

FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B.

Semester: VIII

SUBJECT: Alternative Dispute

Resolution

SUBJECT CODE: BAL803

NAME OF FACULTY: Mohammad Aqib



Lecture-31



Comparison Chart:-

| Basis for | Arbitration | Conciliation | Mediation |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Comparison | | | |
| | | | |
| Meaning | Arbitration is a | Conciliation is a | Mediation is a |
| | dispute settlement | method of resolving | process of |
| | process in which an | dispute wherein an | resolving |
| | impartial third party | independent person | issues between |
| | is appointed to study | helps the parties to | parties wherein |
| | the dispute and hear | arrive at the negotiated | a third party |
| | both the parties to | settlement. | assist them in |
| | arrive at a decision | | arriving at an |
| | binding on both the | | agreement. |
| | parties. | | |
| | | A | |
| Enforcement | | A conciliator does not | |
| | power to enforce his decision. | have the power to enforce his decision. | made by the mediator is not |
| | decision. | enforce his decision. | enforceable |
| | | | like an arbitral |
| | | | award. |
| | | | awara. |
| Regulated by | The Arbitration and | Arbitration and | Code of Civil |
| 6 | Conciliation Act, | Conciliation Act, 1996 | Procedure, |
| | 1996 | | 1908 |
| | | | |
| Prior | Required | Not Required | Not Required |
| Agreement | | | |
| | | | |

| Available for | Existing and future disputes. | Existing disputes. | Existing disputes. |
|---------------|--|--|---|
| Example | Damages in case of | Resolving disputes | Commercial |
| | breach of contract, matters of the right to the office, time barred claims etc. | between contractors and subcontractors etc. | transactions in patents, trademark licenses, Joint ventures and R & D Contracts, music and film contracts etc. |

Key Features:

- Arbitration refers to a method of resolving industrial disputes, wherein the management and the labour
 present their respective positions to the neutral third party, who takes a decision and imposes it.
 Conciliation is a method of resolving the dispute, wherein an independent person, who meet the parties
 jointly and severally and helps them to arrive at the negotiated settlement or resolve their differences.
 The process of dispute resolution in which a third party intervenes in an attempt to resolve it, by enabling
 communication between parties is called mediation
- 2. The decision made by the arbitrator is acceptable to the parties concerned. On the other hand, the conciliator & Mediator does not have the right to enforce his decision.
- 3. Arbitration requires a prior agreement between parties known as the arbitration agreement, which must be in writing. As against this, the process of conciliation doesn't require any prior agreement.
- 4. Arbitration is available for the current and future disputes whereas the conciliation & Mediation can be adopted for existing disputes only.
- 5. Arbitration is like a courtroom proceeding, wherein witnesses, evidence, cross-examination, transcripts and legal counsel are used. On the contrary, Conciliation is an informal way of resolving disputes between the management and labour and in mediation, the role of the third party is a facilitator, who facilitates interaction between the parties.
- 6. Minimizing the cost-exposure entailed in settling the dispute, maintenance of control over the disputesettlement process and speedy settlement of disputes.