

Examining international jurisdictions and advocating the requirement of mandatory mediation in family law cases in India

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INTRODUCTION

Mediation is well accepted process of alternative dispute resolution mechanism as it enables to end the dispute finally within a short span of period, less cost and in an effective easily executable manner. Article 39 of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory upon the state to secure to promote operation of legal system on the basis of equal opportunity.

Body: Judiciary acts as the backbone of the Indian democracy by ensuring social order. However, in India it now becomes famous for its inability to dispose the case in a time limit-manner¹. Statistic shows as of December 08, 2017, there are over 2.6 crore cases pending in High Court across the country². Statistic further shows as it appears from a report that at the current pace of functioning, the Delhi High Court along would take 466 years to clear the backlog. Statistic further shows as of December 2016, there exists 75 lac civil suits pending out of which more 40 lac have been pending for over two years³.

The Supreme Court of India has on several occasions in the decision in *Guru Nanak Foundation v. Rattan Singh & Sons*⁴, and, *Sukanya Holdings Pvt. Ltd. v. Jayesh H. Pandya*⁵, and, *Shyamalika Das v. Gen. Manager, Geidco*⁶, recognize a need of formerly alternative forum for securing speedy justice in less time consuming and in acceptance way. Mediation is therefore, becomes a cheaper, faster and more satisfying dispute resolution mechanism than traditional litigation⁷. Matrimonial disputes are distinct type of dispute because of presence of distinct human relationship covering the sentiment, social compulsion, modification of personal liability and responsibility of the parties in even involving protection, custody, and wellbeing of children and therefore, matrimonial dispute needs speedy solution. It is seemed one matrimonial dispute gave rise to several separate litigations. The dispute leads the parties to make separate and distinct application before the court to bring pressure upon the other side. For example, it is seemed in a divorce proceedings when a petitioner when a petitioner files an application under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 praying

¹ Mayur Suresh & Siddharth Narrin, *The Shifting Scales of Justice: The Supreme Court in Neo-Liberal India*, 17, 20 (2004); THE WORLD BANK, *Ease of Doing Business in India*, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreconomic/s/india/#enforcing-contracts> (Last visited on July 8, 2020)

²(National Judicial Data Grid, Summary report of India, available at http://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_public/main.php/ (last visited on July 25, 2020)

³ ("it would take Delhi High Court 466 years to clear backlog", C.J, the India Express February 13, 2019

available at <http://indianexpress.com.article.com-> (last visited on July 8, 2020)

⁴ *Guru Nanak Foundation v. Rattan Singh & Sons*⁴, AIR 1981 Supreme Court 2073

⁵ *Sukanya Holdings Pvt. Ltd. v. Jayesh H. Pandya*⁵, (2003) 5 SCC 531

⁶ *Shyamalika Das v. Gen. Manager, Geidco*⁶, (2010) INSC 802

⁷ E. Robert and M. Wyer, *Divorce Mediation*, *American Psychologist*, Vol. 42, Pp. 472-480, 1987

for remedy. Similar application has been filed by way wife/petitioner under Section 125 of CRPC, when Domestic Violence Act and even petitioner/wife files case under the general laws of IPC under Section 498A/307 IPC beside separate application of proceeding for visitation right of the child an determination of the agency. On the other hand, the respondent/husband files application for restitution of conjugal right, visitation right of child, and even initiates criminal action under Section 323, 326, 307 and 379 of IPC. Therefore, one matrimonial dispute give birth of several separate and distinct proceeding between the parties causing huge pendency of cases but if one matter is settled pendency would be reduced automatically.

2.2) Pre-litigation Mediation is a new growing concept in the process of mediation and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given judicial recognition in pre-litigation mediation in a famous case of K. Srinivas Rao v. D.A. Deepa⁸ and legalized the idea of Pre-litigation Mediation and in that case, the Hon'ble Apex Court has also been pleased to give necessary direction for setting up Pre-litigation desks/clinics in all mediation centers.

In Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India⁹, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had requested the Law Commission of India to prepare draft model rules for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and also to frame draft rules for mediation under Section 89 (2) (d) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. In accordance with such direction of the Apex Court of India, the Law Commission framed the draft Mediation Rules, 2003 which framed a comprehensive set of principles for undertaking mediation and various High Courts in India also indicated separate Rules for mediation taking into account of the recommendation of the Law Commission.

However, the issue of mandatory mediation is debatable one and in the opinion of few researchers mandatory mediation should not be implemented. Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for ADR method to settle the dispute pending before the Courts which are commonly called as Court's annexed mediation where the consent of the parties are not essential for referring the matter in

mediation like referring the matter to the arbitration and the referral Judges have power to refer mediation to preserve the relationship between the parties and particularly when the Court observes that there is possibility of any settlement as per the facts of the case by applying the judicial mind.

Since Mediation is cheaper, faster and more satisfying as a dispute resolution mechanism than traditional litigation. Mediation is supported by some legislation or legislative enactments including a) Section 30 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, b) Section 4 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, c) Settlement under various provision of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 such as Section 80, Section 89, Section 107(2), Section 147, Order V Rules 1-A, 1-B and 1-C, Order XXIII Rules 3, Rule 5B of Order XXVII, Order XXXIIA and Order XXXVI, d) various provision of National Legal Service Authority Act, 1947 which deals with setting up Lok Adalat, e) various provision of Special Marriage Act, f) settlement under provision of Marriage Act.

In recent year number of matrimonial disputes has been increasing rapidly particularly in metro cities or elsewhere. Matrimonial dispute and divorce are both very personal and a common phenomenon globally and the divorce litigation is an adversarial process where couples spar against each other which encourages polarized thinking constantly harping on each other's false.

It appears from the data of National Judicial Data Grid that 79,735 cases are pending by filing marriage petition in Uttar Pradesh as on 18.09.2020 out of which 22,914 cases are pending for 1 to 3 years. Similarly, another one of the most populous state of India, Maharashtra where 44,148 cases are pending by filing marriage petition as on 18.09.2020 out of which 19,707 cases are pending for 1 to 3 years. In Bihar, there are total 14,238 cases relating to marriage petition are pending, out of which 7962 are pending for 1 to 3 years. Then, in West Bengal, total 29,172 cases are pending for filing marriage petition and out of which 11,321 cases are pending for 1 to 3 years.

It appears from the carefully scrutiny of the data that huge cases are pending concerning matrimonial disputes and this data does not includes other petitions

⁸ K. Srinivas Rao v. D.A. Deepa reported in 2013 (5) SCC 226

⁹ Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India as reported in (2003) 1 SCC 49

covering maintenance and visitation right. This data also does not cover pending criminal proceedings under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Domestic Violence Act and other penal laws.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and the Special Marriage Act of 1954 both stipulate that reconciliation is required. According to Section 23(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the court has a responsibility to first try to reconcile the parties before taking any action to grant any relief under the Act. A similar provision has been enacted under Section 34 of the Special Marriage Act and the preamble of the Family Court Act, 1984 it was laid down that the Family Courts are established with a view to promoting reconciliation and it is obligatory on the part of the Family Court to take all endeavor in the first instance to affect reconciliation or settlement between the parties on a family dispute.

A similar provision is made in Section 9 of the Family Court Act wherein it has been provided, in the first instance, where it is possible to do so consistent of the nature and circumstance of the case to assist and peruse the parties in arriving at a settlement in respect of the subject matter of the suit or the proceedings. In a Judgment, The Supreme Court ruled in the case of Jagraj Singh v. According to Birpal Kaur, the court has a responsibility and expectation to try everything in its power to mediate a settlement between the parties.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the legislature as well as the Hon'ble Apex Court approved the process of mediation as an important way for settling the matrimonial disputes between the parties. The process of Court's annexed mediation is now judicially accepted and legislatively provided.

Pre-litigation mediation is not a very foreign concept worldwide and also in India. Under the Industrial Dispute Act of, 1947 there is a provision for a conciliation framework for workman and employer to resolve the dispute and a similar provision has been indicated under Section 484 of the Company Act, 2013 which provides for setting up mediation and conciliation panel for mediation between the parties during the pendency proceedings before the Central Govt.

Newly, enacted Commercial Court Act, 2015 elaborates provision has been made by the legislature for referring mandatory mediation at the pre-trial stage for arriving at an amicable settlement between the parties.

Besides India some other countries like Italy, Singapore, Hong Kong and U.K. introduced the process of pre-litigation for settlement of disputes particularly in family matter. It is undisputed that if any amicable settlement is arrived at early stage of dispute through mandatory pre-litigation mediation, there would decreased of number of pending cases before the Court of Law and such processes shall save cost, time and energy of the parties and also to reduce the pendency burden of the judiciary which is very need of the hour.

- Australia: In Australia, there is no specific provision on pre-litigation mediation exists in CPR, 2011 but there are specific tribunals where mediation is statutorily mandatory like National Native Tribunal Act, 1993 and in Australia tribunals have a list of "reference criteria" for ascertaining mediation viability including Family Court which has been enacted under Family Court Law Act, 1975¹⁰.
- Singapore: In Singapore, S.M.C.(Singapore mediation center) has been established under the Community Mediation Center Act, 1997 to govern family, neighborhood and relational disputes and a mediation bill and Singapore mediation bill has already drafted making provision for mediation¹¹.
- U.S.A: The concept of mediation has become immensely popular and in the U.S.A., 97% of civil cases are settled through mediation (refer the website <http://gujarathicourt.nic.in/article/mssh.pdf> last visited on 25.07.2020) and the Civil Justice Reform Act, 1990 requires each federal judicial district to have own standard mediation for uniform mediation¹².
- Sri Lanka: By introducing the Mediation Boards Act, 1988 in Sri Lanka mediation procedure has

¹⁰ Justice P.A. Bergin, "judicial mediation: problems and solutions", (2011) 10 TJR 305, 308

¹¹ _Vidhi Strengthening mediation in India

¹² Mediation tradition in Asia and legal framework in India, China and other Asian Countries.

been legislatively enacted and Commercial Mediation Centers Act was passed in 2000¹³.

- China: According to Article 35 of the People's Republic of China's Code of Civil Procedure, when handling civil cases, courts should, if possible and with the parties' consent, mediate the case based on its merits. In accordance with Article 91, the Court of Law must render a decision promptly in cases where mediation fails or the parties withdraw¹⁴.
- European Union: In the European Union (E.U.), directives have been issued for mediation on 28th May, 2011 to regularizing the member states to promote the cardinal settlement of disputes by encouraging the use of mediation¹⁵.
- Hong Kong: Hong Kong Mediation Accreditation Association LTD. (HKMAAL) which was launched in April, 2013. The ordinance is designed to further promote the mediation by creating a regulatory framework for the process which removes many problem which the previously inhabited mediation while the HKMAAL is hoped to be single accreditation authority to mediate in Hong Kong¹⁶.
- Italy: After quashing by the Italian Constitution Court the legislative decree no. 28/2010 which provides pre-trial mediation remains compulsory in a listed category cases and litigants were allowed to withdraw from the mediation process at the initial stage if they deem settlement unlikely. This opt-out system provides an actual "mediation experience" to litigants and party may take the assistance by counsel in mediation¹⁷.

CONCLUSION

¹³ Mediation tradition in Asia and legal framework in India, China and other Asian Countries.

¹⁴ Mediation tradition in Asia and legal framework in India, China and other Asian Countries)

¹⁵ Mediation in internationally by Prakesh R. Gani.

¹⁶ Chapter 7 mediation international by Paresh R. Jain

¹⁷ Chapter 7 mediation international by Paresh R. Jain

¹⁸ Andrew Gourmand and Alastair Harrerton, mediation advocacy

Therefore, it is the urgent need of the hours to evolve a machinery or system of mandatory pre-litigation with flexible opt out facility and proper execution of procedure for early disposal of matrimonial disputes between the parties to reduce cost, time and also liquidate huge pendency of cases in the courts. There is also urgent need of legislative framework for bringing a regulatory system to make a mediation process more effective and acceptable process of solution of matrimonial and related disputes.

1. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

I) The researcher has gone through following books for study efficiency, cost factor and advantage and disadvantage of mediation in dispute relating to family matters including guardianship:-

a) Andrew Gourmand and Alastair Harrerton, mediation advocacy¹⁸.

B) Tony Biller, "Good Faith Mediation: Increasing Effectiveness, Cost, and Satisfaction in North Carolina's Pre-Trial Process," 18 Law Review 284 (1996)¹⁹.

c) A survey of the emerging case law, 54 A. R. K. L. Rev. 182 (2002); Mary F. Radford²⁰.

d) Benefits and drawbacks of mediation in trust, guardianship, and probate cases, one PEPP. DISP. RESOL. L. J 241 (2000)²¹.

e) A Workshop on promises and challenges of mediation conceived by AMLEAD²².

f) An intensive course of the Theory & Practice of mediation conceived by AMLEAD²³.

g) Amendment of Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and allied provisions, Report No. 238 by P.V. Reddy J. Supreme Court of India, Govt. of India, Law Commission of India²⁴.

¹⁹ Tony Biller, good faith mediation; improving efficiency, cost and satisfaction in North Carolina's pre-trial process, 18 law review 284 (1996)

²⁰ A survey of the emerging case law, 54 A. R. K. L. Rev. 182 (2002); Mary F. Radford.

²¹ Advantages and disadvantages of mediation in probate, trust and guardianship matters, one PEPP. DISP. RESOL. L.J 241 (2000)

²² A Workshop on promises and challenges of mediation conceived by AMLEAD.

²³ An intensive course of Theory & Practice of mediation conceived by AMLEAD.

²⁴ Amendment of Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and allied provisions, Report No. 238

II) The variety of materials in the form of book, journal, research articles are available in the branch of mediation in India written by Indian authors which are meticulously read out by the researcher. Some names of eminent writers are following:-

- a) D.K. Sampad²⁵.
- b) M.N. Srinivas²⁶.
- c) P.C. Rao²⁷.
- d) Sriram Panchu²⁸.
- e) Madabhushi Sridhar²⁹.
- f) S. Susheela³⁰.
- g) R.V. Raveendran J³¹.

III) Since 1990, many foreign writers specially from the U.S.A. and U.K. contributed much in producing books on alternative dispute resolution mechanism, which has also been gone through by researcher, are following:-

- a) Stephen Goldberg, (1999) in his book “Dispute resolution: negotiation and mediation and other process dispute” discussed the various mode of alternative dispute resolution mechanism³².
- b) Brown and Marriott in their book “ADR principles and practices (1999)” discussed the practice and principle involving in mediation³³.
- c) Boule, (2001) in his book “Mediation; principles, process and practice” has explained the concept of mediation and how it works and what are the steps of mediation etc³⁴.
- d) Astor and Chinkin (2002) in their book “Dispute resolution in Australia” discussed the practice of alternative dispute resolution system in different countries³⁵.

IV) Some Indian books, which have been published regarding mediation, have also been considered and studied for the purpose of understanding the process of mediation, are following:

- a) Lok Adalat in India; genesis and operation; people's program for prompt justice (Dip and Dip Publication, 1995).³⁶.
- b) D.K. Sampad, mediation; concept and tactics, clinical legal education, EBC, Lucknow, 1998 gives an idea of evolution, development and practical implementation of mediation as an alternative way for dispute resolution³⁷.
- c) N.K. Acharya and N.V. Vijayanthi, in their book³⁸ “Alternate dispute settlement mechanism” discussed the process of arbitration settlement, conciliation and pre-trial proceedings and civil work.
- d) Dr. J.N. Pandey constitutional law of India, 47th edition, 2010, center law agency, discussed the constitutional provision of mediation.
- e) M.P. Jain Indian constitutional law, 5th edition, 2003, published by Wadhwa publication, Nagpur, discussed constitutional provision supporting the alternative dispute resolution system including mediation³⁹.
- f) M.N. Srinivas in his book “A study of dispute in a Indian village in caste in modern India” published in Asia Pub. house 1962 made extensive study of role of caste system in dispute resolution mechanism and drawback of the caste based system⁴⁰.

by P.V. Reddy J. Supreme Court of India, Govt. of India, Law Commission of India.

²⁵ Mediation; concept and tactics, clinical legal education, EBC, Lucknow, 1998

²⁶ A study of dispute in an Indian village in caste in modern India” published in Asia Pub. house 1962

²⁷ Alternative dispute resolution, 2003

²⁸ Settle for More-The Why, How and When of Mediation

²⁹ Alternative Dispute Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation.

³⁰ Mediation Reader's Handbook.

³¹ Section 89 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908: Need for Relook cited as: (2007) 4 SCC (Jur)

³² Dispute resolution: negotiation and mediation and other process dispute

³³ ADR principles and practices (1999)

³⁴ Mediation; principles, process and practice

³⁵ Dispute resolution in Australia

³⁶ Lok Adalat in India; genesis and functioning; people's program for speedy justice (Dip & Dip Publication, 1995)

³⁷ D.K. Sampad, mediation; concept and tactics, clinical legal education, EBC, Lucknow, 1998

³⁸ Alternate dispute settlement mechanism

³⁹ M.P. Jain Indian constitutional law, 5th edition, 2003, published by Wadhwa publication, Nagpur

⁴⁰ A study of dispute in an Indian village in caste in modern India” published in Asia Pub. house 1962

- g) P.C. Rao and William Sheffield edited the book titled as “Alternative dispute resolution, 2003” which gave an idea of the concept of alternative dispute resolution and its work in different countries and the practical outcome of such system⁴¹.
- h) S.K. Misha in his book “Labour and Industrial Law on India , 3rd edition, 2005” published by Allahabad Law agency, discussed the process of mediation under Labour and Industrial Law in India⁴².
- i) C.K. Takwani, in his book⁴³ “Civil Procedure, 6th edition”, eastern book company, discussed the process of mediation in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- j) Prof. G.C.V. Subha Rao’s Family Law in India revised by, Dr. T. V. Subha Rao, Dr. Vijendra Kumar, 9th edition 2006, discussed the process of mediation in Family Law⁴⁴.
- k) S. Gogia and Com. in their book summarized the legislative recognition of the mode of alternative dispute resolution mechanism including mediation.

V) Besides that, various articles published by eminent researchers including Judges of Supreme Court of India and various High Courts have elaborately discussed the concept of mediation including mediation in family dispute in the following books:-

- a) R.V. Raveendran J, in a Supreme Court law journal⁴⁵ has written an excellent article on ADR system titled as Section 89.
- b) Judge, Supreme Court of India S.B. Sinha J, “ Mediation ; constituent process and merit”⁴⁶.
- c) Judge of Supreme Court- Mohit Shah J. “ Study of the American Legal system for procedure reform in civil court in India”⁴⁷.

- d) The then Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, K.S. Radhakrishnan J., “Human relationship in the concept of mediation”⁴⁸.
- e) Judge, Supreme Court of India, Stephen Hick, “The potential for mediation to resolve environmental and natural resources dispute”⁴⁹.
- f) "Mediation as an alternative dispute resolve system," by Paresh R. Jani.⁵⁰
- g) Jagannath Rao J., “Concept of conciliation mediation under India”, Judge, Supreme Court of India⁵¹.

VI) I have perused, considered and gone through many research articles, thesis papers as well as articles as published throughout the world such as:-

- a) An article⁵² written by Paresh R. Jani titled as “Doctoral thesis-law/Gujarat university” as published in 2014.
- b) "Legal systems in India, China, and other Asian nations, as compared to those in the U.S., have a tradition of mediation. S. A and U. E. Written by Rianka Roychudhury.⁵³
- c) Article⁵⁴ published in internet written by Dr. Giovanni Matteucci titled as “Mediation and judiciary in Italy 2019” has elaborately described the exiting as well as amended mediation process in Italy.
- d) Article⁵⁵ published by Dr. Farada Virani as “Family mediation-a perspective” discussed the family mediation process in much summarized manner and also analyzed strength and limitation on divorces mediation.
- e) An Article⁵⁶ published by Carolina Riveros and Dagmar Coerter-Waltjen as titled as “Alternative dispute resolution in family dispute in Europe and Chill: mediation” where the authors discussed the experience of legal framework of mediation in Europe and Chili in very short but useful manner.

⁴¹ Alternative dispute resolution, 2003

⁴² Labour and Industrial Law on India , 3rd edition, 2005” published by Allahabad Law agency

⁴³ Civil Procedure, 6th edition

⁴⁴ Family Law in India

⁴⁵ Mediation –basis and issue

⁴⁶ Mediation ; constituent process and merit

⁴⁷ Study of the American Legal system for procedure reform in civil court in India

⁴⁸ Human relationship in the concept of mediation

⁴⁹ The potential for mediation to resolve environmental and natural resources dispute

⁵⁰ Mediation as an alternative dispute resolve system

⁵¹ concept of conciliation mediation under India

⁵² Doctoral thesis-law/Gujarat university

⁵³ Mediation tradition is in Asia and legal framework in India, China and other Asian countries in compare with U.S.A and U.E. legal regulation

⁵⁴ Mediation and judiciary in Italy 2019

⁵⁵ Family mediation-a perspective

⁵⁶ Alternative dispute resolution in family dispute in Europe and Chill: mediation

- f) A researcher article⁵⁷ published by K. Geetha titled as “Mandatory mediation in India”.
- g) An article⁵⁸ published by Jacqueline Nolan-Haley in Washington university law review at volume 47 titled as “Court mediation and search justice though law”.
- h) “Psychological issue in family mediation” written by Dejan Janicijevic⁵⁹.
- i) A short article⁶⁰ written by Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, J. K.S. Radhakrishnan titled as “Human relation in the concept of mediation”, where he described in the field or area in which dispute can be resolved through mediation including family mediation.
- j) An article⁶¹ published by Anil Malhotra and Ranjit Malhotra titled as “Alternative dispute resolution in Indian family law-realities, practicalities and necessary” and described various constitutional and existing legal frameworks for mediation and/or other ADR system in India extensively.
- k) Another article⁶² which is authored by Rajib Datta, senior Advocate of Supreme Court in India, titled as “Mediation in India and building on progress”.
- l) An article⁶³ published by Rosika Narayan & Abhinav Sankara Narayan titled as “Formulating a model legislative framework for mediation in India” which described the shortcomings of present mediation tactic and also highlighted some possible suggestion in framing national legislative framework which would be ideal step in India to overcome certain flaws in the legislative framework in India to popularize the mediation in different aspects.

VII) I have also gone through various important legislations⁶⁴ regarding mediation as adopted to Mediation Act, 2007 in the U.K. which deals with and provides a certain legislative framework for mediation process including confidentiality, enforceability of mediation settlement even refilling by some of the existing provisions of the statute as in U.K. and also the legislative framework provides in detail the

framework which can be useful also for resolving family dispute through mediation.

The draft general scheme of mediation bill, 2012 has been considered also by me which has been passed by the U.E. as piece of legislation concerning mediation elaborately and the said bill has also considered different legislative frameworks to be adopted regarding implementation of the mediation award and the confidentiality to be maintained in the mediation process and also deals with viable legislative framework in resolving family dispute through the process of mediation.

VIII) Besides that, I have also visited carefully different reports of the Law Commission particularly concerning with mediation process which gives an idea for drawing my research work for mandatory pre-litigation mediation in the family or matrimonial disputes.

I have studied the Commercial Court Act⁶⁵, 2015 as amended from time to time and also Commercial Court (Principle institution mediation and settlement rule, 2018) to study the pre-litigation mediation process as adopted in Commercial Court Act, 2015.

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- Hiram E. Chodosh, Naranjan J. Bhatt & Firdosh Kassam, Mediation of India-A Toolkit.
- Madabhushi Sridhar, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation.

⁵⁷ Mandatory mediation in India

⁵⁸ Court mediation and search justice though law

⁵⁹ Psychological issue in family mediation

⁶⁰ Human relation in the concept of mediation

⁶¹ Alternative dispute resolution in Indian family law-realities, practicalities and necessary

⁶² Mediation in India and building on progress

⁶³ Formulating a model legislative framework for mediation in India

⁶⁴ Mediation Act, 2007 in the U.K

⁶⁵ Commercial Court Act, 2015

- Mediation Training Manual of India, conceived by Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, Delhi.
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