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## A Study on Factors Influencing Mediators Behavior in Matrimonial Disputes Settlements Through Mediation in India

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**Abstract:** On the growing preferences of mediation over judicial resolution among parties for matrimonial disputes, various studies have hypothesized on effects and efficiency of mediation in matrimonial disputes and mediators. Though it is well founded that a mediator's behavior is a subject of change, research has failed to recognize the dynamics in the behavior of mediators and the changes in the behavior of mediators. While a close understanding on the role of mediator and his behavior is attempted, an ambiguity arises with respect to reasons for changes in the mediator's behavior, role of pre-existing, concurrent and background factors in the behavior of mediators. Therefore this research aims in identifying various factors influencing mediator's behavior in matrimonial disputes. The study is carried out with the help of a convenient sampling method, having 419 sample sizes from a sample frame in the mediators office and chambers. The statistical tools used for the purpose of deriving results are complex graphs, independent t test, Pearson correlations, Mann Whitney Utest. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Place and hygiene factors. The study was able to find out that there is a significant difference between the number of mediators in influencing the behavior of mediators. Thus the study makes a conclusion that there are various factors that tend to influence a mediator's behavior in matrimonial dispute settlement processes which include psychological factors, social factors and environmental factors.

**Keywords:** mediation, mediator, behavior, matrimonial dispute, factors

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### INTRODUCTION

Marriage has been viewed as one of the most noteworthy institutions of society (Rommen, 1998). In India, from days of past, marriage is viewed as a ceaseless and consecrated security. Prior, it was the standard to comprehend marriages as eternal, and it filled in as a defense against social vulnerabilities (Ambedkar and Moon, 2003). Be that as it may, in the ongoing decades because of developing discontent among the more youth, correspondence gap, changing jobs of husband and spouse, and pressures of quick life has made an antagonistic effect on the connection between wedded couples prompting matrimonial disputes (Navin Kr Agarwal &, 2018). According to the procured data matrimonial disputes tend to show a steady increase in through the years. As the Indian society considers marriage as a significant social instrument and dissolution as a disaster in the society, the courts have taken a therapeutic stand towards matrimonial disputes aiming to protect the institution of marriage, through dispute reconciliation (Merrills, no date).

Mediation is one such approach towards matrimonial dispute reconciliations. Mediation of matrimonial disputes is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism where the matrimonial disputes are settled amicably through the intervention of an impartial third party, called a mediator (Narayan, no date). Mediator plays a vital role in the dispute reconciliation process especially in the matrimonial dispute because matrimonial dispute is strongly influenced by social and emotional factors, providing high importance on mediator's role ('Mediation & Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)', 2015).

On the growing preferences of mediation over judicial resolution among parties for matrimonial disputes, various studies have hypothesized on effects and efficiency of mediation in matrimonial disputes and

mediators(Volkema, 1989). Though it is well founded that a mediator's behavior is a subject of change, research has failed to recognize the dynamics in the behavior of mediators and the changes in the behavior of mediators. While a close understanding of the role of mediator and his behavior is attempted, an ambiguity arises with respect to reasons for changes in the mediator's behavior, role of pre-existing, concurrent and background factors in the behavior of mediators(Dukes, 1990).

On the whole the ambiguity on factors influencing mediator's behavior in matrimonial disputes comes into limelight. Our team has rich experience in research and we have collaborated with numerous authors over various topics in the past decade (Deogade, Gupta and Ariga, 2018; Ezhilarasan, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Sokal and Najimi, 2018; Jeevanandan and Govindaraju, 2018; J et al., 2018; Menon et al., 2018; Prabakar et al., 2018; Rajeshkumar et al., 2018, 2019; Vishnu Prasad et al., 2018; Wahab et al., 2018; Dua et al., 2019; Duraisamy et al., 2019; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Gheena and Ezhilarasan, 2019; Malli Sureshababu et al., 2019; Mehta et al., 2019; Panchal, Jeevanandan and Subramanian, 2019; Rajendran et al., 2019; Ramakrishnan, Dhanalakshmi and Subramanian, 2019; Sharma et al., 2019; Varghese, Ramesh and Veeraiyan, 2019; Gomathi et al., 2020; Samuel, Acharya and Rao, 2020)

Therefore this research aims in identifying various factors influencing mediator's behavior in matrimonial disputes.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Mediation of matrimonial disputes in India**

William E. Gladstone appropriately stated, Justice delayed is justice denied. This implies if the principle of convenient justice isn't clung to, it is commensurate to a total invalidation of justice. This issue is common in the Indian judicial framework where there is an excess of about 27 million pending cases out of which roughly 55,000 contain disputes identifying with divorce(Pal, no date). This obstacle in acquiring opportune justice has brought about substitute dispute goals systems, for example, negotiation, mediation, intervention and conciliation picking up ubiquity because of their fast nature of settling disputes(Lobo and Bharati, 2019). These discussions give a stage to gatherings to look for alleviation without including suit, in this manner truly outside a courtroom.

Mediation has developed as the most broadly acknowledged dispute goals instrument for settling matrimonial disputes(Yadav and Yadav, no date). The issue emerges when these incorporate cases of abusive behavior at home. While utilizing mediation to determine disputes of such nature, there are two restricting belief systems that exist in the public arena(Daruwalla et al., 2017). The backers of mediation hold mediation to be a good component as it protects family connections; all the more explicitly youngsters from encountering the severities of the horrible procedure conventionally joined to an ordinary divorce and furthermore give quick justice. While the pundits of mediation hold mediation to be ineffectual as the transgressor escapes without being rebuffed through the State's efficient corrective contraption(Sharma, Tripathi and Pathak, 2015).

There are a few points of interest joined to mediation of matrimonial issues, for example, secrecy, cost adequacy, casual techniques, intensity of control, full opportunity of gatherings to dismiss the result, commonality, and so on. The most attractive and fundamental component is that it follows the principle of opportune justice(Govindaraj, 2019).

Regarding abusive behavior at home cases, Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 obviously sets out that a magistrate must dispose of a case under this Act inside 60 days. Be that as it may, this arrangement is once in a while agreed to(Bhatia, 2012).

The utilization of mediation in India is proclaimed under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC). Section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act expresses that an "Arbitral Tribunal may utilize mediation to empower settlement of disputes". Section 89 CPC states that "courts may allude the gatherings for mediation in the event that apparently there exists a component of settlement". As it tends to be induced from the title, this Code just arranges with "common" matters. In this way, criminal issues are expelled from the domain of mediation(Kovachich and de Kovachich, 2014).

The legal executive has demonstrated no hesitance in receiving mediation to settle matrimonial disputes, even in criminal cases:

In Mohd. Mushtaq Ahmad v. Express, the spouse documented a divorce request close by a FIR against the husband under Section 498. An IPC after disputes emerged between the couple ensuing the birth of a young lady kid. The Karnataka High Court guided the gatherings to mediation under Section 89 CPC. The issue was settled genially through mediation after which the spouse chose to subdue the FIR. The Court permitted this expression, "The court in exercise of its inalienable forces can subdue the criminal procedures or FIR or objection in fitting cases so as to meet the parts of the bargains."

## **METHODOLOGY**

This socio-legal, empirical study is carried out for identifying various factors influencing mediator's behavior in matrimonial disputes. .

This research is carried out determining the level of each disorder among victims of bullying. The study includes both qualitative as well as quantitative methods. Since analyzing the level of each disorder is required the study also includes an analytic method. Present study is based on Primary as well as Secondary sources of data, which are as Primary Sources collected by interview from victims and Secondary Sources collected through literature of N.G.O. reports, Government Reports, Websites, Research Articles, Newspapers. The study is dependent on Independent variables like experience, legal field and gender and Dependent variable. The study is carried out with the help of a convenient sampling method, having 419 sample size from a sample frame in the mediators office and chambers. The statistical tools used for the purpose of deriving results are complex graphs, independent t test, Pearson correlations, Mann Whitney Utest.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is a significant difference in role of religion and ethnicity of parties in influencing the behavior of mediator. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by religion and ethnicity of parties. There is mild significant difference in role of Nature of dispute between parties in influencing the behavior of mediator. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Nature of dispute between parties. There is a mild significant difference in the role of Personal experiences of dispute in mediation in influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Personal experiences of dispute in mediation. There is a mild significant difference in Duration of mediation in influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Duration of mediation. There is a mild significant difference in Perception of problem in influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by their way of Perception of problem. There is a mild significant difference in Place and hygiene factors influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Place and hygiene factors. There is a significant difference between the number of mediators influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by the number of mediators present. There are no significant differences between religion and ethnicity of parties. Population from all legal field are likely to be influenced by religion and ethnicity.

There are no significant differences between Nature of conflict between parties and the legal field. Populations from all legal fields are likely to be influenced by Nature of conflict between parties. There are no significant differences between Duration and legal field. Population from all legal fields are likely to be influenced by Duration. There are no significant differences between Perception of problem and legal field. Population from all legal fields are likely to be influenced by Perception of problem. There is a very insignificant difference between male and female population except social work. Women dominate in other fields except social work. There is a very insignificant difference between male and female population except social work. Men are likely to be influenced by prior relationships with parties compared to women. In the field of advocacy women are likely to get influenced compared to men. High difference rate could be spotted among men and women in social work because women are culturally influential whereas men are influenced. In a very few population trend of increase in anxiety in increase of age is spotted because aspects of Openness/situational negative display age differences in opposite directions. Such divergence in age differences at the aspect level helps to elucidate the small effect of the age difference. In a very few population as the age increases the level of sensitivity decreases due to, increase in level of maturity. In a very few population as the age increases the level of uncertainty of events decreases. This is because maturity. In a very few population as the age increases the level of anticipating threats decreases, This output is prevalent because openness and situational descendants vary with age.

Neuroticism describes the tendency to experience negative emotion and related processes in response to perceived threat and punishment; these include anxiety, depression, anger, self-consciousness, and emotional lability. Women have been found to score higher than men on Neuroticism as measured at the Big Five trait affecting the current study too. Sensitivity indirectly proportional to extraversion which tend reflects sociability, Assertiveness, and positive emotionality, all of which have been linked to sensitivity to rewards. Women score is high in extraversion when compared to men. Using the raw scores, gender differences were found in all of the aspects with the exception of Industriousness. Women scored higher than men on Enthusiasm, Compassion, Politeness, Orderliness, Volatility, Withdrawal, and Openness. Men scored higher than women on Assertiveness and Intellect, thus uncertainty is different in male and female population. Our institution is passionate about high quality evidence based research and has excelled in various fields ( (Pc, Marimuthu and Devadoss, 2018; Ramesh et al., 2018; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, Smiline Girija and Paramasivam, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Ramadurai et al., 2019; Sridharan et al., 2019; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, 2019; Chandrasekar et al., 2020; Mathew et al., 2020; R et al., 2020; Samuel, 2021)

## CONCLUSION

The whole ambiguity on factors influencing mediator's behavior in matrimonial disputes comes into limelight. In particular it could be identified in respect to personal, social and psychological factors. This research was able to identify that Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Personal experiences of dispute in mediation. There is a mild significant difference in Duration of mediation in influencing the behavior of mediator. Every

mediator is likely to get influenced by Duration of mediation. There is a mild significant difference in Perception of problem in influencing the behavior of mediator. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by their way of Perception of problem. There is a mild significant difference in Place and hygiene factors influencing the behavior of mediators. Every mediator is likely to get influenced by Place and hygiene factors. There is a significant difference between the number of mediators in influencing the behavior of mediators. Thus the study makes a conclusion that there are various factors that tend to influence a mediator's behavior in matrimonial dispute settlement processes which include psychological factors, social factors and environmental factors.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to acknowledge the help and support rendered by the Department of Biochemistry and Management of Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals for their constant assistance with the research.

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared

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One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
religion and ethnicity of parties	39.723	236	.000	6.110	5.81	6.41

**Analysis 1. One sample t test for religion and ethnicity in influencing mediator behaviour**

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
nature of conflict between parties	40.731	236	.000	5.565	5.30	5.83

**Analysis 2. One sample t test for nature of conflict in influencing mediator behaviour**

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
personal experiences	44.372	236	.000	2.414	2.31	2.52

**Analysis 3. One sample t test for personal experiences in influencing mediator behaviour**

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
duration	47.353	236	.000	6.000	5.75	6.25

**Analysis 4. One sample t test for duration in influencing mediator behaviour**

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
perception of problem	39.885	236	.000	5.582	5.31	5.86

**Analysis 5. One sample t test for perception of problem in influencing mediator behaviour**

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
place and hygiene factors	43.636	236	.000	1.376	1.31	1.44

**Analysis 6. One sample t test for place and hygiene factors in influencing mediator behaviour**

**Directional Measures**

			Value
Nominal by Interval	Eta	legal field Dependent	.305
		religion and ethnicity of parties Dependent	.280

**Analysis 7. Directional measurers between legal field and religion and ethnicity**

Directional Measures			Value
Nominal by Interval	Eta	legal field Dependent	.339
		nature of conflict between parties Dependent	.322

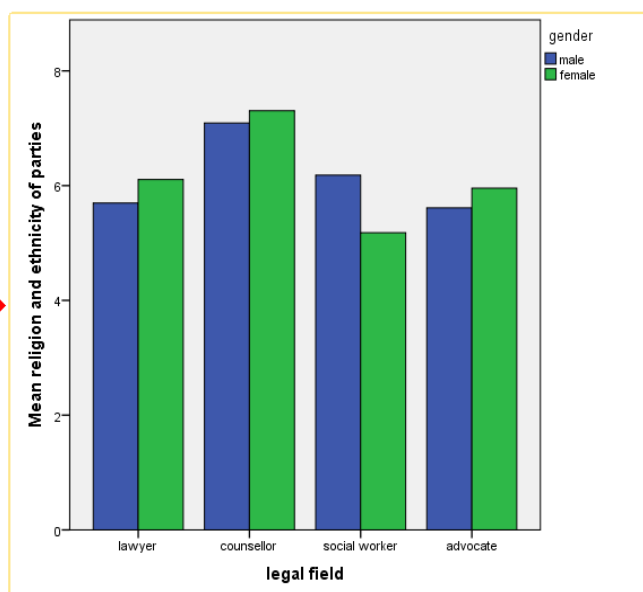
Analysis 8. Directional measurers between legal field and nature of conflict

Directional Measures			Value
Nominal by Interval	Eta	legal field Dependent	.417
		prior relationship with parties Dependent	.283

Analysis 9. Directional measurers between legal field and prior relationship between parties

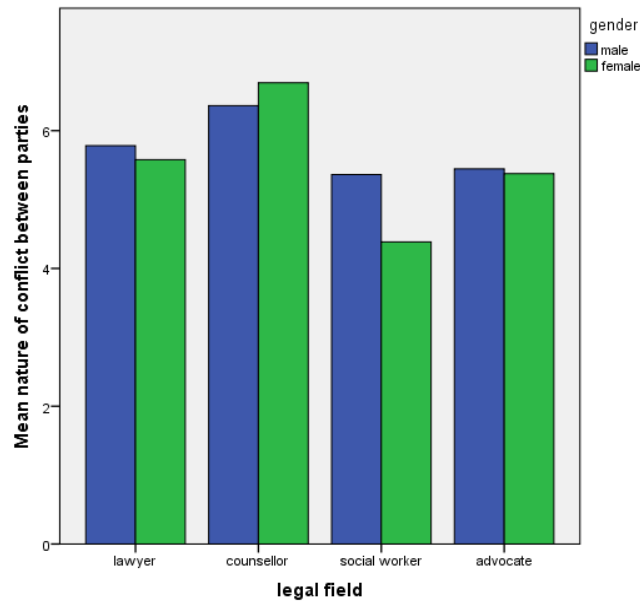
Directional Measures			Value
Nominal by Interval	Eta	legal field Dependent	.406
		duration Dependent	.292

Analysis10. Directional measurers between legal field and duration

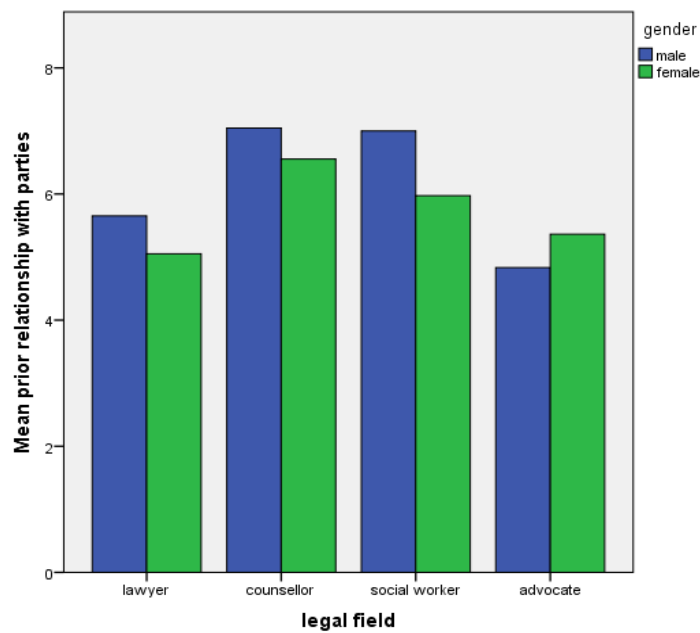


Graph1. Bar graph shows the differences in influence of religion and ethnicity in mediation across gender. X axis represents legal field, Y axis represents the ethnicity of parties. Blue represents males and green represents females. Majority of both males and females are counsellors.





**Graph 2.** Bar graph represents the differences in influence of nature of dispute in mediation across gender. X axis represents legal field and Y axis represents conflict between parties. Blue represents males and green represents females. Majority of both males and females are counsellors.



**Graph 3.** Bar graph showing the differences in influence of prior relationship with parties in mediation across gender. X axis represents legal field and Y axis represents conflict between parties. Blue represents males and green represents females. Majority of both males and females are counsellors.