



**Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies**  
**(A unit of Maharaja Agrasen Technical Education Society)**  
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## **REPORT**

### **Special Lok Adalat Visit Report**

**Academic Year: 2025 -2026**

**Name of the event:** Special Lok Adalat Visit Report

**Organizing unit:** District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), North and North-West District, in collaboration with the Legal Services Clinic of MAIMS.

**Authorities Met:**

- Heads of District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), North District.
- Heads of District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), North-West District.

**Date of the Event:** 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2025

**Time of the Event:** 10:00 A.M onwards

**Venue:** Rohini District Court, Delhi.

**Number of Students:** 12 members of Legal Services Clinic (विधि मित्र), MAIMS

As part of the esteemed experiential learning initiative of the Legal Services Clinic (विधि मित्र), Department of Law, MAIMS, an educational visit was organized to the National Lok Adalat at the Rohini Court Complex with the objective of gaining practical insight into the functioning of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism. This visit aimed to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and its real-world application by enabling us to observe how Lok Adalats contribute significantly to reducing the burden on the traditional judicial system while ensuring accessible, affordable, and expeditious justice to the public. Upon entering the premises through Gate No. 4 at 10:00 a.m., we proceeded to Court Room No. 409, where proceedings were primarily focused on the settlement of traffic challans. The presiding judge

actively engaged with litigants to facilitate fair and amicable settlements, reflecting a high degree of procedural efficiency. We observed the entire process, from the presentation of cases to their resolution, with settlements being duly endorsed by the attending police officials. The proceedings were conducted in a conciliatory and non-adversarial environment, guided by the principle of “no winner, no loser,” thereby promoting social harmony. Unlike formal courtrooms, the judges and panel members acted as facilitators, encouraging dialogue and mutual understanding while avoiding rigid legal technicalities.

### **Interaction with DLSA Heads:**

Following the courtroom observation, we had an insightful interaction with the Secretaries of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) of the North and North-West Districts, who are themselves promoted judges. They elaborated on the institutional framework of the DLSA, highlighting its organizational structure and its role as a vital pillar in the legal aid system. The discussion also encompassed the financial and administrative functioning of the DLSA, particularly how government funding is allocated and utilized to provide free legal services to marginalized and underprivileged sections of society. Furthermore, the session offered valuable career guidance, wherein the Secretaries shared their professional experiences and provided clarity on judicial services, while also addressing our queries regarding the role of legal professionals in advancing the cause of social justice.

The visit yielded several significant insights, most notably the effectiveness of Lok Adalats in ensuring speedy and fair resolution of disputes, particularly in minor and compoundable cases. The system provides substantial emotional and financial relief to individuals by reducing litigation costs and expediting case disposal. It also underscored the indispensable role of the DLSA in enhancing access to justice for all sections of society. The experience emphasized that many disputes can be resolved amicably through dialogue and mutual consent rather than prolonged adversarial litigation. On a personal level, the visit reinforced the understanding that law is not merely punitive but also a means of resolution and social equilibrium. In conclusion, the visit to the National Lok Adalat at Rohini Court Complex proved to be an enriching and insightful experience, offering a deeper appreciation of the practical and humane dimensions of the justice delivery system, while also demonstrating how ADR mechanisms contribute to making justice more accessible, efficient, and less intimidating for the general public.

