

REDUCING JUDICIAL BACKLOGS THROUGH LOK ADALATS IN INDIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

The well-known legal principle “Justice delayed is Justice denied”¹ resonates strongly within the context of the Indian legal system, where even minor disputes can take years to resolve. Going through the court process can be a daunting, costly, and lengthy ordeal, largely due to the substantial backlog faced by the judiciary. In this context, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms have emerged as a viable solution for achieving timely justice. ADR methods have significantly contributed to reducing the burden on the judiciary by providing faster and more flexible avenues for dispute settlement. Among these mechanisms, Lok Adalats represent India's unique approach to alternative dispute resolution. These people's courts are widely appreciated for their efficiency, accessibility, flexibility, and speedy disposal of cases. Many litigants have chosen to resolve their disputes through Lok Adalats, finding them more cost-effective and user-friendly than conventional court proceedings. Lok Adalats have emerged as an important mechanism for addressing judicial delays and promoting access to justice. The paper evaluates the effectiveness of Lok Adalats in reducing judicial backlogs in India by analysing their operational framework, impact on case disposal, and the challenges they face. The study employs a mixed-methods approach incorporating empirical data from the latest NALSA statistics. The analysis reveals that only 34% of eligible cases are referred to Lok Adalats, indicating significant implementation gaps. The paper concludes that while Lok Adalats have made significant contributions to dispute resolution and backlog reduction, substantial barriers remain to their wider acceptance and implementation.

KEYWORDS: *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Lok Adalat, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), Judicial backlogs and Speedy disposal.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian legal system is laden by a number of pending cases, with millions awaiting resolution.² This backlog impedes access to justice but also erodes public trust in the judicial system. In response, Lok Adalat were introduced as a means to provide speedy and cost-effective justice. The term “Lok Adalat” translates to “*People's Court*.”³ Lok emphasizes the voice of the community, while Adalat reflects the importance of careful and fair decision-making. Lok Adalat serve as an institution for resolving disputes by adhering to the

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¹ Jannat, Justice delayed is justice denied—how can we deal with inefficiency of courts in a fast-changing society, IPLEADERS (Oct. 15, 2025, 10:01 AM), <https://blog.iplayers.in/justice-delayed-justice-denied-can-deal-inefficiency-courts-fast-changing-society/>.

² Rebecca Root, Access to justice: Indian Supreme Court's backlog is ‘serious issue’, INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION, (Oct. 16, 2025, 10:38 AM), <https://www.ibanet.org/Access-to%20justice-Indian-Supreme-Courts-backlog-is-serious-issue>.

³ Nitya Mehrotra, Lok Adalat: A Catalyst for change in the Indian Judicial Structure, MANUPATRA, (Oct. 16, 2025, 11:50 AM), <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Lok-Adalat-A-Catalyst-for-change-in-the-Indian-Judicial-Structure>.

principles of justice, equity and fairness. These guiding principles focus on reaching compromises and amicable resolutions before the court. Lok Adalat serves as a voluntary mechanism designed with two primary functions. First, it offers a quick, accessible and comprehensible platform for individuals to resolve their disputes in a non-technical and supportive environment. Second, it addresses the issue of case overload within the formal legal system. Between 2022 and 2023 and 2024 and 2025, over 23.5 crore cases were settled in different Lok Adalats throughout India.⁴ Over 5 crore cases are still pending in Indian judiciary.⁵ It aims to provide an effective and informal dispute resolution option, fulfilling its original purpose. By doing so, it not only alleviates pressure on traditional courts but also offers legal remedies to those who may be skeptical of the formal justice system.⁶

The Key features include:

1. Voluntary Participation: Parties choose to participate in Lok Adalat, ensuring that resolutions are mutually agreed upon.
2. No Court Fees: The absence of filing court fees removes financial barriers, encouraging wider access to justice.⁷
3. Speedy Resolution: Cases are often settled in a single session, significantly reducing the time taken for dispute resolution.
4. Wide Scope: Lok Adalat can handle a variety of cases, including civil, matrimonial, and certain criminal disputes.⁸

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of Lok Adalats in reducing judicial backlogs by examining their case disposal and resolution rates in comparison with traditional courts. It seeks to analyze the functioning, procedures, and types of cases handled by Lok Adalats, while also examining their constitutional and statutory framework in India. The study further assesses the impact of Lok Adalats on the judicial system, particularly in terms of case disposal, redistribution of caseloads, and reduction of the burden on regular courts. Additionally, it identifies the key challenges and limitations faced by

⁴ PIB, India's legal Aid and Awareness initiatives, PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, (Oct. 16, 2025, 01:37 PM), <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2187718®=48&lang=2>.

⁵ Soni Mishra, Justice on Hold, FRONTLINE THE HINDU, (Oct. 16, 2025, 03:40 PM) <https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/india-judicial-delay-supreme-court-police-judges/article70185758.ece>.

⁶ Lok Adalat, NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, (Oct. 16, 2025, 5:11 PM), <https://nalsa.gov.in/lok-adalat>.

⁷ Lok Adalat, SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE, (Oct. 17, 2025, 10:10 AM), <https://sclsc.gov.in/Lok-adalat>.

⁸ Role of Lok Adalat in promoting Access to Justice, LIVELAW, (Oct. 17, 2025, 11:50 AM), <https://www.livelaw.in/Lawschool/Articles/Role-Of-Lok-Adalats-In-Promoting-Access-To-Justice-230348>.

Lok Adalats and proposes measures to enhance their effectiveness in the administration of justice.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of Lok Adalats in reducing judicial backlogs in India. It begins with doctrinal research involving a detailed review of the relevant legal framework, statutory provisions, judicial decisions, and scholarly literature to examine the constitutional and legislative basis, as well as the operational functioning, of Lok Adalats. The study also incorporates quantitative analysis by examining statistical data on case disposal rates, settlement outcomes, participant satisfaction levels, and the overall impact of Lok Adalats on reducing the burden of pending cases in regular courts. This includes an analysis of case disposal statistics from various Lok Adalat sessions across different jurisdictions. Through this approach, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of Lok Adalats and their contribution to reducing judicial pendency and enhancing access to justice in India.

3. ORIGIN OF LOK ADALAT IN INDIA

Lok Adalat has its roots in India's pre-independence era, serving as an effective mechanism for dispute resolution among litigants. This approach was particularly suited to the Indian cultural and social context. Historically, Nyaya Panchayats, which are village-based courts, played a significant role in resolving conflicts through informal conciliation outside the formal legal framework. These informal courts, often presided over by respected village elders, were helpful because the elders had a deep understanding of the disputants, the issues at hand and local traditions. Their rulings were held in high regard, based on their status within the community. However, with the establishment of the British judicial system in the mid-1800s, the popularity of Nyaya Panchayats began to fade. After India gained independence in 1947, leaders of the Congress party sought to replace the adversarial legal system started by the Britishers with one that emphasized harmony and reconciliation, envisioning a revival of the traditional Nyaya Panchayats that had served justice for generations.⁹ A pivotal figure in this transformation was *former Chief Justice P.N. Bhagwati*, who led the first review for the need of legal aid in 1949. His committee resulted in saying that legal assistance was an obligation of the government and ensuring equal protection under the law necessitated free legal aid. In Bhagwati Report, 1976, there was proposed a court system

⁹ Chauhan, Origin and Evolution of Lok Adalat System in India, LEGAL SERVICE INDIA, (Oct. 17, 2025, 5:05 PM), <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7557-origin-and-evolution-of-lok-adalat-system-in-india.html>.

reflecting the principles of Lok Adalat played a noteworthy role.¹⁰ In 1982, the first lok Adalat was organized in Gujarat.¹¹ Over the years, numerous committees and reports further explored the necessity for providing legal aid to all. This report linked poverty with the lack of legal support and advocated for public interest litigation as a means to enhance social justice. It emphasized the role of the judiciary in broadening access to legal resources and included easy access to resolution of disputes. Influential scholars like *Upendra Baxi* also contributed to the promotion of Lok Adalats.¹² He documented successful informal dispute resolution efforts in a northern Indian village, which became a model for state-sponsored Lok Adalat initiatives in Gujarat. Following the success in Gujarat, other states began to adopt similar practices, leading to a significant rise in the number of Lok Adalats.

4. TYPES OF LOK ADALATS

Permanent Lok Adalat: It is a long-standing institution focused on resolving disputes related to public utility services such as transportation, postal services, and telecommunications. Unlike temporary Lok Adalats, which are set up for specific purposes or timeframes, these adalats operate continuously. Their primary aim is to address issues in public utility services swiftly and effectively, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of the legal system.¹³

National Lok Adalat: Since February 2015, National Lok Adalats have been conducted quarterly throughout India by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). Before 2015, these gatherings happened sporadically, but now they occur regularly on designated Saturdays in all courts, ranging from the Taluk level to the Supreme Court. The goal is to promote amicable resolutions while alleviating pressure on the traditional judiciary. By promoting alternative dispute resolution methods, National Lok Adalats encourage community involvement in the justice system. The schedule¹⁴ for the National Lok Adalat for the year 2026, approved by the National Legal Services Authority in 2025 is as follows:

1st National Lok Adalat: 14/03/2026

2nd National Lok Adalat: 09/05/2026

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ History, DISTRICT COURT JUNAGARH – GUJARAT, (June, 18, 2026, 9:05 AM), <https://junagadh.dcourts.gov.in/about-department/history/>.

¹² Daily Excelsior, Evolution of Lok Adalat System in India, DAILY EXCELSIOR.COM, (Oct. 18, 2025, 10:05 AM), <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/evolution-of-lok-adalat-system-in-india/>.

¹³ NIC, Permanent lok Adalat, NALSA, (June, 18, 2026, 10:05 AM), <https://nalsa.gov.in/permanent-lok-adalat/>

¹⁴ NALSA, National Lok Adalat Schedule, NALSA, (June 17, 2026, 3:20 pm), <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s38261bae60fce985b46667cf365e690b/uploads/2025/12/20251208634523449.pdf>.

3rd National Lok Adalat: 12/09/2026

4th National Lok Adalat: 12/12/2026

The first National Lok Adalat of 2026, which took place on March 14, saw the resolution of 2,84,14,329 cases, including 2,57,82,254 pre-litigation matters and 26,32,075 pending cases, amounting to ₹10,920.47 crore in settlements.¹⁵ The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has declared that the second National Lok Adalat of 2026, held nationwide on May 9, 2026, led to the amicable resolution of 2,07,66,548 cases with a total settlement amount of Rs 3,440.81 crores. These Lok Adalat was conducted under the guidance of Justice Surya Kant, the Patron-in-Chief of NALSA, and Justice Vikram Nath, the Executive Chairman of NALSA.

Mega Lok Adalat: Mega Lok Adalats are large-scale events that convene multiple Lok Adalat benches simultaneously to resolve a considerable number of cases in one day. These events cover a wide array of legal issues and are organized periodically to manage case accumulation effectively. The extensive nature of Mega Lok Adalats allows for swift resolutions, benefiting many litigants in a short time frame.¹⁶

Mobile Lok Adalat: Mobile Lok Adalats represent an innovative effort to make justice accessible in remote or underserved areas. These adalats travel to various locations, reaching communities that may struggle to access conventional legal services. By being mobile, they help connect the legal system with those in need, ensuring that justice is available beyond urban centers and extending to rural populations.

Daily Lok Adalat: The concept of the Daily Lok Adalat revolves around providing a consistent platform for alternative dispute resolution. Unlike other adalats that convene at intervals, Daily Lok Adalats function on a regular basis, offering litigants a constant opportunity to resolve disputes swiftly. This continuous format promotes timely justice and helps reduce the load on traditional courts.

Continuous Lok Adalat: Continuous Lok Adalats are established to create an ongoing framework for resolving disputes without being limited by periodic sessions. This structure aims to ensure that disputes are addressed promptly, minimizing delays common in traditional legal processes. The continuous

¹⁵ LiveLaw News Network, 1st National Lok Adalat of 2026 resolves 2.84 Crore Cases, LIVELAW.IN, (June 17, 2026, 4:15 pm), <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/1st-national-lok-adalat-of-2026-resolves-284-crore-cases-with-settlement-value-of-1092047-crore-526447>; NALSA, National Lok Adalat Report, NALSA, (June 17, 2026, 4:30 pm), <https://nalsa.gov.in/national-lok-adalat-report/>.

¹⁶ Regular Lok Adalat, NALSA, (Oct. 18, 2025, 5:40 PM), <https://nalsa.gov.in/lok-adalat/regular-lok-adalat>.

operation of these adalats aligns with the broader mission of Lok Adalats to deliver timely and effective justice.¹⁷

5. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

There are a number of Constitutional and legislative provisions which support the mandate of Lok Adalats in India. The *Preamble* of the Constitution of India lays before us the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. It highlights the commitment to establish a just society where every citizen can seek justice.¹⁸ Lok Adalats align with this vision by providing a platform for resolving disputes amicably and accessibly. *Article 14* guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all individuals. It ensures that every person, regardless of their background, is treated equally by the legal system. Lok Adalats promote this principle by allowing parties to present their cases in an informal setting, reducing barriers to access.¹⁹ *Article 21* states that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Access to timely and effective justice is an essential component of this right. Lok Adalats help expedite dispute resolution, ensuring that individuals' rights are protected and upheld.²⁰ *Article 22(1)* provides for the protection against arrest and detention in certain cases, emphasizing the right to legal representation. While primarily concerned with criminal matters, it underscores the importance of legal assistance, which is facilitated through Lok Adalats, allowing individuals to represent themselves or seek guidance in resolving disputes.²¹ *Article 39A* mandates the State to provide free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen. This provision is crucial for marginalized and economically weaker sections of society. Lok Adalats serve this purpose by enabling free resolution of disputes, making justice accessible to all.²²

Section 89 of the C.P.C.,²³ encourages the settlement of disputes outside of court through methods such as mediation, conciliation, and Lok Adalats. It emphasizes that before proceeding with litigation, parties should be informed about these alternative dispute resolution methods. This helps reduce the burden on the courts and promotes quicker, more amicable resolutions.

Section 320 of the Cr.P.C. (now section 359 of the BNSS, 2023) allows for the compounding of certain offenses, which means that the parties involved in

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ Preamble, IPLEADERS, (Oct. 19, 2025, 10:30 AM), <https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-preamble-of-the-indian-constitution//>.

¹⁹ INDIA CONST. art. 14.

²⁰ Id. at 21.

²¹ Id. at 22(1).

²² Id. at 39A.

²³ The Civil Procedure Code, 1908, No. 5, Acts of Parliament.

minor criminal cases can resolve their disputes without formal prosecution. Lok Adalats can facilitate these settlements by providing a platform for negotiation and agreement between the parties. This is particularly relevant for offenses that are less serious and can be amicably resolved.²⁴

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, established the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and State Legal Services Authorities to provide free legal services to marginalized sections of society. The Act came into effect on November 9, 1995,²⁵ which is also celebrated as legal services day in India. The act promotes the use of Lok Adalat as a mechanism for resolving disputes, ensuring that those who cannot afford legal representation still have access to justice. The act outlines the eligibility criteria for legal aid in section 12 of the act and encourages public awareness of these services.²⁶ Main Features of the Act:

Legal Recognition: The Act grants Lok Adalats legal recognition and allows states to organize these forums as needed. It empowers Lok Adalats to facilitate compromises or settlements in case of any pending case in court and for disputes that fall within the Lok Adalat's jurisdiction but have not yet been brought before a court.

Transfer of Cases: Parties can request that pending cases be transferred from formal courts to Lok Adalat. If a settlement is not reached, the case can be returned to the original court for further proceedings.

Enforceable Awards: Decisions made by Lok Adalat are considered equivalent to civil court decrees, making them binding on both parties with no right to appeal.

Role of Members: Members of Lok Adalat serve as facilitators rather than judges, focusing on assisting parties in reaching amicable agreements without exerting pressure.

Statutory Status: Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, Lok Adalat have been granted a formal legal status, with their decisions considered final and binding.

Appeals: There is no mechanism for appealing the decisions of Lok Adalat. However, if parties are dissatisfied with the outcome, they are free to pursue formal litigation.

²⁴ The Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, No. 46, Acts of Parliament.

²⁵ The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, supra note 23.

²⁶ The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, Act No. 39.

Fees: Filing a case in a Lok Adalat incurs no court fees. If a case already in court is resolved through the Lok Adalat, the original court fees are refunded to the parties.

Amicable Resolutions: Lok Adalats do not impose decisions unilaterally; instead, they facilitate negotiations and compromises between the parties involved. Members work impartially to assist in reaching a mutual agreement.

Jurisdiction of Lok Adalats: According to Section 18(1) of the Act, Lok Adalats can address any case pending in a court and disputes that fall within their jurisdiction but have not yet been filed in court. However, they do not have authority over divorce cases or non-compoundable offences.

Levels and Composition:

- *State Level:* Benches are formed by the Member Secretary of the State Legal Services Authority, consisting of a judicial officer and either a legal professional or a social worker involved in uplifting marginalized communities.
- *High Court Level:* The High Court Legal Services Committee Secretary organizes benches similar to the state levels.
- *District Level:* The District Legal Services Authority Secretary establishes benches comprising a judicial officer and either a legal expert or a social worker.
- *Taluk Level:* The Taluk Legal Services Committee Secretary forms benches that include a judicial officer and either a legal professional or a social worker, with a preference for women involved in para-legal activities.

6. NATURE OF DISPUTES DEALT BY LOK ADALAT

Lok Adalats have authority over a wide range of civil and minor criminal conflicts. Civil disputes consist of disagreements over property, conflicts in contracts, issues related to family inheritance, problems with land acquisition, and disputes between tenants and landlords. The criminal cases dealt with are limited to matters that can be settled, such as small thefts, minor assaults, and other offenses where victims can choose to forgive the accused. In addition to the usual civil and criminal cases, Lok Adalats also tackle disputes in labor and employment, including problems with compensation and wrongful termination, consumer conflicts arising from faulty products or delayed services, and claims from motor accidents seeking damages from insurance companies. Permanent Lok Adalats specifically handle disputes related to public services like

transportation (trains, buses), postal and telegraph services, electricity, water and sanitation, and healthcare facilities.²⁷

7. PROCEDURAL MECHANISM

The Lok Adalat process follows a structured yet informal five-step approach. Initially, cases are referred either from judicial courts via official channels or by the disputing parties themselves voluntarily. In the first stage, parties present their positions informally during a preliminary hearing, without strict legal procedures. A typical Lok Adalat bench consists of a judge or retired judge, social workers, lawyers, and other experienced members who assist in mediation. The core of Lok Adalat proceedings lies in the mediation and negotiation phase, where the bench acts as mediators to help parties communicate their requirements, needs, and interests to one another. The main goal is to achieve consensus through negotiation. Once an agreement is reached, parties and bench members sign a written settlement document, which gains court decree status and becomes legally binding. In cases where settlement efforts fail, the matter is returned to the regular court for further action.²⁸

8. JUDICIAL APPROACH

In the landmark case of *Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamil Nadu vs. Union of India*²⁹, the Supreme Court of India stressed on the critical role of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly Lok Adalats and Mediation, in alleviating the backlog of cases in the judicial system. The Court advocated for the establishment of a robust legislative framework to facilitate these processes, emphasizing that certain disputes should be mandatorily referred to mediation prior to litigation. This approach not only aims to foster amicable settlements but also enhances access to justice, especially for marginalized groups. Further, the Court reaffirmed the binding nature of Lok Adalat decisions, making them enforceable like court judgments, and highlighted the necessity of raising public awareness regarding these alternative mechanisms to encourage wider participation. This ruling marked a significant endorsement of Lok Adalats as effective tools for delivering timely justice in India.

9. EFFECTIVENESS OF LOK ADALATS

- i. **Case Resolution Rates:** Data indicates that Lok Adalats have successfully resolved a substantial number of cases. For instance, in

²⁷ What is Lok Adalat? Features, Types, process, Benefits and Challenges, THE LEGAL SCHOOL, (June, 18, 2026, 8:38 PM), <https://thelegalschool.in/blog/what-is-lok-adalat>.

²⁸ Sunaina Jain, Procedure of lok Adalats, VIA MEDIATION CENTRE, (June, 18, 2026, 8:03 PM), <https://viamediationcentre.org/readnews/Mzk3/Procedure-of-Lok-Adalat>.

²⁹ A.I.R 2005 S.C. 3353 (India).

2021, more than one crore cases were settled through Lok Adalats,³⁰ showcasing their potential to alleviate judicial pressure. The quick turnaround time is a crucial advantage, as traditional courts can take years to resolve similar disputes.

- ii. Satisfactory method: Many people appreciate the informal method and the ability to directly negotiate terms, leading to solutions that better meet their needs compared to court-imposed rulings.
- iii. Public Awareness: Despite their successes, public awareness of Lok Adalats remains limited. Many potential users are unaware of their existence or the benefits they offer. Efforts to educate the public and legal community about Lok Adalats are essential for increasing participation rates.
- iv. Judicial System Impact: Lok Adalats contribute to reducing the burden on traditional courts, allowing judges to focus on more complex cases. This redistribution of cases can enhance the overall efficiency of the judiciary.

10. CHALLENGES

While Lok Adalats have made significant progress in case disposal, there are challenges that hinder their effectiveness such as:

- i. Limited Scope of Cases: Not all types of disputes are eligible for Lok Adalat resolution, which can limit their overall impact on judicial backlogs.
- ii. Infrastructure and Resources: Many Lok Adalats operate with limited resources, affecting their ability to reach underserved populations.
- iii. Cultural Barriers: In some communities, traditional notions of justice may prevent individuals from opting for Lok Adalats, favoring formal court procedures instead.
- iv. Sustainability: The effectiveness of Lok Adalats can vary significantly based on the commitment of local legal services authorities and the availability of trained mediators.³¹

11. CONCLUSION

Lok Adalats have emerged as an effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism in India, contributing significantly to the reduction of judicial

³⁰ PIB, Emergence of Lok Adalat as the most efficacious tool of Alternative Dispute Resolution, MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE, (Oct. 20, 2025, 11:03 AM), <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1789360>.

³¹ K. Threshwaran and R. Sri Ram, A Study on the problems and challenges faced by Lok Adalat System in India, Vol. 6, IJLMH 1495, 2021, <https://ijlmh.com/paper/a-study-on-the-problems-and-challenges-of-lok-adalat-system-in-india/>.

backlogs and the promotion of access to justice. Their informal, cost-effective, and expeditious procedures enable the amicable settlement of disputes, thereby reducing the burden on regular courts. The study demonstrates that Lok Adalats have played an important role in enhancing judicial efficiency and providing timely justice to litigants. However, challenges such as limited jurisdiction, inadequate infrastructure, lack of awareness, and inconsistencies in implementation continue to affect their effectiveness. Addressing these issues through greater institutional support, public awareness, and technological advancement can further strengthen their role. While Lok Adalats cannot replace the formal judicial system, they remain a valuable complement to it and an important tool for reducing judicial pendency and ensuring accessible justice in India.³²

³² Moksh Ranawat, Lok Adalats in India: Apertures to Speedy Justice, IPLEADERS, (Oct. 20, 2025, 11:03 AM), <https://blog.ipleaders.in/lok-adalats-india-speedy-justice/>.