

1. Property Disputes

Law: Sri Lankan Land Law (Land Development Ordinance, Partition Law)

Details: Disputes over land ownership, boundaries, or inheritance.

Documents Required:

Deeds or title documents

Survey plans

Inheritance documents (if applicable)

What to Do Next:

Attempt mediation or negotiation.

If unresolved, file a case in the District Court.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the dispute involves complex ownership issues or large sums of money.

2. Divorce and Family Disputes

Law: Sri Lankan Marriage and Divorce Act

Details: Divorce, child custody, alimony, and property division.

Documents Required:

Marriage certificate

Proof of income (for alimony)

Child birth certificates (for custody)

What to Do Next:

Attempt reconciliation through mediation.

File for divorce in the Family Court if reconciliation fails.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the divorce is contested or involves significant assets.

3. Employment Disputes

Law: Sri Lankan Labour Law (Shop and Office Employees Act, Wages Boards Ordinance)

Details: Unfair dismissal, unpaid wages, or workplace harassment.

Documents Required:

Employment contract

Pay slips

Termination letter (if applicable)

What to Do Next:

File a complaint with the Labour Department.

Seek mediation or arbitration.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the employer refuses to comply with labour laws.

4. Traffic Violations

Law: Motor Traffic Act

Details: Speeding, drunk driving, or accidents.

Documents Required:

Driver's license

Vehicle registration

Police report (if applicable)

What to Do Next:

Pay fines or attend court hearings.

Attend driving school for license suspension cases.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the violation results in a court case or severe penalties.

5. Consumer Rights Violations

Law: Consumer Affairs Authority Act

Details: Fraudulent sales, defective products, or unfair pricing.

Documents Required:

Receipts or invoices

Warranty documents

Photos of defective products

What to Do Next:

File a complaint with the Consumer Affairs Authority.

Seek a refund or replacement.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the seller refuses to cooperate or the case involves significant financial loss.

6. Criminal Charges

Law: Penal Code of Sri Lanka

Details: Theft, assault, or fraud.

Documents Required:

Police report

Witness statements

Medical reports (if applicable)

What to Do Next:

Cooperate with the police investigation.

Attend court hearings.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

Immediately after being charged, as criminal cases can have severe consequences.

7. Debt Recovery

Law: Debt Recovery (Special Provisions) Act

Details: Unpaid loans or debts.

Documents Required:

Loan agreement

Proof of payment (if any)

Correspondence with the debtor

What to Do Next:

Send a formal demand letter.

File a case in the District Court if the debtor refuses to pay.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the debt is significant or the debtor is uncooperative.

8. Immigration Issues

Law: Immigration and Emigration Act

Details: Visa overstays, deportation, or citizenship applications.

Documents Required:

Passport

Visa documents

Application forms

What to Do Next:

Regularize your status with the Department of Immigration.

Attend hearings if facing deportation.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If you are facing deportation or complex immigration issues.

9. Intellectual Property Disputes

Law: Intellectual Property Act

Details: Copyright infringement, trademark violations, or patent disputes.

Documents Required:

Proof of ownership (e.g., copyright certificate)

Evidence of infringement

What to Do Next:

Send a cease-and-desist letter.

File a case in the High Court if necessary.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

If the infringement involves significant financial loss or complex legal issues.

10. Domestic Violence

Law: Prevention of Domestic Violence Act

Details: Physical, emotional, or financial abuse within a household.

Documents Required:

Medical reports (if injured)

Witness statements

Police report

What to Do Next:

File a complaint with the police.

Seek a protection order from the Magistrate's Court.

When to Contact a Lawyer:

Immediately, as domestic violence cases require urgent legal intervention.

When to Contact a Lawyer

Complex Legal Issues: If the case involves multiple laws or significant financial stakes.

Court Representation: If you need to appear in court or file legal documents.

Negotiation and Mediation: If you need professional help to resolve disputes amicably.

Document Preparation: If you need assistance drafting legal documents like contracts or wills.