



**Vidyavardhaka Sangha ®**  
**VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE**  
Affiliated to KSLU, Hubballi  
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru - 01

**IQAC**

Organizing

**Virtual**

***Demonstration***

***On***

***Mediation Process***

***Date: 24/07/ 2021***

***Time : 11.30AM***

*By,*

**Smt. M. S Savithri and Team**

*Senior Advocates cum Mediators*

*Mediation Centre, Mysuru Law Courts,*

*Mysuru.*

**Online Platform: Google Meet**

**Join Google Meeting link**

*Video call link: <https://meet.google.com/ofg-fimi-dxy>*

Click this link to register for the webinar:

<https://forms.gle/yEWZfuth3h6FDrmK9>

**Dr. Deepu P**

Principal

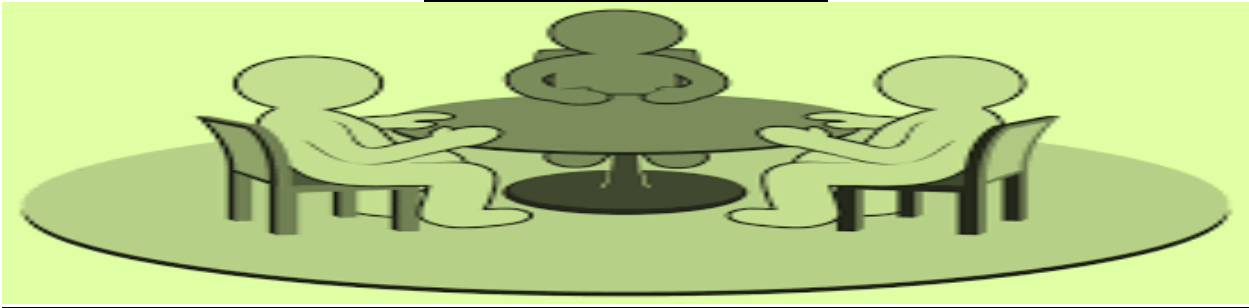
**Prof. K B Vasudeva**

Director of Legal Studies

**Dr. Prakruthi A R**

Co-ordinator

**DEMONSTRATION ON MEDIATION REPORT 2020-2021**



The Virtual “Demonstration on Mediation Process” was organized on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2021 at Vidyavardhaka Law College, Room No : 04 at 11.30 PM, Dr. Deepu Principal welcome the gathering In this Demonstration Smt. Savithri Mediators cum Senior Advocate, she explained about importance of mediation and its process and other advocates played various role. The Mediators explained that, mediation is a dynamic process in which the mediator assists the parties to negotiate a settlement for resolving their dispute. In doing so, the mediator uses the four functional stages of mediation, namely, (i) Introduction and Opening Statement, (ii) Joint Session,(iii) Separate Session and (iv) Closing.

The resource person explained the Mediation is a faster and less expensive process than litigation and arbitration. If mediation results in a settlement, the parties can avoid the legal costs of fighting a litigation or arbitration. Even if a settlement is not reached, the parties will sometimes narrow the issues in dispute through their discussions at the mediation which can stream-line the litigation/arbitration going forward.



Mediation puts the parties in control of their dispute, in contrast to litigation where the judge will decide upon what procedure to follow and will adjudicate on the claims. In mediation, the parties select the mediator and can decide whether or not to compromise their claims. In terms of possible outcomes, mediation is much more flexible than litigation or arbitration, as the parties are free to agree upon matters beyond the scope of the dispute, e.g. they can agree a new long term contract if the mediation is successful in mending bridges in their relationship.

Mediation is a voluntary process but the English courts actively encourage parties to mediate. If parties refuse to mediate, they may be penalized by the courts when it comes to deciding which party should bear the legal costs of the litigation. Therefore, by agreeing to mediation, the parties can protect their position as regards the costs of pending English litigation. Everything discussed at a mediation is "without prejudice", meaning it cannot be referred to and/or relied upon by a party in court or in arbitration. The discussions are also completely confidential. This means the parties are "freed up" to explore settlement opportunities without fear of what they say being used against them in future.

The meeting is held at a mutually agreeable place by all the parties. It can be the place at which both the parties feel comfortable or at the place of the mediator. There are stages as follows:

1. Introduction – It means the introduction of the problem which both the parties are facing. The mediator will give an opening statement about the problem of the parties. It will then provide for the introduction of the mediator, his experience or other qualifications. Then they will discuss the problem they both are facing and will talk for the mutual solution at which both the parties will be comfortable.
2. Problem Determination – After the introduction phase is over, the mediator will determine the basic problem of the whole discussion.
3. Generation of options and alternatives – It is the phase in which both the parties and the mediator will provide for the options of the solutions to the problem which is determined at the second stage.
4. Clarification and agreement writing – This is the final phase of the process of mediation. In this, the mediator will finalise the terms of the solution and then makes an agreement signed by the parties to their problem.

Thereafter, the mediator requests each party to introduce himself. He may elicit more information about the parties' and may freely interact with them to put them at ease. The mediator will then request the counsel to introduce themselves. The mediator will then confirm that the necessary parties are present with authority to negotiate and make settlement decisions. The mediator will discuss with the parties and their counsel any time constraints or scheduling issues. If any junior counsel is present, the mediator will elicit information about the senior advocate he is working for and ensure that he is authorized to represent the client.

In this demonstration witnessed by Director of Legal Studies Prof K.B Vasudev, Coordinator, teaching staff and also students through online link



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**Certificate Of Participation**

This is to certify that,  
**Prof./Dr./Mr./ Mrs.Varshini M**  
has actively participated in the  
“**Virtual Demonstration On Mediation Process** “  
organized by Vidyavardhaka Law College, IQAC Wing, Mysuru,  
held on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2021.

**Dr. Deepu P**  
Principal

**Prof. K B Vasudeva**  
Director of Legal Studies

**Dr. Prakruthi A R**  
Co-ordinator

\* This is a computer generated certificate signature not required