

JUSTICE DISPENSATION IN INDIA: INITIATIVES TO REDUCE PENDENCY AND EFFICIENT USE OF ALTERNATIVES

IMPORTANT DATES

LAST DATE FOR
SUBMISSION OF
ABSTRACT

AUGUST
25, 2024

INTIMATION OF
APPROVAL OF ABSTRACT

SEPT
16, 2024

LAST DATE FOR FULL
CHAPTER SUBMISSION

NOV 30,
2024

PUBLICATION OF PEER
REVIEWED/ REFEREED
BOOK

BY
FEB, 2025

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The University hereby, calls for Chapters for an edited book titled “***Justice Dispensation in India: Initiatives to Reduce Pendency and Efficient Use of Alternatives.***”

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The Centre aims to undertake research in various matters relating to constitutional law and others laws dealing with personal, matrimonial, succession related issues and to impart knowledge, to provide counseling, assistance, and litigation support. The Centre is involved in research and analysis of current laws, policies, programs and judicial pronouncements. It organizes events such as thematic seminars, conferences and debates on various topics, concerning different kinds of stakeholders depending upon the topic of research.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

Access to justice is a fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution of India. Despite decades of efforts to make justice delivery easy, quick and speedier in India, it is still a distant dream. Since independence, several systemic alterations and improvements have been done, but the pace of judicial system continue to be sluggish and time consuming. Sometimes the question arises, whether the present Indian judicial system based upon the British legacy is appropriate for administration of justice, or it needs overhauling, keeping in view the diverse culture and history, and varying needs and aspirations of Indian people and their indigenous requirements in mind.

'Fiat Justitia rust coelom: let heavens fall, justice had to be done' is the most important quest of human society. In Indian ancient literature, including Vedas and Smritis envisage establishment of society as per *'Dharma'* aiming to provide justice removing *Adharma* (injustice). In medieval India, the ideal of justice under Islam was dominated by scriptures in Quran, "Justice is the balance of God upon earth in which things when weighed are not by a particle less or more..." With the advent of Britishers, the common law system came to India and various types of hierarchical system of courts were set up from time to time, apart from enactment of various statutes based upon the principles of English jurisprudence. We can witness, a slow judiciary leads to several evil consequences such as clogged courts, unaffordable system, enhanced rates of crimes, apart from several other socio-economic maladies.

The attempt is to look for some viable solutions to expedite the courts working, so as to ensure easy, quick and affordable justice dispensation to all and to find out alternatives to reduce the present pendency and judicial delays in clogged courts. It can be done by peeking into our historical past, legal or judicial or arbitral systems of different countries which are robust effective and efficient and to lionize their nuances and incorporating them in the present Indian judicial system. It is high time that some alternative and better course of action must be resorted to, to ensure a better, quicker and justice-oriented system which is vital for the growth and development of Indian society.

The chapters of the proposed book may provide a detailed study and analysis of causes and reasons for pendency in Indian courts and plausible suggestions to resolve this issue by taking cue from different systems of administration of justice adopted by various countries.



SUGGESTED THEMES FOR THE CHAPTERS OF THE PROPOSED BOOK ARE AS FOLLOWS, WHICH ARE ONLY ILLUSTRATIVE

- Challenges faced by current judicial system in India and judicial reforms
- Reasons for slow judiciary in India and their impact on national development
- Causes of pendency in judicial courts in India and situation of court arrears in other countries
- Socio-economic impact of court arrears in India and other countries
- Relationship between efficient judiciary and national growth
- Judicial pendency and judicial reforms undertaken in India and other countries
- Comparative study of judicial efficiency in India and other countries
- Comparative analysis of pace of justice dispensation in India and other countries
- Tribunals and impact on judicial pendency
- Comparative analysis of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies for justice dispensation in India and in other countries
- Scope and effectiveness of ADRs (Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms)
- Scope and effectiveness of negotiation and mediation
- Scope, utility and impact of community participation
- Scope and utility of Early Neutral Evaluation (ENE) in India and its application in other countries
- Alternate/Extra judicial methods for resolution of civil disputes
- Comparative analysis of Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms for settlement of disputes
- Comparative analysis of Extra Judicial Modes of settlement of disputes
- Panchayat system and its effectiveness in justice dispensation
- Administration of justice during Vedic period
- Judicial Institutions and/or judicial infrastructure in ancient India
- Canons and procedure of administration of justice in ancient India
- Modes of settlement of disputes in different kinds of cases in ancient India
- Administration of justice in medieval period of India
- Judicial institutions or judicial infrastructure during medieval period
- Canons and procedure of administration of justice in medieval India
- Modes of settlement of disputes in different kinds of cases in medieval India
- Administration of justice in colonial times
- Judicial institutions or judicial infrastructure during colonial times
- Canons and procedure of administration of justice in colonial India
- Modes of settlement of disputes in different kinds of cases in colonial India
- Common law system of justice dispensation
- Adversarial and Inquisitorial system of justice dispensation

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ABSTRACT SUBMISSION:

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 - Name of the Author and co-author (if any)
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 - Theme of the chapter
 - Title of the chapter
 - Keywords
 - Abstract
3. Co-authorship is limited to the maximum of two authors.
4. All submissions must be made in the English language only. Abstract shall not exceed more than 250-300 words including keywords (maximum 4). Author(s) names, designation and their affiliations are not included.
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5. Plagiarism criteria: 10 percent, excluding footnotes and bibliography.
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5. For quick reference, you may visit:
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6. Full chapter shall be submitted via email (email-id will be provided to those participants whose abstract is accepted and will register themselves for full research article submission after paying the registration fees)



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PATRON-IN-CHIEF & PATRON

Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Bajpai,
Vice Chancellor,
National Law University, Delhi

Prof. (Dr.) Ruhi Paul,
Registrar,
National Law University, Delhi

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. (Dr.) Anupama Goel,
Professor of Law and Former Registrar,
Research Director,
Centre for Comparative Studies in Personal Laws,
National Law University, Delhi

Prof. (Dr.) Anju Tyagi,
Professor of Law and Dean (Academics),
Executive Director,
Centre for Comparative Studies in Personal Laws,
National Law University, Delhi

Ms. Somiya Joshi,
Research Associate,
Centre for Comparative Studies in Personal Laws,
National Law University, Delhi