OBJECTIVE

• To study the importance of marriage and matrimonial relation in family as well as society.
• To study the system of ADR.
• To create and retain the confidence and positive approach of our people in the credibility and efficacy of our ADR System in matrimonial matter.
• Increase the awareness of matrimonial issues, matrimonial law with reference to ADR in all institutions like judiciary, administrators, NGOs and media and even though lawmakers.
• To understand and analyze the procedure follow to settle the matrimonial issues through ADR.
• To promote the subordinate court for use and awareness of ADR for quick, speedy & cheap justice.
• To promote the use of ADR and provide opportunities to NGO’s, feminists groups, lawyers, police academicians and social workers and peoples participation dealing matrimonial issues within legal system.
• To find out the solution to retain the ‘Marriage’.
Alternative dispute resolution (ADR), or external dispute resolution (EDR), typically denotes a wide range of dispute resolution processes and techniques that act as a means for disagreeing parties to come to an agreement short of litigation: a collective term for the ways that parties can settle disputes, with the help of a third party. However, ADR is also increasingly being adopted as a tool to help settle disputes alongside the court system itself. Alternative Dispute Resolution is a generic term used to describe a range of procedures designed to provide ways to resolving a dispute as an alternative to court procedures. ADR had been used by human society since ancient times though it gets wide acceptance and recognition in countries' laws recently. ADR methods, in comparison with court litigation, have various advantages though it is not free from different short comings. In this chapter issues in relation with the meaning of ADR, its historical development, its comparative advantages and disadvantages will be dealt. The short comings of Alternative dispute resolution (adr) and its importance: need for alternative dispute resolution in india: adr an effective solution for litigation. In counselling mechanism, the counsellor makes a suggestion regarding remedial measures pertaining to future loss/gain. Since time immemorial this is one of the simplest forms of ADR which may be used by an individual expert and counsellor's firm dealing with the subject concerned. Conciliation. A variety of cases such as matrimonial disputes, property rows, minor criminal cases, civil cases and accident cases, besides old ones and pre-litigation matters, too, have been settled by the six mediation centres.[5]. Alternative dispute resolution practitioners guide. Contents. I. Introduction: Purposes and Use of the Guide. Appendix A -- Taxonomy of ADR Models from the Developed and Developing World Appendix B -- Case Studies Appendix C -- Research Methodology Appendix D -- Working Bibliography of Literature Appendix E -- Dispute Resolution Institutional Problems; DR/ADR Solutions and Conditions for Success. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. About CMG. Conflict Management Group (CMG) is dedicated to improving the methods of negotiation, conflict resolution, and cooperative decision-making as applied to issues of public concern. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is a body of dispute-resolution methods outside of the litigation process. ADR is often faster, less expensive, and more private than litigation. For this reason, ADR can be the preferred dispute-resolution method, particularly when an ongoing relationship between disputants is desired. However, some types of disputes might be best resolved through litigation, such as in cases where parties have unequal power or resources or in civil rights violations. Common methods of dispute resolution are negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. Mandatory arbitration cl