



IMPORTANT DATES

LAST DATE FOR
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ABSTRACT

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2024

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LAST DATE FOR FULL
PAPER SUBMISSION

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2024

PUBLICATION OF PEER
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BOOK

BEFORE
FEB, 2025

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA : AIMS, CHALLENGES AND ALTERNATIVES

**ON
25 SEPTEMBER 2024**

AT
**National Law
University Delhi**

Registration Fees:

- Registration Fees (after approval of abstract) - Rs. 1000/- (for each author)
- Cost of Publication and Hard Copy of the book - Rs. 2000/- (per copy)

Submit your abstract at:
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ABOUT NLU DELHI

National Law University, Delhi is one of the premier law universities in India, accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC and is ranked second (for the last consecutive five years) in the National institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Ministry of HRD, Government of India. It aims to impart comprehensive and interdisciplinary legal education. The primary objective of the University is to evolve and impart legal education that is socially relevant. Its chief mandate is to promote legal and ethical values, objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India and to foster rule of law. The University hereby, plans to organize a National Conference on Administration of Justice in India: Aims, Challenges and Alternatives.

ABOUT THE CENTRE FOR COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN PERSONAL LAWS (CPL)

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. Keeping in mind the values of indigenous Indian society and fundamental constitutional principles, the Centre endeavors to study and research various changes occurring in socio-economic set-up, family system and behavioral patterns, varying needs and aspirations of common man, everwidening gap between various strata of society, for which different kinds of initiatives are taken to decipher the causes and to suggest measures to improve overall peace, tranquility and development in the society.



ABOUT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

One of these initiatives of the Centre for Comparative Study in Personal Laws is its association with the Indian Council for Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) for Major Research Project related to the challenges faced by the current judicial system of India. The Project titled “Indigenous Mechanism for Dispensation of Justice in India: An Analytical and Comparative Study with UK and China” is an attempt to make a scientific and rational analysis of the administration of justice in India and the ills of delay in adjudication and the factors behind accumulation of arrears in courts. The present National Conference aligns its objective with the Project itself. “Justice delayed is justice denied” is a common aphorism that is often cited and said that achievement of some of the fundamental objectives of a civilized society gets frustrated if the administration of justice is complicated, time-consuming and expensive. Multiple socio-economic issues emerge due to slow judicial system, such as increased crime rate, high poverty, dissatisfaction and social unrest, reduced foreign investments etc. Complicated laws, multiple remedies, cumbersome procedures, unnecessary formalism, dilatory tactics of lawyers and litigants, language hassles, old and outdated infrastructure, poor judge-population ratio, low budget allocation on judiciary, etc. are well-accepted maladies contributing to the clogged courts, all of which needs to be pondered over. There is an urgent need for an easy, quick, simple, effective and efficient mechanism for justice dispensation in India.

The Conference intends to take up an in-depth analysis as to why the present justice dispensation system in India is unable to yield desired results, despite several systemic alterations and improvements being made in past decades. There are several questions which need deliberations and answers, some of which can be- whether the present justice dispensation system in India is appropriate, keeping in view the diverse culture, history, needs and aspirations of Indian people? Will it be possible to continue with the present form of justice dispensation system in India and to fulfill the goals and aspirations of common man? What kind of modifications are required to be made in the present system of administration of justice in India to make its access easy, simple and inexpensive, so that getting ‘justice’ translates into reality for masses. Is there a need to overhaul the overall judicial system to eradicate the backlog from all the Indian courts? Etc. etc. This Conference will entertain the presentations of the papers written in and around the themes related to objectives of the Conference. Only those papers will be allowed to be presented which were submitted on or before time and shortlisted by the concerned authorities in the University. At the time of the conference, presentations can be made on the basis of approved abstracts and the full paper may be submitted later.



THEMES/ SUB-THEMES

I. Administration of justice in India and in other countries

- System of administration of justice in India and its aims and objectives
- System of administration of justice in India and its efficiency
- System of administration of justice in India and issue of backlog of cases
- Backlog of cases and role of Constitutional courts in India
- Court arrears and its impact on administration of justice in India
- Court structures, hierarchies and administration of justice in India
- Legal technicalities, procedural hassles and administration of justice in India
- Administration of justice in India and UK: Comparative study of their effectiveness and efficiency
- Administration of justice in India and China: Comparative study of their effectiveness and efficiency
- Lessons learnt/Best practices for efficient administration of justice in India
- System of administration of justice in India and in other countries during emergencies

II. Challenges in/for the system of administration of justice in India

- Challenges/Issues faced by the current system of administration of justice in India
- Issue of court arrears and its impact on the current system of administration of justice in India
- Population explosion and increasing literacy levels and their impact on the efficiency of courts in India
- Docket explosion and efficiency of system of administration of justice in India
- Challenges/problems arising due to current system of administration of justice in India
- Judicial structure, hierarchies of courts, legal hassles, institutional flaws, infrastructural issues relating to administration of justice in India
- Judge-population ratio and efficiency of system of administration of justice in India
- Relevance of social/economic context of/for judges and on system of administration of justice in India



THEMES/ SUB-THEMES (CONTD.)

III. Slow judiciary and its impact on socio-economic growth of India

- Causes/reasons for slow judiciary in India
- Consequences of slow judiciary on national growth of India
- Slow judiciary and its socio-economic impact in India
- Slow judiciary and reduced access to justice
- Slow judiciary and inefficient adjudication and deterrence
- Slow judiciary and increasing crime rate
- Slow judiciary and its impact on safety and security of individuals
- Legal barriers limiting/obstructing administration of justice in rural/urban India
- Asymmetrical judicial development in different states of India

IV. Administration of justice in India and Judicial Reforms

- Administration of justice in India and crisis of backlog in the legal system of India
- Administration of justice in India and steps to clear the backlog/pendency
- Administration of justice in India and judicial reforms since independence/pre/post constitution • Traditional and modern scope of reforming judiciary in India
- Judicial reforms: ways to combat with judicial inefficiency
- Role of judges/lawyers/stakeholders in reformation of Indian judiciary
- Bar and Bench: Need for an efficient interplay between the two
- Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanisms and their effective application
- Tribunals and speedier resolution and justice dispensation
- Loose ends in judicial reforms adopted so far



THEMES/ SUB-THEMES (CONTD.)

V. Solutions: A new Perspective

- Reshaping/overhauling the system of administration of justice in India
- Segregating the civil and criminal justice delivery systems for better administration of justice in India
- Introduction and measuring various parameters to determine the judicial efficiency of Indian courts
- Innovative strategies and approaches to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of Indian Judiciary
- Policy initiatives/political reforms- new dimensions for efficient system of administration of justice in India
- Innovative strategies and tools to eliminate courts' pendency
- Negotiation, Mediation and community participation for quick resolution of disputes
- Robust Panchayat System and resolution of disputes at local level
- Early Neutral Evaluation and its effective implementation for better administration of justice in India
- Best practices to eliminate court arrears adopted by other countries (UK, China etc.) and their implementation in India



BRIEF GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION:

1. Abstract submission must be strictly in MS Word format only. (Submission made in any other format shall not be considered)
2. The MS Word file must mention names and title etc. in Bold letter and in this order:
 - Name of the Author and co-author (if any)
 - Designation and Affiliation in the footnote
 - Title of the work
 - 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.
5. Format: All submissions must be in Times New Roman, font size 12, justified and with 1.5 line spacing, Paper size: A4 Sheet with margin of 1 cm.
6. Abstract is to be accompanied by a Cover page which must include the details in the following order:
 - Title of the Paper
 - Name of the Author and Co-author (if any)
 - Designation
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 - Contact details of Author and Co-author (e-mail IDs/ contact or mobile numbers etc.)



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FULL CHAPTER SUBMISSION:

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 - Name of the Author and co-author (if any)
 - Designation and Affiliation in the footnote
 - Title of the work
 - Keywords
 - Abstract
3. Co-authorship is limited to the maximum of two authors.
4. All submissions must be made in the English language only. Chapter should be original and unpublished work of the author(s) and any form of plagiarism is strictly prohibited.
5. Plagiarism criteria: 10 percent, excluding footnotes and bibliography.
6. The word limit of the final full submitted paper should not be more than 3000 words.
7. The author(s) must give a declaration of the originality of the work. The UGC Anti- plagiarism guidelines shall be adhered. Author(s) shall solely be responsible for the accuracy of statements, opinion and view presented in the paper.



BRIEF GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

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2. Format for main body: All submissions must be in Times New Roman, font size 12, justified and with 1.5 line spacing, Paper size: A4 Sheet with margin of 1 cm.
3. For citation of the Full chapter, you may refer to APA Style of Citation, 2019. For quick reference, you may visit:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/13NLJSz3YnrTSNoTPBJp84WW08kdSkX0P/view?usp=sharing_
4. Full paper shall be submitted via email (email-id will be provided to those participants whose abstract is accepted and will register themselves after paying the registration fees)



WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR PARTICIPATION

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