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NEWSLETTER

DIVISIONAL JUDICIAL SEMINAR AND REFRESHER TRAINING

NEWSLETTER

Date 11 April 2026

Chhattisgarh State
Judicial Academy,
Bilaspur, CG

April 2026

The Divisional Judicial Seminar and Refresher Training program on New Criminal Laws of all judicial officers of Durg Division recently held at the Durg District Court was more than just a formal meeting; it was a vibrant gathering of the legal community aimed at making justice work better for everyone. With judicial officers traveling from Durg, Kabirdham, Rajnandgaon, Balod, and Bemetara, the atmosphere was one of shared learning and collective purpose. The event was truly elevated by the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Chhattisgarh whose encouragement served as a guiding light, alongside Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajani Dubey, Judge High Court of Chhattisgarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal, Judge High Court Chhattisgarh whose presence infused the proceedings with dignity and profound value to the day.

Hon'ble Chief Justice Statement

“Judicial officers
must be well versed
with statutory
mandates governing
electronic records”



A key
highlight of
the inaugural
session was
the address
delivered by
Hon'ble the
Chief Justice.

A standout moment was the launch of “Mediation 2.0- IAISAGR: Mediation Strategy model for Durg” a fresh strategy designed to help people resolve their disputes peacefully and quickly. Throughout the day, judges transitioned from ceremonial traditions, like the lighting of the lamp, into rigorous discussions about everyday court challenges and the implementation of India’s new criminal laws. By the time the Seminar successfully concluded, it transformed into a landmark occasion that reminded everyone present that the heart of the judiciary lies in continuous growth, integrity, and a sincere commitment to serving the public.

Arrival and Inaugural Ceremony

The Divisional Judicial Seminar commenced in a dignified and solemn atmosphere at the Conference Hall of the District & Sessions Court, Durg. The programme, held on 11 April 2026, was marked by an atmosphere of immense purpose and dignity, setting a historic precedent for legal discourse in the region. The programme commenced with the arrival of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Chhattisgarh, along with Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, who were received by the Principal District & Sessions Judge, Durg, Director, CSJA and other Judicial Officers.

The arrival of the dignitaries were marked by an atmosphere of dignity and institutional decorum, setting a distinguished tone for the seminar. Upon their arrival at the District & Sessions Court premises, the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the esteemed Judges were accorded a warm and respectful welcome by Shri K. Vinod Kujur, Principal District & Sessions Judge, alongside officers of the District Judiciary. In a display of impeccable coordination, the dignitaries were ceremoniously escorted to the venue by a contingent of NCC cadets, whose disciplined bearing added a unique layer of stature to the occasion. This grand reception transitioned into the National Anthem and traditional lighting of the lamp, symbolising a collective commitment to the pursuit of knowledge and the shared wisdom of the judicial fraternity.



WELCOME ADDRESS

It gives immense satisfaction to note the successful conduct of the Divisional Judicial Seminar and Refresher Training programme on New Criminal Laws for Judicial Officers posted in the Durg Division, held on 11 April 2026 at the District & Sessions Court, Durg. The programme was graciously presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Chhattisgarh, whose august presence and guidance lent immense value and distinction to the proceedings.

We were also Honoured by the gracious presence of Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajani Dubey, Judge High Court of Chhattisgarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agarwal, Judge High Court of Chhattisgarh. We also appreciate the presence of respected Registrar General of High Court of Chhattisgarh and insights shared by Smt. Nidhi Sharma Tiwari, Director, Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy, regarding the evolving landscape of judicial training.

The enthusiastic participation of Judicial Officers from across the Durg Division, including Durg, Kabirdham, Rajnandgaon, Balod, and Bemetara, reflects a collective commitment towards strengthening the justice delivery system through continued judicial education. The technical sessions, featuring comprehensive paper presentations and focused training on New Criminal Laws, demonstrated a deep-seated commitment to legal excellence and the rule of law. Such collaborative learning is essential to reducing the burden on our courts and ensuring that the justice delivery system remains robust and accessible.

A significant highlight of the seminar was the release of the publication titled "Mediation 2.0 – IAISAGR: Mediation Strategy Model for Durg" by the august hands of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, symbolising a progressive step towards strengthening mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms within the judicial system.

I place on record my sincere appreciation for the dedicated efforts of the organising team, the participating Judicial Officers, and the staff of the District Judiciary, Durg, whose coordinated and diligent efforts ensured the successful conduct of the programme and institutional framework of the judiciary and serve the common citizen with renewed dedication.

From Principal District & Sessions Judge, Durg



**“As judicial officers
we carry vital
responsibility of
carrying delivering
justice with fairness,
efficiency and
compassion”**

K. VINOD KUJUR
Principal District &
Sessions Judge, Durg, CG

Commencement Of Seminar



The inaugural session of the seminar commenced with a warm welcome address by Shri K. Vinod Kujur, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Durg. In his remarks, he underscored that the bedrock of a robust judiciary lies in continuous judicial education and the seamless exchange of ideas among peers, which ensures the law remains a living, breathing entity. Following this, Smt. Nidhi Sharma Tiwari, Director of the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy, Bilaspur, delivered an introductory address that set the strategic tone for the day. She meticulously outlined the seminar's core objectives, emphasizing that in an ever-shifting legal landscape, capacity building is not merely an advantage but a necessity for judicial officers to remain effective and relevant.

A key highlight of the inaugural session was the address delivered by Hon'ble the Chief Justice. His Lordship's discourse was both profound and pragmatic, focusing on the "guiding light" principles of judicial efficiency and the non-negotiable duty of timely justice delivery. A significant portion of his address was dedicated to the effective understanding and implementation of new criminal laws, urging officers to master these transitions to maintain the integrity of the legal process. Furthermore, His Lordship highlighted the growing relevance of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as a vital strategy to reduce pendency and, most importantly, to foster and sustain public trust in the justice delivery system.



Book Unveiling Ceremony: “Mediation 2.0 IAISAGR- Mediation Strategy Model for Durg”

The seminar reached a significant highlight with the formal unveiling of the publication titled “Mediation 2.0 IAISAGR—Mediation Strategy Model for Durg.” This significant work was graciously released at the august hands of the Hon’ble Chief Justice, whose esteemed presence underscored the weight of the occasion. The launch of this strategic model represents more than just a literary milestone; it symbolizes the judiciary’s progressive commitment to fostering a culture of amicable dispute resolution. By introducing a structured framework specifically tailored for the Durg region, the publication aims to refine the mediation process, making it a more robust and accessible alternative to traditional litigation. His Lordship’s involvement in the unveiling added a distinguished dimension to the event, signalling a high-level endorsement of mediation as a cornerstone of the modern justice system. “Mediation 2.0 IAISAGR—Mediation Strategy Model for Durg.” serves as a comprehensive roadmap for transforming dispute resolution in the Durg District.



Vote of Thanks

The formal proceedings of the inaugural session reached the conclusion with the formal vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Prashant Parashar, II District & Additional Sessions Judge, Durg. On behalf of the District Judiciary of the entire Durg Division, he expressed profound gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Chhattisgarh for sparing time from his exceptionally busy schedule to provide his "energetic and constantly inspiring" guidance. Special appreciation was directed toward His Lordship's visionary leadership in the mediation programme; it was noted that under the "Mediation 2.0" initiative, the Durg District and Sessions Court successfully referred 1,134 cases, with 275 cases already reaching disposal between January and March 2026. Shri Parashar also extended heartfelt thanks to Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rajni Dubey Judge High court of Chhattisgarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Agrawal, Judge High court of Chhattisgarh for gracing the event with their dignified presence. The programme concluded with a reaffirmation of commitment towards strengthening judicial efficiency and institutional integrity.

The acknowledgment further encompassed the collective contributions of all Principal District Judges, Family Court Judges, the Director of the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy, and fellow judges from across the Durg Division. Recognition was also given to the Durg District Administration and the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board for ensuring the seamless execution of the programme. Finally, gratitude was expressed to the print and electronic media, as well as all stakeholders who contributed to the seminar's success. In a closing tribute, the District Judiciary thanked the Hon'ble Chief Justice for his commitment to the region's legal landscape, particularly the infrastructure enhancements bestowed upon the district and outstation judiciaries, ending the session on a high note of patriotism and professional unity.



Commencement of Technical session



The technical sessions that followed witnessed exhaustive and thoughtful paper presentations by judicial officers from each district of the Durg Division. Each district was entrusted with distinct and highly relevant topics concerning day-to-day judicial functioning and issues frequently arising before courts, leading to enriching discussions and meaningful exchange of perspectives.



Divisional Judicial Seminar of Durg Division & Refresher Training Program on New Criminal Laws

The District and Sessions Court, Durg was the venue for the Divisional Judicial Seminar and Refresher Training programme, a significant initiative in the judicial calendar of judicial education for the year 2026–27. Bringing together the collective wisdom of judicial officers from Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Kawardha, and Rajnandgaon, the seminar was dedicated to the pursuit of “continuous judicial education.” The programme was structured to address both doctrinal and practical aspects of judicial functioning under the evolving legal framework.

The technical sessions of the seminar were a series of comprehensive presentations by Judicial Officers representing different districts of the division, each tackling a critical facet of modern adjudication:

Rajnandgaon District initiated the deliberations with a profound study of the “Doctrine of Competency” under “Order 7 Rule 10 CPC. Their presentation sparked a vital dialogue on the power to reject a plaint at the threshold under “Order 7 Rule 11 CPC”, weighing whether such actions constitute a mandatory judicial duty or a discretionary power to prevent the abuse of the court's process.

Addressing the challenges of the “litigation afterlife” i.e. post-decree stage of litigation, particularly execution proceedings, the **Bemetara District** team presented

innovative “Strategies for the speedy disposal of execution proceedings. With a special reference to the principles laid down in Periyammal (dead) through LRs vs. Rajamani,” the session provided a roadmap for overcoming procedural hurdles that often delay the realization of justice

The **Balod District** delegation offered a structured analysis of cases under “Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act”. By introducing innovative tools and techniques for the disposal of cheque bounce cases, they emphasized the need for efficiency in high-volume commercial litigation to maintain the speed of the justice delivery system. Emphasis was also placed on the need for expeditious disposal, use of digital tools, and encouragement of settlement mechanisms in appropriate cases.

A significant portion of the training was dedicated to the New Criminal Laws, led by the **Kabirdham District**. This session examined the purpose, admissibility, and evidentiary value of statements under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), specifically focusing on “Section 351” (formerly 313 Cr.P.C.) and the recording of confessions and statements under “Sections 180 and 183.”

Finally, the **Durg District** addressed the emerging domain of electronic evidence with a comprehensive overview of e-Sakshya. As we move toward a digital-first judiciary, this presentation clarified the newly statutory mandates and the strict admissibility requirements for electronic evidence under “Section 63” of the BSA.

This seminar reinforced a unified commitment across the Durg Division to uphold the rule of law with sensitivity and efficiency. By aligning traditional judicial processes with contemporary statutory and technological developments like the BNSS and BSA, our judicial officers remain committed to providing accessible, timely, and effective justice to all citizens.



Team Balod District

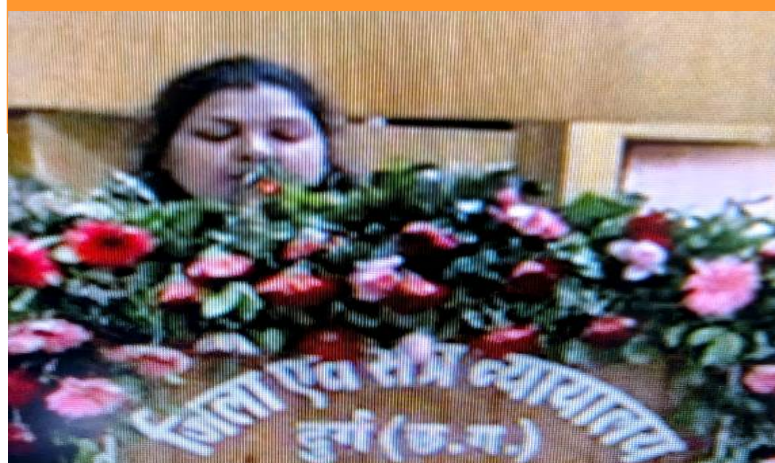
The technical sessions of the seminar provided a platform for rigorous intellectual exchange, notably highlighted by a comprehensive presentation focusing on Balod District. This session was expertly delivered by This significant presentation was delivered by Mrs. Heera Sinha, Civil Judge Junior Division and Ku. Bhumika Dhruw, Civil Judge, Junior Division, Balod with research and preparatory contributions from Shri Tajuddin Asif, District & Additional Sessions Judge (F.T.C.), Balod. The presentation was conducted under the observant guidance of a distinguished panel comprising Shri Uttara Kumar Kashyap, Judge, Family Court, and Ku. Saroj Nand Das, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Bemetara. The discussion centered on a critical area of modern litigation: "An Overview of Procedure for cases under section 18 Negotiable Instruments Act and Innovative tools and Techniques for Disposal of Cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act."

The presenters opened by addressing the substantial burden that cheque dishonour cases place on the criminal docket, noting that while Section 138 was designed to bolster the credibility of commercial transactions, the sheer volume of filings has led to significant pendency. The discourse meticulously traced the procedural journey of a complaint—from the initial dishonour and the issuance of statutory notices to the accrual of the cause of action. While the law envisages a summary trial, the session candidly addressed the practical bottlenecks that hinder this speed, such as dilatory tactics, improper service of summons, and frequent adjournments that frustrate the legislative intent of the Act.

To counter these systemic delays, the presentation advocated for a paradigm shift toward technological integration and disciplined case management. A major highlight was the recommendation to utilize digital platforms and electronic service mechanisms, such as email and messaging applications, to ensure the swift and verified delivery of summons. The speakers also emphasized the adoption of video conferencing for recording evidence to overcome logistical hurdles.

Furthermore, the session underscored the "proactive role" of the judiciary in clustering similar cases and enforcing day-to-day trials, suggesting that the strict scrutiny of adjournment requests and the imposition of costs for unnecessary delays are essential tools for maintaining judicial momentum.

The session concluded by stressing that capacity building and seamless coordination between judicial officers, court staff, and stakeholders are the final pieces of the puzzle. Ultimately, the presentation reinforced that by blending innovative tools with a commitment to procedural timelines, the judiciary in Balod and beyond can ensure that the delivery of justice remains both swift and effective, thereby preserving the sanctity of financial instruments in the economy.



Team Bemetara District

The technical discourse shifted its focus to the Bemetara District during a high-impact session titled “Expediting Execution: Strategies for Speedy Disposal with special reference to Periyammal (dead) through LR’s & Others vs. Rajamani & Another (2025) and Overcoming Execution Hurdles.” This critical presentation was delivered by Ku. Shruti Sahu, Civil Judge Junior Division and Ku. Sarvika Chaturvedi, Civil Judge, Junior Division with research and preparatory contributions from Shri Devendra Kumar, I District and Sessions Judge, Bemetara. The session was conducted under the expert oversight of a panel featuring Shri Vijay Kumar Hota, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Rajnandgaon, and Shri Shyam Lal Nawratana, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Balod. The core of the discussion revolved around the fundamental principle that the quality of a judicial system is measured not by the pronouncement of a judgment, but by its timely and meaningful enforcement. Central to the presentation was a detailed analysis of the landmark Supreme Court ruling in Periyammal (dead) through LR’s & Others vs. Rajamani & Another (2025). The presenters highlighted the Apex Court’s observation that execution proceedings are an integral part of the justice delivery system, not merely an ancillary phase. The judgment serves as a stern reminder that procedural technicalities must not be allowed to defeat the fruits of a decree. The speakers articulated that justice is essentially “incomplete” if it is not effectively implemented, urging a pragmatic, result-oriented approach to prevent litigants from being entangled in a second round of prolonged litigation after winning their case.

The session candidly addressed the “practical challenges” and dilatory tactics often employed by judgment-debtors, such as filing frivolous objections and adopting non-cooperative stances during asset identification. A significant emphasis was placed on the integration of technology, including the use of online databases to trace assets and digital platforms for the efficient service of notices. By fostering stronger coordination with administrative authorities, such as revenue and police officials, and prioritizing capacity building for court staff, the session provided a comprehensive roadmap for Bemetara and the wider division to transform execution from a hurdle into a streamlined process, thereby fortifying public confidence in the judiciary’s power to deliver real-world relief.



Team Durg District

The technical deliberations continued with a forward-looking session on the digital transformation of the legal system, titled "An Overview of e-Sakshya with Reference to Newly Introduced Statutory Mandates and Admissibility under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam." This vital topic was presented by Shri Ravi Kumar Mahobia, Civil Judge Senior Division, Durg, and Smt. Aishwarya Diwan, Civil Judge Junior Division, Durg with research and preparatory contributions from Shri Awadh Kishor, District and Additional Sessions Judge (F.T.C.) Durg. The presentation was conducted under the guidance of an esteemed panel consisting of Shri Pravin Kumar Pradhan, Judge Family Court, Kawardha, and Shri Dukhi Ram Dewangan, I District & Additional Sessions Judge, Rajnandgaon.

The session highlighted the practical necessity for investigating agencies and judicial officers to adopt standardized procedures for the collection and preservation of digital data. While the presenters called for a "balanced and pragmatic approach" to avoid letting technicalities obstruct substantive justice, they stressed that capacity building and continuous training are essential for the judiciary to navigate this evolving landscape. Ultimately, the session reinforced that the robust implementation of e-Sakshya mandates is key to enhancing the transparency and fairness of the justice delivery system in the modern age.



The discourse focused on the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), which has modernized the evidentiary framework by replacing the Indian Evidence Act to better reflect the realities of a digital society. The presenters detailed the expansive scope of e-Sakshya, which now includes emails, CCTV footage, cloud-stored data, and call detail records as primary forms of evidence. A significant portion of the session was dedicated to Section 63 of the BSA, which serves as the cornerstone for the admissibility of electronic records. It was emphasized that for digital evidence to be admissible, it must be accompanied by a mandatory certificate ensuring the integrity of the device and the data, serving as a critical safeguard against tampering and manipulation.



Team Kabirdham District

The technical deliberations reached a significant crescendo with an extensive analysis of the legislative shift from traditional procedure to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS). This pivotal session, titled "The Purpose, Admissibility, and Evidentiary Value of Statements and Examinations under Sections 351, 180, and 183 BNSS," was presented by Shri Aman Tigga, Secretary, DLSA Kawardha, and Ku. Varsha Gurde, Civil Judge Junior Division, Kawardha with research and expert guidance of Mrs. Yogita Vinay Wasnik, District and Additional Sessions Judge, Kawardha.. The discourse was conducted under the seasoned guidance of a panel featuring Ku. Sanghratna Bhatpahari, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Kawardha, and Shri Thomas Ekka, Principal Judge, Family Court, Durg.

The presenters opened with an exploration of Section 351 BNSS (formerly Section 313 CrPC), describing it as the procedural embodiment of audi alteram partem. While the session clarified that these statements are not substantive evidence and cannot form the sole basis for conviction given they are not recorded under oath they remain a critical "litmus test" for the veracity of the prosecution's case. The speakers noted that any failure to put a material circumstance to the accused effectively shields that fact from being used against them, thereby preserving the sanctity of the trial. The focus then shifted to the investigative stage under Section 180 BNSS (formerly Section 161 CrPC), where the session underscored the strictly limited evidentiary weight of police statements. These records, while vital for the framing of charges and the progression of an investigation, were highlighted as non-substantive tools intended primarily for the purpose of contradiction during cross-examination.

The presenters detailed how the new law integrates constitutional safeguards against self-incrimination while embracing modern transparency through audio-video recording mandates. It was established that unless a statement falls under specific exceptions like a dying declaration, its utility remains confined to testing the consistency of a witness's testimony.

The session concluded with a robust discussion on Section 183 BNSS (formerly Section 164 CrPC), which stands in stark contrast to police recorded statements. The presenters illustrated how the involvement of a Magistrate transforms a confession into a substantive piece of evidence capable of sustaining a conviction.



Team Rajnandgaon District

The technical sessions continued with a focused academic inquiry into the procedural gatekeeping mechanisms of civil litigation, specifically examining the Topic; "The Doctrine of Competency under Order VII Rule 10 and Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) The Power to reject a plaint at the threshold under Order VII Rule 10 and Rule 11 – A judicial duty or Discretionary power." This significant presentation was delivered by Shri Ishan Vyas, Civil Judge Senior Division, and Shri Manish Kumar, Civil Judge Junior Division, with research and preparatory contributions from Shri Dukhi Ram Dewangan, I District and Sessions Judge, and Ms. Akansha Khalkho, JMFC. The session was conducted under the oversight of an expert panel comprising Shri K. Vinod Kujur, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Durg, and Shri Prabodh Toppo, II Additional Principal Judge, Family Court, Durg.

The first segment of the presentation established the statutory framework of these rules, emphasizing the doctrine of court competency. The speakers articulated that Rule 10 serves as a vital corrective mechanism, embodying the principle that jurisdiction is a non-negotiable condition precedent to adjudication. It was noted that any proceeding conducted without proper jurisdiction is a legal nullity; therefore, the return of a plaint to the correct forum is a mechanical necessity to preserve the integrity of the judicial process. Transitioning to Rule 11, the discussion highlighted the court's power to reject a plaint at the threshold if it fails to disclose a cause of action or is barred by law. The presenters stressed the "meaningful reading" doctrine, which requires judges to look past clever drafting to ensure that only real, enforceable causes of action occupy the court's time, while strictly reminding the audience that at this stage, only the plaint and its accompanying documents and not the defendant's plea can be considered.

The second part of the discourse delved into a critical doctrinal debate: whether these powers are discretionary or a mandatory judicial duty. The presenters argued forcefully that the mandatory language of the CPC, bolstered by consistent judicial precedents, imposes a positive duty on courts to act as "gatekeepers." By situating these rules within the broader context of preventing the abuse of the process of the court, the speakers argued that the prompt rejection of frivolous or legally barred suits is essential

for judicial efficiency. However, they also cautioned against overreach, noting that mixed questions of law and fact must still be reserved for trial. The session concluded by addressing contemporary challenges like forum shopping and "clever drafting," ultimately reinforcing that Order VII is an essential instrument of judicial control, demanding an active application of mind to ensure procedural discipline from the very inception of a suit.



Refresher Training on New Criminal Laws

Following the lunch break, the legal discourse toward the future of the Indian judiciary as Shri Anish Dubey, District and Additional Sessions Judge, and Shri Shailesh Kumar Vashishtha, Civil Judge, Junior Division, led a comprehensive refresher training on the nation's overhauled criminal framework. The session served as a vital bridge between theory and practice, providing participants with the necessary tools to navigate the transition from colonial-era statutes to a modern, indigenous legal system. The instructors emphasized that the shift to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) represents a fundamental move toward "Nyaya" (justice) rather than mere "Danda" (punishment).

The discussion on the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) highlighted its role in modernizing the definition of crime. Shri Dubey elaborated on how the BNS has finally codified "Organized Crime" and "Terrorism" within the general penal law, while also introducing a progressive reformative element through "Community Service" for petty offenses. Significant attention was paid to the new protections for women and children, particularly the criminalization of sexual intercourse obtained through deceitful means and the introduction of more stringent penalties for mob lynching.

In addressing procedural changes, Shri Vashishtha the focus turned to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which digitizes the entire lifecycle of a criminal case. The facilitators explained the mandatory requirement for forensic teams to visit crime scenes for serious offenses and the implementation of strict judicial timelines such as the requirement to deliver judgments within 30 days of concluding arguments to eliminate the perennial issue of case pendency. Furthermore, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) was presented as a landmark shift in evidentiary standards, elevating electronic and digital records to the status of primary evidence. By broadening the scope of "documents" to include smartphone data and server logs, the BSA ensures that the law keeps pace with the digital age, effectively strengthening the participants capacity to handle complex, modern litigation with greater precision and confidence.



Conclusion of Seminar

The Divisional Judicial Seminar reached its poignant and highly anticipated conclusion with a ceremony that blended legal scholarship with a profound sense of social rehabilitation. As the final sessions drew to a close, the atmosphere transitioned from rigorous academic debate to a celebratory acknowledgement of the collaborative spirit defining the Durg Division's judiciary. The highlight of this concluding segment was the formal distribution of the newly unveiled "Mediation 2.0 IAISAGR - Mediation Strategy Model for Durg" handbook & painting, a document poised to serve as the blueprint for the future of dispute resolution in the region.



Photo Gallery















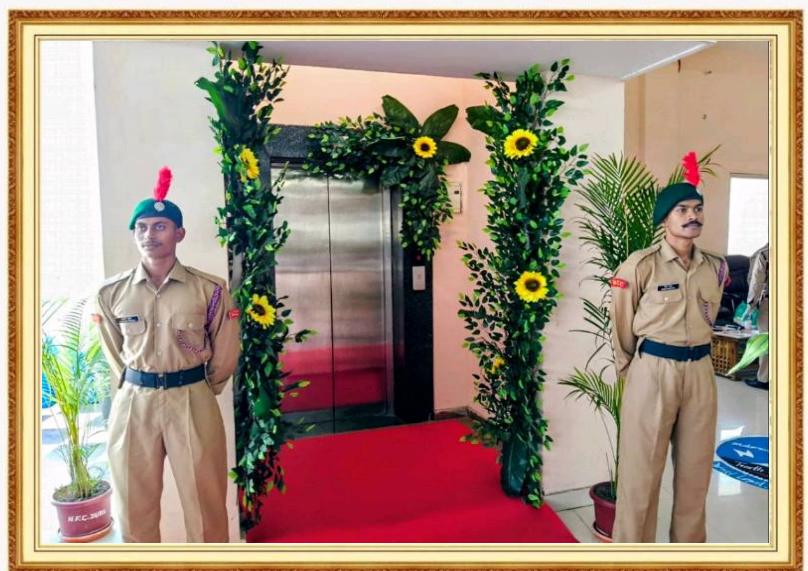














Committee Members

GUIDE

Direction & Valuable Guidance

Shri K. Vinod Kujur
Principal District & Sessions Judge Durg, CG



Nodal Officer

Shri Prashant Parasar
II District & Additional Sessions Judge, Durg



Member

Shri Anish Dubey
District & Addl. Sessions Judge, IV FTSC (POCSO), Durg



Member

Shri Awadh Kishore
District & Additional Sessions Judge (FTC), Durg



Member

Shri Ravi Kumar Mahobia
I Addl. Judge to the Court of I Civil Judge Senior Division, Durg



Member

Smt. Aishwarya Diwan
XVII Civil Judge Junior Division, Durg



Member

Shri Shailesh Kumar Vashishtha
Civil Judge Junior Division, Dhamdha



Member

Ku. Aarti Dhruw
VIII Civil Judge Junior Division, Durg

