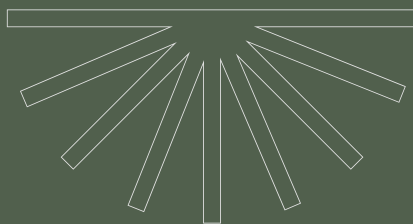




HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, SHIMLA

Centre for ADR & Professional Skills



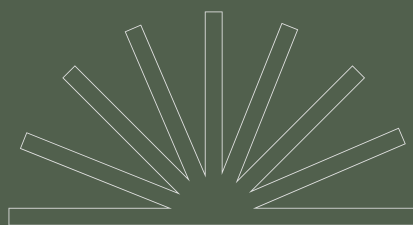
**International Conference
on
'Future of Alternative Dispute
Resolution: Prospect and
Challenges'**

27th-28th November, 2021

-CONCEPT NOTE-

ABOUT CENTRE FOR ADR AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS, HPNLU, SHIMLA

The Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and Professional Skills (CADR) primarily aims to promote research in the field of dispute resolution mechanisms in India. The Centre aims to provide a platform for interaction between professionals in the field and the students. In pursuance of its goal of conditioning the law students to efficiently resolve disputes, the Centre is proposing this event intending to establish it as a flagship event of Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla (HPNLU), as we believe such events and competitions are the need of the hour to minimize the suffering and provide students with platforms and opportunities to nurture the future members of the Indian Legal Fraternity by enabling them to face the dynamic Indian Justice System.



-ABOUT HPNLU, SHIMLA-



The Himachal Pradesh National Law University (HPNLU), Shimla was established by an Act of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha in the year 2016 (Act 16 of 2016). In the five years of its foundation, HPNLU, Shimla has seen tremendous growth and has undertaken a good number of innovative measures to enhance its academic potential. Led by the visionary scholar of law, the Vice-Chancellor Professor (Dr.) Nishtha Jaswal, the University has been very proactive in organizing a series of events encompassing a wide spectrum of socio-legal issues. Despite the spread of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown, HPNLU, Shimla has been at the forefront of using digital platforms to raise awareness about issues as far spread as Fundamental Duties, Reproductive Rights of Women, Human Rights and Access to Justice etc.



-ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE-

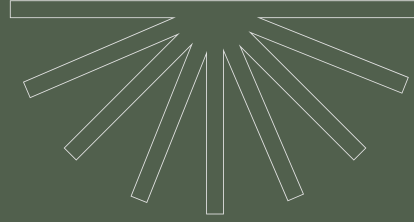
“I had learnt the practice of law. I had learnt to find out the better side of human nature and to enter men’s hearts. I realized that the true function of a lawyer was to unite parties driven a sunder.....I lost nothing thereby not even money, certainty not my soul,”

- MAHATMA GANDHI

Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution and Professional Skills (CADR) of Himachal Pradesh National Law University (HPNLU) is organizing an International Conference on “*FUTURE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS*” and proudly invites keynote speakers and presenters on e-platform from every part of the country to present their paper and express their precious views on the topic and sub-theme. The conference aims to provide a platform for discussion on the Future of Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Modern World its prospects and challenges.

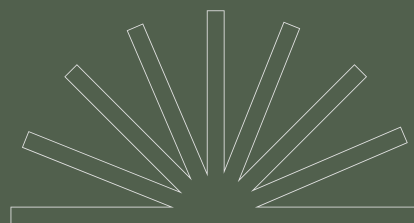
To trace the roots of ADR, we should look at our anthropological and sociological studies to have an idea about how early humans may have resolved disputes without the use of fists, clubs, or spear-arrows. Many of the following ways are quite different from the modern techniques of dispute resolution. Nevertheless, these modern techniques have come into existence because of these primitive ways. The process of arbitration is not alien to India.

It always had been practised since time immemorial. In India, people believed in resolving disputes within the four walls because this was somewhere considered as an element to protect their dignity and personality in society. Hence, the mechanism has gained significance in India since ancient times.



As the Chief Justice N. V. Ramana has said, “Mahabharata, actually provides an example of an early attempt at mediation as a conflict resolution tool. Lord Krishna attempted to mediate the dispute between the Pandavas and Kauravas. It may be worthwhile to recall that the failure of mediation led to disastrous consequences.”

The concept of ADR is of great significance at present when disputes are increasing and courts of the biggest republic country 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 Arbitration and Mediation are felt to be a substitute for the present legal system. Arbitration and mediation are 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 backlogs of Public Interest Litigation and many Criminal cases so that the Judges are free to apply their minds and devote their time to other important matters having National & Constitutional Significance.



-THEME OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE-

"FUTURE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS"

SUB-THEMES:

- Role of courts in International Arbitration.
- Selecting an Arbitral Seat: Key Consideration.
- Jurisdiction-specific issues in Arbitration.
- Evidence in International Arbitration Procedure.
- India as an International Commercial Arbitration Hub: The Challenges.
- Is Alternative Dispute Resolution a Privatized Justice?
- Alternative Dispute Resolution and Criminal Justice System.
- India's instance on International Centre for Settlement of Investment Dispute (ICSID) Convention in relation to Banking.
- Need for Laws governing Mediation in India.
- The emerging importance of Environment Social Governance (ESG) & its impact on the International Arbitration.
- Cross Border Partnership and collaboration in International Arbitration.
- The Role Diverse Bar Associations Play in Increasing DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) in ADR.
- Arbitration and Technology: Blockchain Arbitration and Smart Contracts.

Note:- Author(s) are at their discretion to choose any other sub-theme for their paper that is related to the theme of the Conference.

-GUIDELINES FOR PAPER SUBMISSION-

The title of the paper should be followed by Name, Designation, Name of the Organization / University / Institution, Email address and contact details along with an Abstract not more than 300 words. It is mandatory to mention Email addresses, as all future correspondence will be through it. Name and details of Co-author (Co-authorship is allowed up to a maximum of 2 authors), if any.

- The paper should be in doc./docx. format.
- The paper must be in a single-column layout with margins justified on both sides.
- The subheading 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 a paper should not be less than 3500 words (excluding footnotes).
- All references must be in the form of footnotes with font size 10, Times New Roman, 1.0 spacing and should be according to the Bluebook 20th Edition.
- The submissions should not have more than 15% Similarity Index.
- There is no Registration Fee.
- All the submission should be made via Google form

[Link for the Submission \(Click here\)](#)

- Any submission violating the above stated guidelines will be rejected. So, it is advised that the author(s) must stick to the mentioned guidelines.

Note:- Papers selected by the Center after due process will be published in a book with an ISBN no.

-IMPORTANT DATES-



Submission of Full paper	1 st November 2021
Final Selection of Papers	10 th November 2021
Conference Date	27 th - 28 th November 2021



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Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Himachal Pradesh and
Chancellor, HPNLU, Shimla

PATRON

Prof. (Dr). Nishtha Jaswal

Vice-Chancellor, HPNLU, Shimla

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