



Two Days International Seminar on Challenges and Prospects of ADR on 14th & 15th June, 2019 at The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

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About Law Mantra: “Law Mantra” (headquarters New Delhi) (Registration No 150 in Book No.4 Vol No 3, 603 Of 2018) is not for profit organisation running for the purpose of enhancing legal academics and legal awareness in the society and in the practice of the same. Law Mantra is a registered society under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 whose members are leaders and members from the legal fraternity, other professions with a nexus to conflict resolution, academics and experts from various fields who are committed to resolve conflicts and disputes using innovative mechanisms and methods such as Mediation, Conciliation, Negotiations and Arbitration. Law Mantra is a body of Jurists, Advocates, Academicians and Students running for the purpose of enhancing legal academics and legal awareness in the society and in the practice of the same.

About ILI: The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi is a Deemed University and socio-legal research institute, founded in 1956. Established in New Delhi, primarily with the objective of promoting and conducting legal research, education and training. The objectives of the Institute as laid down in its Memorandum of Association are to cultivate the science of law, to promote advanced studies and research in law so as to meet the social, economic and other needs of the Indian people, to promote systematization of law, to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields, to improve legal education, to impart instructions in law, and to publish studies, books, periodicals, etc. Hon’ble



Chief Justice of India is the ex officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of Government of India & the Attorney-General for India are its ex officio Vice Presidents.

About RGNUL: Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), Punjab, was established by the State Legislature of Punjab by passing the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab Act, 2006 (Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006). The Act incorporated a University of Law of national stature in Punjab, thereby fulfilling the need for a Centre of Excellence in legal education in the modern era of globalization and liberalization. RGNUL started functioning from its Headquarters-Mohindra Kothi, The Mall, Patiala w.e.f. 26 May 2006. The University acquired approval of the Bar Council of India (BCI) in July 2006. The University also got registered with the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and has been declared fit to obtain grant from the (UGC) under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956.

About MNLU-Nagpur: Maharashtra National Law University Nagpur (MNLU Nagpur) is a National Law University located at Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. It is the 19th National Law University established in India by The Maharashtra National Law University Act 2014, passed by Maharashtra Legislature under the Maharashtra Act No VI of 2014

About HPNLU: The Himachal Pradesh National Law University (HPNLU, Shimla), was established by the State Government in the year 2016, by an Act of the Legislature (Act 16 of 2016). The University started functioning from 5th of October, 2016.

Concept Note:

The most traditional dispute-resolution process of our civil justice system is : litigation and trial with a judge or jury deciding who is right or wrong - where someone wins and someone loses. However, there are many other options available. Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration - often called ADR or alternative dispute resolution- are the most well-known involved. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is of great significance at a time when law suits are increasing and courts are facing a vast backlog of cases. The word Alternative can be misinterpreted to imply that something is not right with the present system. The word “Alternative” is therefore a misnomer and has been misunderstood by the Bench and the Bar to the extent that ADR is felt to be substitute for the present legal system and therefore the word “Alternative Dispute Resolution’ or “Effective Dispute Resolution” or “ Adoptive Dispute Resolution” would clearly dispel the doubts and bring about a change in the attitudes of Bench and Bar.

ADR is necessary in the present time especially in India where 30 million cases are reportedly pending. The entire objective of ADR is to bring speedy Justice and to reduce the backlog so that the Judges are free to apply their mind and devote their time to other important cases where there is lack of precedent or for writ petition, Public Interest Litigation and in many criminal cases.

Family Disputes and Matrimonial Arbitrations

The family as the smallest unit of the larger society is often under a recurrent attacks of dissolution, separation and all forms of conflict. The rate of divorce in the world is becoming alarming and geometrical in calculation. It is of a fact that most young marriages ends up in divorce between one to six months of celebration.



The court through the traditional method of litigation is often bedeviled with countless number of matrimonial causes ranging from marriage dissolution, order for nullity of marriage, nullity of a voidable marriage, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights, jactitation of marriage etc. But the most astounding thing about all these forms of marriage conflicts is that it is a private family affairs which can best be resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms. And since conflict is inherent in the development of any society, conflict resolution is equally important to the survival of that society

ADR is becoming a fact of life. Instead of waiting for the case to proceed through the litigation process, people suggest their clients to select mediators or arbitrators to have their case resolved as efficiently and with as little bad blood as possible. In today's era people can and should seek to make a difference in the working of Judiciary and promoting ADR, especially in Matrimonial and other civil matters. This shall indeed seek to provide them with fair, just and expedient resolutions of their problems.

Sub themes

1. The Evolution and development of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India and its different kinds
2. Emerging matrimonial issues and the Scope of ADRADR vis-a-vis the prevailing legal practices Existing Judicial Framework in Dispute Resolution and Prospects of ADR
3. Legislative and Procedural Challenges in Matrimonial cases and the Prosepects in ADR
4. Functionaries and their challenges in ADR in India
5. Recognition and Enforcement of ADR awards
6. E- ADR
7. Constitutional perspective of ADR in India
8. Inter disciplinary issues and Arbitration.
9. Need to enact Mediation Act.

Note: These Themes are not exhaustive; Authors are open to work on any topic related to above-mentioned theme.

Procedure for Submission of Abstracts:

- Abstract (of about 250 words) should be sent as an attachment in a word file. Abstracts will be peer reviewed before they are accepted.
- The following information, in the given format, should be send along with the Abstract:
- Name of the Participant, Official Designation/Institution Details, Address and Email id, Title of Abstract
- Submit your abstract to seminarnlus@gmail.com

Guidelines for Paper Submission: The title of the paper should be followed by Name, Designation, Name of the Organization / University / Institution and Email address. It is mandatory to mention Email address, as all future correspondence will be through it.

Name and details of Co-author, if any.

- The paper should be typed in MS WORD format (preferably2007 or2010).
- The paper must be in single column layout with margins justified on both sides.



- The subheadings should be in font size 12, bold and Times New Roman, left aligned.
- The main text should be in font size 12, Normal, Times New Roman, 1.5 spacing and Justified.
- The length of paper should not exceed 6,000 words (including footnotes). Exceeding the word limit may lead to rejection of papers.
- All references must be in the form of footnotes with font size 10 and should be according to the Bluebook 19th Edition.
- The paper must be in single column layout with margins justified on both sides.
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- All references must be in the form of foot notes with font size 10 and should be according to the Bluebook 19th Edition.

Publication Opportunity

Selected will be published in UGC Referred Book bearing ISBN, International Journal of Legal Research and Governance and Law Mantra Journal. (If Selected for Publication in UGC Referred Book bearing ISBN, Publication Charge will be Extra as Per bill of Publication House).

REGISTRATION FEE FOR PRESENTATION OF PAPER

Students	Rs 1500/-
Faculties/Professionals/Research Scholars/Others	Rs 2000/-
Presentation in Absentia for Students	Rs 2200/-
Presentation in Absentia Faculties/Professionals/Research Scholars/Others	Rs 2500/-

Both Author and Co-Author have to register.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR ATTENDING THE SEMINAR

Students	Rs 1000/-
Faculties/Professionals/Research Scholars/Others	Rs 1200/-

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission of Abstract	5 th May, 2019
Confirmation of Abstract Selection	10 th May, 2019
Registration	31 st May, 2019
Submission of Full paper	10 ^h June, 2019
Seminar Date	14 th June & 15 June, 2019



Publication of Paper

By Mid of January, 2020

Who Should Attend?

Students, Research Scholars/Faculties/Academicians, Disability Rights Activist, Corporate Delegates, Business entities, Lawyers.

Rules for the Presentation:

- No abstract or full paper shall be accepted after the last date of submission respectively.
- Participants/Paper Presenters have to register after the acceptance of abstract with payment of required fees.
- For participation, registration is mandatory on confirmation of the participation. Only registered participants will be allowed to take part in Conference.
- All the registered participants will be provided a participation certificate, conference kit, lunch and tea.
- The registration fee includes conference kit, lunch, High Tea, entry to all Technical session, and Certificates.

Coordination & Organizing Committee:

- Prof.(Dr.) Himanshu Pandey, Associate Professor of Law, MNLU-Nagpur.
- Mr. Santosh Kumar Sharma, Assistant Professor of Law, HPNLU, Shimla.
- Dr. Shobhna Jeet, HOD (School of Legal Studies), Apeejay Stya University.
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Helpline No : +91-9310053923, +91-8860257167, Email: seminarplus@gmail.com

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