctions: They draft and review auction notices, verify bidder eligibility, and ensure clear legal transfer of the seized asset to the buyer.
- **Typical Escalation Path Handled by our Advocates-Demand Notice:** Bank issues a 60-day notice under Section 13(2).
  Possession Notice: Bank takes over the asset under Section 13(4).
- **DRT Challenge:** Borrower's advocate files a Securitisation Application (SA) in the DRT to halt or contest the takeover.
  Appeals: Unfavorable DRT orders can be escalated to the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT) or via Writ Petitions to the High Court.



IPC Section 138 / Cheque bounce cases

Our Lawyers handle cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (specifically cheque bounce cases under Section 138) by following a precise legal roadmap: sending a formal demand notice, filing a criminal complaint, and managing the trial process for recovery and penalties.

1. Issuing the Legal Notice

- **Time Limit:** Our lawyers will draft and send a formal written notice to the drawer within 30 days of receiving the check-return memo from the bank.
- **The Demand:** The notice demands payment of the cheque amount within 15 days of its receipt.

2. Filing the Criminal Complaint

- **Time Limit:** If the drawer fails to pay within those 15 days, a 15-day grace period begins. Our lawyers then has 30 days to file a criminal complaint in the appropriate Magistrate's Court.
- **Jurisdiction:** The complaint must be filed where the cheque was presented for payment, not where it was issued.

3. During the Trial Process

- **Summons & Evidence:** The court issues summons to the accused. Our lawyers will submit the original check, the bank return memo, and a copy of the legal notice as primary evidence.
- **Statutory Presumptions:** The law works heavily in favor of the payee. Our lawyers will invoke these presumptions to shift the burden of proof onto the accused to prove they did not owe the money.

4. Settlement & Recovery

- **Mediation:** Often, lawyers use the threat of a potential 2-year jail sentence or a fine (which can be double the check amount) to force settlement negotiations and recover your funds out of court.
- **Civil Suits:** In addition to the criminal case, our lawyers may concurrently file summary civil suits (under Order 37 of the CPC) for quicker recovery of the debt with interest.

Family Law

Family law encompasses deeply personal and emotional disputes, requiring practitioners to navigate both the strict letter of the law and the human elements of a conflict. Our Advocates generally approach these cases in a few structured phases.

1. Counseling and Initial Assessment

Before taking a case to court, our lawyers evaluate the legal standing of a dispute.

- They identify the core issues, such as whether the situation involves a contested divorce, mutual consent, child custody, maintenance, or domestic violence.
- They advise clients on realistic expectations and explain their legal rights and obligations under applicable statutes.

2. Drafting and Documentation

Paperwork is foundational to family court proceedings. Our Advocates carefully draft and file necessary legal documents, which include:

- Petitions for divorce, judicial separation, or restitution of conjugal rights.
- Affidavits detailing assets, liabilities, and income for maintenance disputes.
- Petitions for child custody, guardianship, and visitation rights.

3. Mediation and Negotiation

ecause family disputes heavily impact ongoing relationships, our advocates often prioritize alternative dispute resolution.

- They act as mediators and negotiators to help couples reach an amicable, out-of-court settlement.
- They help draw up mutual agreements regarding property division, alimony, and co-parenting plans, saving both time and emotional distress.

4. Courtroom Representation

If a dispute cannot be resolved through negotiation, our advocate transitions into a litigator.

- They represent clients in Family Courts, High Courts, or the Supreme Court.
- They present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and argue on behalf of the client to ensure a fair outcome.
- In matters like custody, advocates guide the court's focus toward the welfare and best interests of the child.

5. Post-Decree Matters

- Our advocate's job does not always end when a judgment is passed. They handle post-decree matters, such as enforcing compliance with alimony payments, modifying custody arrangements if circumstances change, or executing foreign divorce decrees.

6. Divorce and Separation

- Handling contested and uncontested divorces, legal separations, and annulments.

7. Child Custody and Support

- Determining child residency (custody), visitation rights, and financial support, often focusing on the child's best interests.

8.Financial Settlements/Asset Division

- Dividing matrimonial property, assets, debts, and negotiating spousal maintenance (alimony).

9. Adoption and Guardianship

- Navigating legal procedures for adopting children or establishing legal guardianship.

10. Domestic Disputes/Violence

- Securing protective or restraining orders for clients in harmful situations.

11. Prenuptial and Cohabitation Agreements

- Drafting agreements that protect assets before or during a relationship

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 & The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

In India, dowry harassment is a seriously prosecuted offence governed by the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Section 85 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS). Lawyers play a crucial role in such cases, either vigorously prosecuting offenders or defending individuals against allegations by navigating legal remedies such as anticipatory bail and FIR quashing proceedings.

- **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** Makes giving, taking, or demanding dowry illegal. Demanding dowry alone attracts a minimum prison sentence of 6 months, which can extend up to 2 years.
- **BNS Section 85 (Formerly IPC 498A):** Criminalizes cruelty (both mental and physical) by a husband or his relatives to force a woman or her family to meet unlawful dowry demands.
- **The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** Provides civil remedies to victims, such as protection orders, residence rights, and financial relief.

The role of our lawyer differs drastically depending on whether they represent the victim (the prosecution) or the accused (the defense).

1. For the Complainant (Wife/Victim)

- **Filing the Complaint:** Our Lawyers draft and file a formal complaint with the local police (filing an FIR) or directly approach a magistrate.
- **Evidence Gathering:** They help the client compile essential evidence, such as medical records, threatening messages, bank statements, and witness testimonies.
- **Securing Relief:** Under the Domestic Violence Act, they seek protection orders and monetary relief to ensure the victim's immediate safety and financial independence.
- **Stridhan Recovery:** Lawyers file applications to recover Stridhan (gifts, jewelry, and assets given to the woman at the time of marriage) that has been unlawfully retained by the in-laws.

2. For the Accused (Husband and In-Laws)

- **Anticipatory Bail:** Because BNS 85 allows police to arrest without a warrant, our defense lawyers immediately move for Anticipatory Bail in the Sessions Court or High Court to prevent arbitrary arrest.
- **Quashing the FIR:** If the complaint is deemed vague, fabricated, or malicious, our defense lawyers may file a petition in the High Court under Section 482 of the CrPC to have the FIR quashed.
- **Mediation:** Our Experienced Defense lawyers often facilitate court-annexed mediation to resolve matrimonial disputes amicably, which can include the drafting of legal separation agreements or mutual consent divorces.
- **Defamation & Counter-Cases:** In cases of demonstrably false accusations, lawyers can file counter-cases for Defamation or Malicious prosecution to protect their clients' reputations.

3. Application Of Stridhan Under Allied Laws

Stridhan law is implemented through various other related laws of the Indian constitution.
The major laws are:

- **Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Section 14):** Section 14 ensures that any property acquired by a woman irrespective of her marital status is hers only. She can decide to do whatever she wishes with the property without consulting with anyone.
- **Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Section 27):** This section states that women are entitled to get back their possessions as part of their Stridhan after divorce or marital disputes.
- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** This act draws a difference between Dowry and Stridhan. Properties under Stridhan law are returnable to women in cases of marital disputes or the women's wishes.
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** Under this law, women can seek protection from domestic violence when it comes to the use of their Stridhan.

Retainers

We Are Committed To Upholding Justice

A legal retainer is essentially a down payment or a subscription service where a client pays an upfront fee to secure our law firm's services. Once retained, our lawyers act as an ongoing legal resource, actively managing compliance, prioritizing your caseload, and protecting you from conflicts of interest.

Entities that regularly engage our law firm on a retainer basis include corporations, small businesses, high-net-worth individuals, and real estate developers. Essentially, anyone needing continuous legal guidance, contract drafting, or compliance monitoring without the overhead of a full-time in-house legal department must relies on retainers.

Who Needs a Legal Retainer?

- **Corporations & Businesses:** Need ongoing support for employment law, corporate governance, resolving vendor disputes, and reviewing contracts.
- **Startups:** Require foundational legal assistance for equity structuring, intellectual property (IP) protection, and regulatory compliance.
- **High-Net-Worth Individuals (HNWIs):** Require constant legal availability for wealth management, estate planning, and managing civil liabilities.
- **Real Estate Developers:** Retain counsel to navigate zoning laws, property disputes, and complex land acquisition documentation.
- **High-Profile Figures/Public Figures:** Need attorneys on standby for reputation management, privacy protection, and crisis response.
- **Aggressive Litigants (Conflict Retainers):** Savvy clients occasionally retain a top attorney purely to create a conflict of interest, ensuring that opposing parties cannot hire that specific firm

Types of Retainers

- **The "Down Payment" (Advanced Fee):**

  You pay a lump sum that our lawyer places into a secure trust account. As they do work for you or incur expenses, they bill against this fund and ask you to replenish it when it gets low.

- **The "Subscription" (General Retainer):**

  You pay a set flat fee (monthly or annually) to essentially have an "in-house" lawyer. This guarantees our availability, and we provide ongoing legal advice, contract reviews, and daily oversight for this fixed price.

How Lawyers Act Under a Retainer

- **We Prioritize You:**

  Because you have pre-funded our work or committed to a regular subscription, you jump to the front of the line.

- **We Avoid Conflicts of Interest:**

  When our lawyer takes a retainer from you, our law firm typically cannot accept any new clients or matters that are adverse to your interests without your permission.

- **We Act Proactively:**

  Instead of only contacting our lawyer when you are sued or in a crisis, ourretained lawyers work to spot risks early, keep your contracts compliant, and prevent disputes from escalating.

Providing comprehensive legal services tailored to your needs, backed by experience, professionalism, and trust.



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