Date.....

Salman Ahmad

F22 - 1133

Legal Drafting

Lahore Leads Universty

A.P Notes

Scanned with CamScanner

Date.....

Dedication

Dedication is a Powerful Personal quality that reflects deep commitment, Persistence, and focus toward a goal, task or Purpose. it goes beyond simple interest - it's about consistently putting in effort, even when things become difficult.

What Dedication Really Means

Dedication is the willingness to *devote time, energy, and attention* to Something you care about. A dedicated Person doesn't give up easily and remains focused despite obstacles, distractions, or Slow Progress.

Key Elements of Dedication

1. Commitment

Sticking to a goal long-term, even when motivation fades.

2. Consistency

Showing up regularly and doing the work — daily effort matters more than occasional bursts.

A.P Notes

Date.....

3. Discipline

Doing what needs to be done, even when you don't feel like it.

4. Passion (Optional but helpful)

Loving what you do can fuel dedication, but true dedication can exist even without strong passion.

5. Resilience

Handling failure, criticism, and setbacks without quitting.

Examples of Dedication

- A student studying daily for exams instead of cramming last minute.
- An athlete training regularly to improve Performance.
- An employee working hard to develop skills and grow in their career.
- An artist practicing their craft for years to master it.

Scanned with CamScanner

Date.....

Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of resolving disputes *outside the court system*, where the parties agree to have their conflict decided by a neutral third party called an *(arbitrator)*. It is widely used in commercial, international, labor, and consumer disputes.

What is Arbitration?

Arbitration is a form of *alternative dispute resolution (ADR)* in which:

- Parties *(Voluntarily agree)* (usually through a contract clause) to resolve disputes privately.
- A neutral arbitrator hears both sides and makes a *binding or non-binding decision* (called an award).

Key Features of Arbitration

1. Consent-Based
   - Arbitration exists only if parties agree to it (via contract or later agreement).
2. Neutral Arbitrator
   - One or more arbitrators (often experts in the field) decide the dispute.

N.P Notes

Scanned with CamScanner

Date

3. Binding Decision
- Most arbitration awards are *legally binding* and enforceable like court judgments.

4. Private Process
- Proceedings are *confidential*, unlike public court trials.

5. Flexible Procedure
- Rules can be customized (unlike strict court procedures).

6. Limited Appeal
Court have very *limited power to review* arbitation decisions.

Types of Arbitration

1. Domestic Arbitration
- Disputes within one country.

2. International Arbitration
- Involves parties' form different countries or cross-border contracts.

3. Institutional Arbitration
- Conducted under rules of organizations like:

A.P Notes

Scanned with CamScanner

Date

* International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
* London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)

4. Ad Hoc Arbitration
- No institution involved; Parties decide procedures themselves.

5. Mandatory Arbitration
- Required by law or contract (common in employment / consumer contracts).

6. Voluntary Arbitration
- Parties choose arbitration after a dispute arises.

Arbitration Process (step-by-step)

1. Arbitration Agreement
- Clause in contract or separate agreement to arbitrate.

2. Appointment of Arbitrator(s)
- Single arbitrator or panel (usually 3 members).

3. Preliminary Hearing
- Decide rules, timeline, and procedures.

Scanned with CamScanner

Date .....

4. Submission of Claims
- Claimant files claim; respondent submits defense.

5. Hearing
- Parties present evidence, witnesses, and arguments.

6. Award
- Arbitrator gives a written decision.

7. Enforcement
- Award can be enforced through Courts under laws like:
  * New York Convention*

Advantages of Arbitration

- ✓ Faster than court litigation
- ✓ Confidential proceedings
- ✓ Flexible procedures
- ✓ Expert decision-makers
- ✓ International enforceability

Scanned with CamScanner

Date .....

Disadvantages of Arbitration

- X Can be expensive (especially international cases)
- X Limited right to appeal
- X Risk of biased arbitrator (in some cases)
- X Less formal discovery (may limit evidence gathering)

A.P No

Scanned with CamScanner