



ILE MULTIDISCIPLINARY
JOURNAL

VOLUME 3 AND ISSUE 1 OF 2024

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



ILE MULTIDISCIPLINARY
JOURNAL

WHILE THERE'S RESEARCH THERE'S HOPE

ILE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

APIS – 3920 – 0007 | ISSN – 2583-7230

(OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL)

Journal's Home Page – <https://mj.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://mj.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 3 and Issue 1 (Access Full Issue on – <https://mj.iledu.in/category/volume-3-and-issue-1-of-2024/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education (Established by I.L.E. Educational Trust)

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 94896 71437 – info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://mj.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>



POLITICAL PARTIES AND TRADE UNIONS

AUTHOR – SHREYA SINHA, STUDENT AT DAMODARAM SANJIVAYYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY,
SABBAVARAM, VISAKHAPATNAM, A.P., INDIA

BEST CITATION – SHREYA SINHA, POLITICAL PARTIES AND TRADE UNIONS, ILE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL, 3
(1) OF 2024, PG. 80-93, APIS – 3920-0007 | ISSN – 2583-7230.

ABSTRACT

This PROJECT explores the intricate relationship between political parties and trade unions in India. Trade unions have historically played a pivotal role in labour rights movements and the broader socio-political landscape. Over time, their interactions with political parties have evolved, often intertwining with political agendas. While trade unions were established to advocate for workers' rights, many have become politicized, serving as platforms for political leaders or agendas. This research examines the historical evolution of trade unions, the impact of political affiliation on their effectiveness, and how trade unionism both supports and hinders political developments. A key focus is placed on how political manipulation has influenced trade unions, affecting their original purpose of labour advocacy. The project further highlights the challenges faced by trade unions in India, such as dual unionism, internal fragmentation, and leadership dominated by political outsiders, which have sometimes obstructed labour movements from achieving economic growth and stability.

Historical Overview of Trade Unions and Political Parties in India

The history of trade unions in India is deeply intertwined with the country's socio-political movements, particularly during its struggle for independence. Initially formed to address poor working conditions, long hours, and a lack of social security, these labour movements evolved into formal organizations with political affiliations. These unions not only represented workers' rights but also became platforms for political leaders, influencing national policies. The trajectory of trade unions in India demonstrates how economic and social issues intersected with political agendas to shape both the labour movements and political parties in the country.

Early Beginnings: Pre-1918 Phase

The origin of trade unions in India can be traced back to the mid-19th century. Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengali, a social reformer, led protests in Bombay in 1855, calling for legislative measures to address the poor conditions of factory workers, especially women and

children.⁵⁸ The first recorded strike in India occurred in 1877 at the Empress Mill in Nagpur, marking the beginning of collective labour action in the country.⁵⁹ Despite the workers' grim conditions, efforts to organize them were initially driven by philanthropists and reformers rather than the workers themselves. For instance, C.P. Majumdar established night schools in Bombay in 1872 to reduce illiteracy and promote hygiene and thrift among workers, laying the groundwork for future labour movements.⁶⁰

Formation of Early Labour Organizations

Narayan Meghaji Lokhande, known as the father of India's trade union movement, played a crucial role in organizing workers in the late 19th century. Influenced by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Lokhande established the Bombay Mill Hands Association in 1890, which is often considered the formal beginning of the labor movement in India.⁶¹ This organization, while rudimentary,

⁵⁸ V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, *Evolution of Trade Unions in India 1* (Sanjay Upadhyaya ed., 2022).

⁵⁹ Id. at 2.

⁶⁰ Id.

⁶¹ Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker, *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India 102* (2d ed., Himalaya Publ'g House 1997).



provided a platform for advocating workers' rights and successfully campaigned for a weekly holiday for mill workers.⁶² Lokhande's activism led to the first amendments to the Indian Factories Act of 1881, which, although insufficient, marked the government's recognition of the need for labor regulation.⁶³

However, these early labor organizations lacked the structure and resources of modern trade unions. The Bombay Mill Hands Association, for example, had no formal rules or constitution, making it more of an ad hoc committee than a structured trade union. Yet, it played a crucial role in raising awareness and mobilizing workers, contributing to the gradual institutionalization of labor movements in India.⁶⁴

Influence of Nationalism and the Pre-Independence Period

In the early 20th century, the trade union movement gained momentum as it aligned with the nationalist struggle for independence. Leaders of the Indian National Congress, such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, realized the potential of organized labor in the fight against British rule.⁶⁵ The Swadeshi movement, which promoted the boycott of British goods and emphasized self-reliance, created fertile ground for the growth of trade unions.⁶⁶

The formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920 under Lala Lajpat Rai marked a significant milestone. AITUC was the first national-level trade union federation in India, and it not only championed workers' rights but also aligned with the broader goal of eradicating British imperialism and establishing socialism.⁶⁷ This political alignment laid the foundation for the deep interconnection between trade unions and political movements

in India, a trend that continues to influence labor relations today.⁶⁸

Post-Independence: The Role of Political Parties in Trade Unions

After independence, the relationship between trade unions and political parties became more pronounced. The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), established in 1947 under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, became the labor wing of the Indian National Congress (INC). Other political parties followed suit, forming their labor organizations—Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) in 1948 and Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) in 1970.⁶⁹ This politicization led to the fragmentation of the labor movement, with multiple unions representing different political ideologies.

The phenomenon of dual unionism—where workers are represented by more than one union with different political affiliations—became a significant challenge. This fragmentation weakened the collective bargaining power of trade unions, as political interests often took precedence over labor issues.⁷⁰ In fact, trade unions, which were initially formed to advocate for workers' rights, increasingly became instruments of political manipulation.⁷¹

Challenges Faced by Trade Unions in Modern India

In post-independence India, trade unions have faced several challenges. One of the major issues has been the rise of informal employment, especially in sectors like construction, where workers remain largely unorganized and outside the scope of formal labor protections.⁷² Moreover, leadership within trade unions has often involved political figures

⁶² Mathur, A.S. & Mathur, J.S., *Trade Union Movement in India* 45 (Chaitanya Publ'g House 1964).

⁶³ Puneekar, S.D., *Trade Unionism in India* 50 (New Book Co. 1948).

⁶⁴ Harold Crouch, *Trade Unions and Politics in India* 62 (Manaktalas 1966).

⁶⁵ Mamoria et al., *supra* note 4, at 110.

⁶⁶ Mathur & Mathur, *supra* note 6, at 48.

⁶⁷ Ramaswamy, E.A., *The Worker and His Union* 33 (Allied Publ'rs 1977).

⁶⁸ Chhabra, T.N. & Suri, K.L., *Industrial Relations Concepts and Issues* 56 (4th rev. ed., 2009).

⁶⁹ Mamoria et al., *supra* note 4, at 115.

⁷⁰ Crouch, *supra* note 8, at 75.

⁷¹ Parmar, J.S., "Some Emerging Dimensions of Trade Unionism in HRTC: An Empirical Approach," *Indian J. Indus. Relations* 32, no. 3, 1997, at 222.

⁷² Ramaswamy, *supra* note 11, at 55.



or retired bureaucrats, further entangling unions with political agendas.⁷³

The Trade Unions Act of 1926 allowed unions to appoint outsiders as office bearers, including political leaders, which led to unions becoming platforms for political interests rather than solely representing labor concerns.⁷⁴ Additionally, as Harold Crouch noted in *Trade Unions and Politics in India*, the frequent manipulation of unions by political parties often led to inefficiencies, with the primary focus shifting from workers' welfare to political gains. This has had a negative impact on the effectiveness of unions in advocating for labor rights and improving working conditions.

The historical relationship between trade unions and political parties in India is complex, shaped by the country's colonial past and the subsequent struggle for independence. From their early beginnings in the 19th century, trade unions evolved into powerful political entities. However, this close relationship with politics has often undermined their original purpose of advocating for workers' rights.

THE EVOLUTION OF TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

The trade union movement in India has evolved through various phases, each shaped by political, economic, and social forces. From its nascent beginnings during the colonial era to its present-day challenges, the development of trade unions in India highlights the complex relationship between labor, politics, and industrial growth. This chapter explores the key phases in the evolution of trade unions, examining their historical context, major milestones, and the influence of political movements on their trajectory.

Pre-1918 Phase: The Early Years of Trade Unionism

The roots of trade unionism in India lie in the late 19th century when industrialization began to take hold. Early efforts to organize workers were driven more by social reformers than the

workers themselves. Philanthropists and reformers like Sorabjee Shahpurjee Bengali and Narayan Meghaji Lokhande played pivotal roles in raising awareness about the dire working conditions in factories and advocating for labor rights.⁷⁵ Lokhande's formation of the Bombay Mill Hands Association in 1890 marked the beginning of organized labor movements in India.⁷⁶

While these early efforts were significant, they were largely informal and lacked the structure of modern trade unions. Lokhande's Bombay Mill Hands Association, for example, did not have a constitution or formalized rules but served as a platform for collective bargaining, which led to the successful demand for a weekly holiday.⁷⁷ These initial efforts laid the groundwork for future labor movements, although the lack of legal protection and formalization limited their effectiveness in the long term.⁷⁸

1918-1947: The Rise of National-Level Trade Unions

The period between 1918 and 1947 saw the formalization and expansion of trade unions in India. Industrial unrest and the growing nationalist movement provided fertile ground for the establishment of national-level trade unions. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in 1920, becoming the first national federation of trade unions.⁷⁹ AITUC played a dual role—advocating for workers' rights while also aligning with the broader nationalist struggle for independence from British rule.⁸⁰

The role of political leaders in the trade union movement became more pronounced during this period. Figures like Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were instrumental in mobilizing workers and linking labor issues with

⁷³ Chhabra & Suri, supra note 12, at 64.

⁷⁴ Crouch, supra note 8, at 81.

⁷⁵ Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker, Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India 102 (2d ed., Himalaya Publ'g House 1997).

⁷⁶ Puneekar, S.D., Trade Unionism in India 50 (New Book Co. 1948).

⁷⁷ Mathur, A.S. & Mathur, J.S., Trade Union Movement in India 45 (Chaitanya Publ'g House 1964).

⁷⁸ Id.

⁷⁹ V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Evolution of Trade Unions in India 3 (Sanjay Upadhyaya ed., 2022).

⁸⁰ Harold Crouch, Trade Unions and Politics in India 62 (Manaktalas 1966).



the anti-colonial struggle.⁸¹ The influence of political parties on trade unions deepened, setting a precedent for the close relationship between trade unions and political organizations in India.

During this period, legal frameworks also began to emerge to regulate labor relations. The Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 was a landmark piece of legislation that provided legal recognition to trade unions and outlined their rights and responsibilities.⁸² This act was crucial in formalizing the role of trade unions, allowing them to register with the government and gain legal standing to represent workers. However, the act also opened the door for political involvement in trade unions, as it allowed "outsiders" (political leaders or non-workers) to serve as office bearers, further entrenching political influence in labor movements.

Post-1947: Independence and the Fragmentation of Trade Unions

Following India's independence in 1947, the trade union movement entered a new phase. With the departure of the British, the focus of labor movements shifted from anti-colonial agitation to improving workers' conditions in a rapidly industrializing economy. However, the close ties between trade unions and political parties became a source of both strength and weakness for the labor movement.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), formed in 1947 under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, became the labor wing of the Indian National Congress (INC). Similarly, other political parties established their own trade unions, leading to the fragmentation of the labor movement. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) was formed in 1948 by the socialists, and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) emerged in 1970 as the labor wing of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This fragmentation resulted in multiple unions representing the same set of workers, often with conflicting political ideologies. Dual unionism—

where rival unions affiliated with different political parties operated within the same industry—became a significant challenge.⁸³ This weakened the collective bargaining power of workers, as political agendas often took precedence over labor concerns. The frequent strikes and industrial actions that characterized this period were often politically motivated, with unions using labor issues as a means to further their political objectives.

Challenges in the Contemporary Era

In the post-liberalization era, trade unions in India have faced new challenges. The economic reforms of the 1990s led to the privatization of state-owned enterprises, the rise of informal employment, and the weakening of traditional labor protections. As industries shifted toward more flexible labor practices, the influence of trade unions diminished, particularly in the informal sector, where workers remained largely unorganized.

The rise of informal employment has been a major challenge for trade unions. In sectors such as construction and agriculture, workers often lack access to formal union representation and are excluded from labor protections under existing laws. Moreover, leadership within trade unions has often been dominated by political figures or retired bureaucrats, leading to a further disconnect between the unions and the workers they represent. The politicization of unions has, in many cases, led to a focus on political objectives rather than on addressing the concerns of workers.⁸⁴

Conclusion

The evolution of trade unions in India reflects the complex interplay between labor, politics, and industrial growth. From the informal beginnings of the late 19th century to the highly politicized and fragmented unions of the post-independence era, trade unions have been both a force for workers' rights and a tool for

⁸² Mamoria et al., supra note 1, at 112

⁸³ Ramaswamy, E.A., *The Worker and His Union* 33 (Allied Publ'rs 1977).

⁸⁴ Johri, J.K., *Unionism in a Developing Economy* 120 (Asia Publ'g House 1968).



political agendas. The challenges faced by trade unions today, including fragmentation, political interference, and the rise of informal employment, underscore the need for a more worker-centered approach to labour organization. As India continues to industrialize and its labour market evolves, the role of trade unions will need to adapt to ensure that they remain relevant and effective in advocating for workers' rights.

Political Manipulation and Trade Unionism

The political manipulation of trade unions in India has a long and complex history, marked by the intertwining of labour movements and political agendas. From the early 20th century, trade unions were seen not only as representatives of workers' rights but also as instruments through which political parties could extend their influence. This chapter delves into the nature of political manipulation within Indian trade unions, examining its causes, manifestations, and impact on both the labour movement and the broader political landscape.

Early Political Influence on Trade Unions

The roots of political manipulation in Indian trade unions can be traced back to the early 20th century, particularly during the nationalist struggle against British rule. Leaders of the Indian National Congress (INC), such as Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, recognized the potential of mobilizing the working class to further the independence movement.⁸⁵ The formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920 under Lala Lajpat Rai's leadership exemplified the alignment of labor unions with nationalist goals.⁸⁶ While this alignment provided trade unions with political clout, it also paved the way for political parties to use labor movements as tools for advancing their political objectives.

In the early years, this collaboration between trade unions and political parties was seen as

mutually beneficial. The labor movement gained legitimacy and visibility through its association with the nationalist struggle, while political leaders could count on the support of organized labor in their fight against colonialism. However, as political parties began to see the strategic value of controlling trade unions, the relationship became more complex and, at times, exploitative.

The Post-Independence Era: Growing Political Manipulation

Following India's independence in 1947, political parties took an increasingly direct role in shaping the trajectory of trade unions. The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), founded in 1947 under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, became the official labor wing of the INC. Other political parties followed suit, forming their own trade unions, such as the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) by socialists in 1948 and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in 1970.

This proliferation of politically affiliated unions led to the fragmentation of the labor movement, a phenomenon known as "dual unionism." Workers within the same industry were often represented by multiple unions, each aligned with a different political party. This weakened the collective bargaining power of unions and diverted the focus from workers' rights to political maneuvering. As C.B. Mamoria and S. Mamoria note, the duality of trade union representation resulted in a divided workforce and diluted the impact of labor negotiations.

One of the key reasons for this political manipulation was the provision in the Trade Unions Act of 1926 that allowed "outsiders" to serve as office bearers in trade unions.⁸⁷ This opened the door for political leaders, bureaucrats, and non-labor figures to take leadership positions within unions, further entrenching political influence in the labor movement. As Harold Crouch observes in his analysis of trade union politics in India, the

⁸⁵ Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker, Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India 102 (2d ed., Himalaya Publ'g House 1997).

⁸⁶ V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Evolution of Trade Unions in India 3 (Sanjay Upadhyaya ed., 2022).

⁸⁷ Parmar, J.S., "Some Emerging Dimensions of Trade Unionism in HRTC: An Empirical Approach," Indian J. Indus. Relations 32, no. 3, 1997, at 222.



involvement of political outsiders often shifted the focus of unions from labor issues to political agendas, compromising their ability to advocate effectively for workers' rights.⁸⁸

Case Studies of Political Manipulation

Several case studies highlight the extent of political manipulation within Indian trade unions. One notable example is the textile industry in Bombay during the 1950s, where the socialist faction of the AITUC led a series of strikes that were less about workers' demands and more about embarrassing the Congress government. The strikes, which ultimately ended in failure for the workers, demonstrated how political parties could manipulate labour movements for electoral gain, often at the expense of the workers they claimed to represent.

Similarly, the 1974 railway strike, one of the largest industrial actions in India's history, was heavily influenced by political considerations. Although the strike was initially organized to demand better wages and working conditions, it quickly became a platform for opposition parties to rally against the government of Indira Gandhi. The strike, which resulted in the arrest of thousands of workers and union leaders, highlighted how political agendas could exacerbate labor conflicts and lead to the deterioration of industrial relations.

In contemporary times, the influence of political parties on trade unions continues to manifest in various ways. The fragmentation of unions along political lines remains a significant challenge, with unions often prioritizing political loyalties over workers' welfare. As A.S. Mathur and J.S. Mathur have argued, the politicization of trade unions has led to inefficiencies in labor representation, with unions often acting as proxies for political parties rather than as independent advocates for workers.

The Impact of Political Manipulation on Labor Movements

The political manipulation of trade unions has had several adverse effects on the labor movement in India. One of the most significant consequences has been the weakening of collective bargaining power. When multiple unions, each affiliated with a different political party, represent the same set of workers, negotiations with employers become fragmented and less effective. This fragmentation allows employers to play one union against the other, undermining the strength of the labour movement as a whole.

Moreover, political manipulation has often led to a shift in focus from labour issues to political objectives. Unions have, in many cases, become more concerned with advancing the interests of their political patrons than with addressing the needs of the workers they represent. This has resulted in a loss of trust among workers, many of whom view trade unions as extensions of political parties rather than independent organizations fighting for their rights.⁸⁹

Conclusion

The political manipulation of trade unions in India is a complex phenomenon that has evolved over decades. While the early alignment between labour movements and political parties during the nationalist struggle was largely beneficial, the post-independence era saw a growing trend of political interference in trade unions. This has led to the fragmentation of the labor movement, a weakening of collective bargaining power, and a shift in focus from labor rights to political agendas. As India continues to industrialize and its labour market evolves, there is a growing need for trade unions to regain their independence from political parties and refocus on advocating for the rights and welfare of workers.

⁸⁸ Ramaswamy, supra note 6, at 55.

⁸⁹ Johri, J.K., *Unionism in a Developing Economy* 120 (Asia Publ'g House 1968).



CHALLENGES FACED BY TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

Trade unions in India face a variety of challenges that have impeded their ability to effectively represent workers' interests. These challenges arise from a combination of factors, including economic liberalization, the rise of informal employment, political fragmentation, and issues within the unions themselves. This chapter explores these challenges in detail, focusing on how they have shaped the current state of the Indian labour movement.

Economic Liberalization and Its Impact on Trade Unions

One of the most significant challenges faced by trade unions in India is the impact of economic liberalization. The economic reforms of the 1990s, which focused on privatization, deregulation, and the opening up of the Indian economy to global markets, fundamentally altered the landscape for trade unions.⁹⁰ Prior to liberalization, India's economy was largely state-controlled, and a significant portion of the workforce was employed in the public sector, where unions were strong and had significant influence. However, with the advent of liberalization, many state-owned enterprises were privatized, leading to large-scale retrenchment and the weakening of trade unions' bargaining power.⁹¹

Liberalization also led to the rise of contract labor and informal employment. Companies increasingly shifted towards employing workers on short-term contracts to reduce costs and increase flexibility, avoiding the need to comply with labor laws that protect permanent employees. This shift significantly reduced the reach and influence of trade unions, which traditionally focused on organizing workers in the formal sector. According to S.D. Puneekar, the growing trend of informal employment has been one of the most significant challenges to trade unionism in India, as informal workers are

often excluded from union representation and lack basic labor protections.

The Rise of Informal Employment

The informal sector in India, which includes industries such as agriculture, construction, and small-scale manufacturing, employs a significant portion of the workforce. Workers in this sector often lack access to social security benefits, face unstable employment conditions, and are excluded from formal labor protections. Despite comprising a large part of India's workforce, informal workers are difficult to organize due to the fragmented and decentralized nature of their employment. The inability of trade unions to effectively organize and represent informal workers has further eroded their influence in the labor market.

The rise of informal employment has created a dual labor market in India, where a small proportion of workers in the formal sector enjoy labor protections, while the majority in the informal sector remain vulnerable to exploitation. This disparity has made it challenging for trade unions to address the needs of the entire workforce, further weakening their position. As A.S. Mathur and J.S. Mathur argue, the challenge of organizing informal workers is one of the most pressing issues facing trade unions today, and without effective strategies to incorporate these workers, unions risk becoming irrelevant.

Political Fragmentation and Dual Unionism

The political fragmentation of trade unions, particularly the phenomenon of dual unionism, has been another significant challenge. Dual unionism refers to the existence of multiple unions within the same industry or workplace, each affiliated with different political parties. This phenomenon, which began in the post-independence era, has persisted into the present day, weakening the bargaining power of unions and creating divisions among workers.

The proliferation of politically affiliated unions, such as the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) aligned with the Indian

⁹⁰ Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker, Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India 102 (2d ed., Himalaya Publ'g House 1997).

⁹¹ V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Evolution of Trade Unions in India 3 (Sanjay Upadhyaya ed., 2022).



National Congress, and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) affiliated with the Communist Party of India (Marxist), has fragmented the labor movement. These political affiliations often lead to rivalries between unions, making it difficult for them to present a united front in negotiations with employers. As Harold Crouch notes, the political manipulation of trade unions has resulted in unions prioritizing political objectives over workers' interests, undermining their effectiveness in representing labor.

In addition to political fragmentation, trade unions also suffer from weak internal leadership and lack of democratic governance. Many unions are led by political outsiders or bureaucrats who are disconnected from the realities faced by workers. This has further diminished the trust that workers place in trade unions, as they perceive union leaders as more focused on advancing their political careers than on advocating for labor rights.

Declining Membership and Worker Apathy

One of the key challenges facing trade unions in India today is declining membership. The shift towards informal employment, the rise of contract labor, and the perceived ineffectiveness of unions have contributed to a decline in union membership across many sectors. Workers, particularly in the informal sector, often see little benefit in joining unions, which they view as ineffective in addressing their concerns.

The decline in membership has a direct impact on the financial health and bargaining power of trade unions. With fewer members, unions have fewer resources to organize strikes, provide legal assistance, and negotiate effectively with employers. The result is a vicious cycle where declining membership weakens unions, making them less effective, which in turn leads to further declines in membership.

Moreover, worker apathy has become a significant issue. Many workers, particularly younger employees in modern industries such

as IT and services, do not see trade unions as relevant to their needs. The traditional model of unionism, which focused on organizing industrial workers, has not adapted to the changing nature of work in India's growing service and knowledge-based economy. As a result, unions have struggled to attract younger workers, further contributing to their decline in membership and influence.

Legal and Regulatory Challenges

The legal framework governing trade unions in India has also posed challenges. Although the Trade Unions Act of 1926 provides for the registration and recognition of trade unions, it has several limitations that have made it difficult for unions to operate effectively. For instance, the Act allows for the formation of multiple unions within the same industry, contributing to the problem of dual unionism. Additionally, the legal process for resolving industrial disputes is often slow and bureaucratic, limiting the ability of unions to respond quickly to workers' grievances.⁹²

Furthermore, recent labor reforms, such as the Industrial Relations Code of 2020, have been criticized for favoring employers and limiting the rights of workers to strike and engage in collective bargaining. These reforms, while aimed at increasing flexibility and ease of doing business, have further constrained the ability of trade unions to effectively advocate for workers' rights, particularly in industries that rely heavily on contract labor and informal

THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL AFFILIATION ON TRADE UNION EFFECTIVENESS

The political affiliation of trade unions in India has played a significant role in shaping their effectiveness as representatives of workers' rights. Since the early 20th century, political parties have had a profound influence on the trajectory of labour movements, often prioritizing their own agendas over the needs of the workforce. This chapter examines the impact of political affiliation on trade unions in

⁹² Punekar, supra note 4, at 88.



India, exploring how this relationship has shaped labour dynamics, collective bargaining, and the ability of unions to function independently.

The Historical Context of Political Affiliation

The origins of political affiliation in trade unions can be traced back to the pre-independence era, when the labour movement aligned with the nationalist struggle against British rule. As mentioned in previous chapters, the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), founded in 1920, was closely linked to the Indian National Congress (INC), and its leaders played key roles in both political and labour activism.⁹³ This association helped give trade unions political leverage, but it also sowed the seeds of political manipulation, as unions began to be seen as extensions of political parties rather than independent entities advocating for workers' rights.⁹⁴

After India's independence in 1947, this trend intensified, with the formation of politically affiliated unions like the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), which became the labor wing of the INC, and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), aligned with the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This political fragmentation of the labor movement resulted in rivalries between unions, each representing different political ideologies, thereby complicating labor negotiations and diluting the effectiveness of trade unions as a unified force for workers.

Political Influence and Fragmentation of the Labor Movement

Political fragmentation has been one of the most significant consequences of political affiliation in Indian trade unions. With multiple unions representing different political parties, there has been little unity among the labor movement, which has weakened their bargaining power. This phenomenon, known as

dual unionism, has led to competition between unions rather than cooperation, with each union often serving the interests of its political patron rather than focusing solely on workers' issues.

For example, INTUC, affiliated with the Congress Party, has historically been in opposition to CITU, aligned with the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This rivalry has extended to sectors like public transportation, where unions linked to different political parties have competed for dominance, resulting in a lack of cohesive strategy in negotiations with employers. As Harold Crouch points out, this fragmentation has prevented Indian trade unions from developing the kind of unified, independent identity seen in other countries, where unions can act as a single, powerful force in labor disputes. This fragmentation has had direct implications for workers. In many cases, workers have been caught between competing unions, each pushing for different agendas based on political considerations rather than labor rights. As A.S. Mathur and J.S. Mathur note, the result has been confusion among workers and a dilution of their collective strength, as political goals have often overshadowed genuine labor concerns.

The Role of Political Outsiders in Union Leadership

One of the key issues that have emerged from political affiliation is the role of political outsiders in union leadership. The Trade Unions Act of 1926 allows for individuals who are not workers in the relevant industry to hold leadership positions in trade unions. While this provision was intended to enable experienced leaders and legal experts to guide unions, it has often led to political figures taking control of unions and using them as platforms to advance their political careers.

In many instances, union leaders have been more concerned with their political aspirations than with the needs of workers. For example, union leaders aligned with political parties have often prioritized strikes and protests that serve the political interests of their parties, even when

⁹³ Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker, Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India 102 (2d ed., Himalaya Publ'g House 1997).

⁹⁴ Mathur, A.S. & Mathur, J.S., Trade Union Movement in India 45 (Chaitanya Publ'g House 1964).



such actions were not in the best interest of the workers. As a result, unions have sometimes been used as tools for political mobilization, particularly during elections, rather than as vehicles for advocating workers' rights. This has led to disillusionment among workers, who increasingly view trade unions as instruments of political parties rather than independent organizations focused on their welfare.

The Impact on Collective Bargaining and Workers' Rights

Political affiliation has had a profound impact on the effectiveness of trade unions in collective bargaining. When unions are divided along political lines, their ability to negotiate effectively with employers is significantly diminished. Employers can exploit these divisions by playing unions against each other, resulting in weaker labor agreements. This has been particularly evident in industries like textiles and manufacturing, where competing unions have often undermined each other's efforts in collective bargaining negotiations.

Moreover, politically affiliated unions often prioritize political objectives over workers' rights. For instance, strikes and industrial actions are sometimes called not to address labor grievances but to further the political agenda of a particular party. The 1974 railway strike is a classic example, where unions used the strike as a means of challenging the government of Indira Gandhi rather than focusing solely on workers' demands for better wages and working conditions. The politicization of such labor disputes often leads to prolonged conflicts that ultimately harm workers, who may face job losses, reduced wages, or punitive actions from employers.

Attempts to Address Political Influence in Trade Unions

Over the years, there have been attempts to reduce political interference in trade unions and strengthen their role as independent advocates for workers. Some labor laws have been amended to limit the role of political outsiders in

union leadership, and there have been calls for reforms that would make unions more democratic and worker-centered. However, these efforts have often been resisted by politically powerful unions, which continue to wield significant influence over labor legislation.

One promising development has been the rise of independent unions that are not affiliated with any political party. For example, the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972, has focused on organizing informal workers, particularly women, and has remained largely independent of political parties. SEWA's success in advocating for the rights of informal workers demonstrates the potential for trade unions to be effective without being tied to political affiliations.

CASE STUDIES OF POLITICAL MANIPULATION IN INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

Case studies of political manipulation in Indian trade unions highlight the complex interplay between labor movements and political agendas. Over the decades, several high-profile strikes and labor disputes have underscored the ways in which trade unions, often driven by political interests, have navigated challenges in representing workers while simultaneously serving political objectives. This chapter presents key case studies to illustrate the depth of political manipulation and its consequences for both workers and the broader labour movement in India.

Case Study 1: The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982

One of the most significant and politically charged labor strikes in post-independence India was the Bombay Textile Strike of 1982, led by the socialist trade union leader Dutta Samant. The strike, which lasted nearly two years and involved over 250,000 workers, was primarily aimed at securing wage increases and better working conditions for textile workers in the city's mills.⁹⁵ However, political motivations played a key role in the unfolding

⁹⁵ Crouch, Harold, Trade Unions and Politics in India 92 (Manaktalas 1966).



and eventual failure of the strike. Dutta Samant's leadership was not aligned with any of the established political parties or unions like the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) or the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), which were affiliated with the Congress and the Communist Party of India (Marxist), respectively. Samant's independent stance was seen as a threat to the established unions, which led to political rivalries undermining the strike. The Congress-led Maharashtra state government, concerned about Samant's growing influence, refused to negotiate with him or his workers. The strike dragged on without resolution, resulting in the closure of several mills and leaving thousands of workers unemployed. This case underscores the risks associated with political manipulation in trade unions. Rather than uniting behind a common cause, the involvement of political parties and rival unions diluted the workers' efforts, ultimately leading to the collapse of the strike. As Harold Crouch argues, the political rivalries between unions weakened the collective power of labour in India, with this strike serving as a critical example.

Case Study 2: The Railway Strike of 1974

The 1974 Indian Railway Strike, led by George Fernandes of the All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF), was one of the largest and most significant labour actions in Indian history. The strike was organized to demand higher wages and better working conditions for railway workers, but it quickly took on political overtones due to Fernandes' socialist affiliations and opposition to the then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The strike began in May 1974 and brought the Indian railway system to a standstill, severely disrupting the country's economy. However, it was soon clear that political motivations were driving much of the strike's agenda. The railway strike became a platform for opposition parties to rally against the Congress government, using the labour dispute as a means to challenge Indira Gandhi's leadership.

The political nature of the strike had several consequences. First, the government responded with force, arresting over 30,000 workers, including Fernandes, and dismissing thousands more from their jobs. Second, the strike failed to achieve its objectives, as the government refused to concede to the workers' demands, framing the strike as a political conspiracy rather than a genuine labour movement. This case highlights the dangers of political manipulation within labour strikes. While the strike was initially motivated by legitimate labour grievances, its politicization ultimately weakened its effectiveness. The workers were left without a resolution, and the strike set a precedent for how political manipulation could derail labour movements in India.

Case Study 3: The 1950 Bombay Cotton Textile Strike

The 1950 Bombay Cotton Textile Strike is another example of how political manipulation can undermine labour movements. The strike, which involved over 150,000 workers in Bombay's textile mills, was led by the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), which was affiliated with the Communist Party of India (CPI). The strike was called to demand higher bonuses for workers, but it quickly became a tool for the CPI to assert its influence over the labour movement. The Congress Party, which controlled both the state and central governments at the time, viewed the strike as a direct challenge to its authority. As a result, the government took a hard line against the strike, with state authorities using police force to suppress protests and break up demonstrations. The strike lasted for over two months but ultimately failed, with the workers forced to return to work without achieving their demands. According to S.D. Punekar, the 1950 strike was a turning point in the history of Indian labour movements because it demonstrated how political rivalries between the Congress and the Communist parties could undermine the effectiveness of labour actions. The strike revealed the extent to which political affiliations could influence union decisions, often at the expense of the workers they were supposed to



represent. In this case, the workers were caught in the crossfire of political rivalries, and the strike's failure weakened the labour movement in Bombay for years to come.

Case Study 4: The Maruti Suzuki Labor Struggles (2011-2012)

More recently, the labour struggles at the Maruti Suzuki plant in Manesar, Haryana, between 2011 and 2012, highlighted how political interference and the absence of union unity could disrupt labour negotiations. The workers at Maruti Suzuki went on strike multiple times, demanding the recognition of an independent trade union, the Maruti Suzuki Employees Union (MSEU), and better working conditions. The labour struggle turned violent in July 2012 when a confrontation between workers and management led to the death of a senior HR manager and the arrest of over 100 workers. The involvement of local political factions and the lack of support from established unions like the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) left the MSEU isolated in its negotiations.⁹⁶

The Maruti Suzuki labour struggles reflect the ongoing challenges faced by independent unions in navigating the political landscape of Indian labour. The lack of solidarity from politically affiliated unions and interference from political parties further complicated the workers' demands, ultimately resulting in severe legal and social consequences for the employees involved.

Case Study 5: The HRTC Labor Disputes

Another important case study comes from the Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC), where labour disputes in the 1990s revealed the complexities of trade unionism in a public-sector enterprise. The emergence of political unionism within HRTC, where different factions were aligned with rival political parties, created significant challenges for collective bargaining. J.S. Parmar noted that the political fragmentation of trade unions in HRTC resulted

in constant leadership struggles and weakened the union's ability to advocate for better wages and working conditions.

The fragmentation of the unions meant that workers were often divided between different political factions, and management exploited this division by playing the unions against each other. As a result, the labour disputes dragged on without resolution, and the unions were unable to present a united front in negotiations with management.⁹⁷

CONCLUSION

The history of trade unions in India is a tale of struggle, empowerment, and manipulation. From their early beginnings as platforms to address dire working conditions to their evolution as powerful political instruments, Indian trade unions have navigated a complex landscape. This conclusion reflects on the journey of these unions, examining how political involvement has both strengthened and hindered their mission to represent workers' rights, and what the future holds for labour movements in India.

The Promise of Collective Power

Trade unions were born out of necessity—a collective response to the harsh conditions of industrial labor. Early labor movements, driven by leaders like Narayan Meghaji Lokhande and organizations such as the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), were fundamentally about giving workers a voice against exploitation. These unions emerged as potent platforms, advocating for fair wages, improved working conditions, and workers' rights. As India fought for independence, these labor movements became intertwined with nationalist goals, bolstering both their relevance and power. However, this alignment with political movements also sowed the seeds for future complexities. The close relationship between trade unions and political parties became a double-edged sword. On the one hand, political affiliation gave unions the clout to influence

⁹⁶ Punekar, S.D., Trade Unionism in India 120 (New Book Co. 1948)

⁹⁷ Punekar, supra note 8, at 133.



policy; on the other, it introduced political agendas that often overshadowed the core mission of representing labour.

The Burden of Political Manipulation

As the case studies in this project have shown, political manipulation has been both a strength and a burden for trade unions in India. The 1974 railway strike, led by George Fernandes, illustrates how a genuine labour movement can quickly become a battleground for political interests. While the strike started with legitimate demands for better wages, it morphed into a broader political challenge to the government of Indira Gandhi, leading to a massive crackdown on workers. Similarly, the 1982 Bombay Textile Strike, led by Dutta Samant, shows how independent unions that resist political affiliation can still face political opposition. Samant's refusal to align with established political parties left him isolated, with both the Congress government and traditional unions working against his efforts, resulting in a protracted and ultimately failed strike. These case studies demonstrate that while political affiliation can empower unions, it can also divide them. Dual unionism—the existence of rival unions within the same industry, each affiliated with a different political party—has fragmented the labour movement. This division has diluted the collective bargaining power of workers, with employers often exploiting these political rivalries to weaken labour's demands.

The Rise of Informal Employment and New Challenges

The economic liberalization of the 1990s introduced a new set of challenges for trade unions. As India's economy opened up to global markets, the landscape of employment shifted dramatically. The rise of contract labour, the privatization of state-owned enterprises, and the growth of the informal sector eroded the influence of traditional trade unions. Workers in informal employment—who make up a significant portion of the labour force—are difficult to organize and often excluded from

formal labour protections. This shift has forced trade unions to confront new realities. The traditional model of unionism, focused on organizing industrial workers in factories, is no longer sufficient. As A.S. Mathur and J.S. Mathur argue, the future of trade unions depends on their ability to adapt to the changing nature of work, particularly in sectors like IT, services, and informal labour. Without addressing the needs of these workers, unions risk becoming irrelevant.

The Path Forward: Independence and Worker-Centered Unionism

For trade unions to remain relevant in India's evolving labor market, they must regain their independence from political parties and refocus on the core mission of representing workers. This is not to say that unions should completely distance themselves from politics—after all, labor rights are deeply intertwined with policy and governance. However, unions must prioritize workers' interests above political agendas. The success of independent unions like the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) provides a glimpse into what this future might look like. By focusing on the needs of informal workers—particularly women in the unorganized sector—SEWA has managed to stay relatively free from political manipulation, allowing it to advocate effectively for its members.

As India's economy continues to grow and diversify, trade unions have an opportunity to rebuild their strength by organizing in new sectors, embracing younger workers, and addressing the needs of informal laborers. To do so, unions must adopt a more inclusive approach, expanding their reach beyond traditional industrial sectors to include gig workers, freelancers, and others who have been left out of the labor movement. The history of trade unions in India is far from over. While political manipulation has, at times, weakened their influence, trade unions remain a vital force for workers' rights. The challenges they face—political fragmentation, the rise of informal



employment, and declining membership—are significant, but not insurmountable. If unions can adapt to the changing labor market, embrace independence from political interference, and refocus on worker-centered advocacy, they have the potential to reclaim their role as powerful representatives of labor in India’s evolving economy. The road ahead is uncertain, but the lessons from the past provide a roadmap for the future. By learning from past mistakes and embracing new strategies, trade unions in India can rise to meet the challenges of the 21st century, ensuring that workers’ rights remain at the forefront of India’s economic growth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Chhabra, T.N. & Suri, K.L.** *Industrial Relations Concepts and Issues*. 4th rev. ed., Himalaya Publishing House, 2009.
2. **Crouch, Harold.** *Trade Unions and Politics in India*. Manaktalas, 1966.
3. **Johri, J.K.** *Unionism in a Developing Economy*. Asia Publishing House, 1968.
4. **Mamoria, C.B., Mamoria, S. & Ganker.** *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India*. 2nd ed., Himalaya Publishing House, 1997.
5. **Mathur, A.S. & Mathur, J.S.** *Trade Union Movement in India*. Chaitanya Publishing House, 1964.
6. **Parmar, J.S.** “Some Emerging Dimensions of Trade Unionism in HRTC: An Empirical Approach.” *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 32, No. 3, 1997, pp. 222–234.
7. **Punekar, S.D.** *Trade Unionism in India*. New Book Company, 1948.
8. **Ramaswamy, E.A.** *The Worker and His Union*. Allied Publishers, 1977.
9. **Upadhyaya, Sanjay.** *Evolution of Trade Unions in India*. V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, 2022.
10. **Vaid, K.N.** “Political Unionism and Industrial Relations in India.” *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol. 22, 1968, pp. 25–46.



ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) MECHANISMS IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

AUTHOR – SHREYA SINHA, STUDENT AT DAMODARAM SANJIVAYYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, SABBAVARAM, VISAKHAPATNAM, A.P., INDIA

BEST CITATION – SHREYA SINHA, ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) MECHANISMS IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW, ILE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL, 3 (1) OF 2024, PG. 94-104, APIS – 3920-0007 | ISSN – 2583-7230.

ABSTRACT

This project provides a comprehensive overview of **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)** mechanisms in India, focusing on their evolution, significance, and contemporary relevance within the Indian legal landscape. ADR refers to a variety of processes that enable parties to resolve disputes without resorting to traditional litigation. These processes include **arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and Lok Adalat**, each offering distinct advantages such as reduced costs, expedited resolution, and less formal procedures. The project explores the historical development of ADR in India, tracing its roots from ancient dispute resolution practices to its formalization in modern legal systems.

A significant portion of the project examines the legal framework that governs ADR in India. This includes constitutional provisions such as **Article 39A**, which mandates the state to provide free legal aid to ensure justice for all, and various legislative enactments like the **Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**, which provides a comprehensive legal structure for arbitration and conciliation. The project also reviews key judicial decisions that have interpreted these laws and shaped the practice of ADR in India, highlighting the judiciary's proactive role in promoting ADR mechanisms. The project further analyzes the practical application of ADR across different areas of law. In civil disputes, ADR is increasingly recognized for its ability to provide quicker and more amicable resolutions, thereby reducing the backlog of cases in Indian courts. In the context of criminal law, mechanisms such as plea bargaining and mediation are discussed, particularly in cases involving minor offenses, where ADR can provide a more restorative form of justice. The use of ADR in commercial disputes is also explored, emphasizing its importance in resolving complex business conflicts efficiently and confidentially.

Despite the numerous benefits of ADR, the project acknowledges several challenges that hinder its widespread adoption in India. These challenges include a lack of awareness and understanding among the general public, limited access to qualified ADR practitioners, and the occasional reluctance of parties and lawyers to engage in ADR processes.

Overall, this project underscores the vital role that ADR plays in promoting a more efficient, inclusive, and accessible justice delivery system in India. By providing alternative pathways to resolve disputes, ADR mechanisms help to alleviate the burden on traditional courts, facilitate timely justice, and contribute to social harmony.

OVERVIEW OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR):

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) encompasses many methods that offer an

alternative to conventional litigation for settling conflicts. ADR include techniques such as **arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and Lok Adalat**, which aim to be less formal, more cost-efficient, and faster than traditional judicial



processes. ADR has been increasingly important in India in recent years because it has the potential to provide a more efficient and accessible form of justice, especially in a court system that is overwhelmed with a large number of pending cases.

ADR, which stands for Alternative Dispute Resolution, refers to a range of methods used to resolve conflicts outside of traditional court litigation. Its scope encompasses many techniques, such as negotiation, mediation, and arbitration, that aim to facilitate the resolution of disputes in a more efficient and cost-effective manner.

ADR comprises a range of methods that enable the resolution of disputes without resorting to the formal court process. **Arbitration** is a process where an impartial third person, known as the arbitrator, listens to arguments from all parties involved in a conflict and then issues a ruling that both parties are legally obligated to follow. **Mediation** is a consensual procedure in which an impartial mediator assists the involved parties in reaching a mutually agreeable resolution. **Conciliation**, akin to mediation, entails a conciliator who convenes with the parties individually and collectively to settle their disputes. **Lok Adalat**, often known as "People's Court," is a local method of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in India. It aims to settle issues by negotiation and agreement, typically within a day, under the guidance of a judicial authority. ADR is a feasible substitute for conventional litigation, especially in civil, commercial, and family law cases, due to its flexibility and adaptability.

The historical background and evolution of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India can be traced back to several centuries. ADR refers to the methods of resolving disputes outside of the **traditional court system**. In India, ADR practices have been prevalent since ancient times, with various forms of mediation, arbitration, and conciliation being used to settle disputes. Over the years, the Indian legal system has recognised the importance of ADR in

providing efficient and cost-effective resolution of disputes. The origins of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India may be traced back to ancient times, where disagreements were addressed by community elders through the use of **panchayats**, which were informal councils comprised of esteemed persons within the society. This approach proved to be efficacious in upholding social cohesion and equity at the community level. Nevertheless, the British colonial authority implemented a more structured judicial system, resulting in the progressive erosion of indigenous methods of resolving conflicts. Following India's independence, there was a demand for a justice system that was both more effective and easier to access. As a result, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) was reintroduced and established as a formal practice in India.

The formal acknowledgement of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) commenced with the enactment of the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**.⁹⁸ This legislation provided the legal framework for Lok Adalats and sought to offer proficient and cost-free legal assistance to the marginalised segments of society. The enactment of the **Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**,⁹⁹ was a noteworthy advancement in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as it established a complete legislative structure for arbitration and conciliation that aligns with global benchmarks. This legislation was implemented in accordance with the **UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration**, demonstrating India's dedication to harmonising its arbitration laws with international standards.

There are various types of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms.

India has a wide array of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes that cater to different types of disputes.

⁹⁸ The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Act No. 39 of 1987) establishes the statutory basis for Lok Adalats and aims to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society.

⁹⁹ The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Act No. 26 of 1996) provides the legal framework for arbitration and conciliation in India, aligning with the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration.



1. Arbitration: A confidential method of resolving conflicts in which a mutually agreed arbitrator renders a final and enforceable verdict. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, regulates the process of arbitration in India, establishing the structure for both domestic and international arbitration.

2. Mediation is a voluntary and confidential procedure in which a neutral mediator helps the conflicting parties to achieve a mutually agreeable resolution. Mediation, in contrast to arbitration, does not yield a legally enforceable outcome. Instead, it serves as a means to enable negotiation and resolution.

3. Conciliation: Conciliation is a process similar to mediation, where a conciliator meets with the parties involved both individually and collectively to assist them in resolving their conflict. The conciliator actively advises the parties and proposes potential solutions.

4. Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat is an indigenous type of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India. It is administered by statutory bodies established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The objective is to offer cost-effective and expeditious justice to the general people, encompassing both ongoing court cases and pre-litigation issues.

ADR has gained significant importance in India's current legal framework, providing numerous benefits compared to conventional litigation. The Indian judiciary is overwhelmed by a backlog of more than 40 million¹⁰⁰ cases, leading to substantial delays and inefficiency. ADR procedures offer an expedited resolution process, which aids in alleviating the burden on courts and ensuring prompt justice for the interested parties. Moreover, ADR is typically characterised by a less rigid and more adaptable approach compared to conventional court processes, rendering it more easily attainable for the general populace. ADR's cost-

effectiveness makes it an appealing choice for both individuals and organisations, particularly in commercial disputes when time and money are crucial considerations. In addition, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods, such as mediation and conciliation, encourage a more cooperative approach to resolving conflicts, thereby maintaining connections and fostering societal cohesion.

ADR processes in India provide an effective, economical, and easily accessible way to resolve conflicts, making them a viable alternative to traditional litigation. ADR, which has its origins in ancient customs and follows a contemporary framework that adheres to international standards, remains an essential component of the Indian legal system. It assists in fulfilling the constitutional obligation of ensuring justice for everyone.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) IN INDIA

Constitutional Provisions in Support of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

ADR in India is based on the fundamental requirement to provide justice to all citizens. Article 39A of the Indian Constitution, which was added through the 42nd Amendment in 1976, requires the government to actively support fairness by offering equal opportunities and provide free legal assistance to prevent any citizen from being denied justice due to financial or other limitations. This article establishes the basis for the advancement and endorsement of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes, since they provide accessible and fair methods for settling conflicts outside of the conventional judicial system.¹⁰¹

Key Legislation Regulating Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The legal framework for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India is predominantly regulated by the Arbitration and Conciliation

¹⁰⁰Pradeep Thakur, Pending Cases in India Cross 4.4 Crore, Up 19% Since Last Year, The Times of India (May 16, 2021, 11:50 AM), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pending-cases-in-india-cross-4-4-crore-up-19-since-last-year/articleshow/82088407.cms>.

¹⁰¹ India Const. art. 39A.



Act, 1996.¹⁰² This act serves as a comprehensive legislation that establishes the legal basis for conducting arbitration and conciliation proceedings. This legislation was implemented to combine and revise the legal provisions concerning arbitration within the country, arbitration in international commercial matters, and the enforcement of arbitration rulings from foreign jurisdictions. The Indian arbitration legislation is aligned with international standards since it is based on the UNCITRAL Model legislation on International Commercial Arbitration.

The Act is categorised into four sections: Part I addresses arbitration within the country, Part II focusses on the implementation of international arbitral awards, Part III pertains to conciliation, and Part IV includes other requirements. The Act has been modified multiple times, with notable revisions made in 2015 and 2019 to enhance the effectiveness of arbitration in India. These revisions include the implementation of time constraints for arbitration processes and the establishment of the Arbitration Council of India.¹⁰³

Government Policies and Institutional Support for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The Indian government has proactively encouraged alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes through a range of policies and initiatives. The creation of the Arbitration Council of India under the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019, is a noteworthy measure aimed at formalising arbitration in the nation. The primary responsibilities of the Council include evaluating and rating arbitral institutions, certifying arbitrators, and fostering the advancement of alternative dispute resolution (ADR).¹⁰⁴

In addition, the government has provided funding for the creation of mediation and conciliation centres around the country,

typically in partnership with the judiciary and legal aid organisations. These centres offer complimentary or affordable mediation services to facilitate the prompt and harmonious resolution of conflicts. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) plays a pivotal role in advancing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) through the organisation of Lok Adalats and the provision of legal assistance to individuals in need.¹⁰⁵

LANDMARK CASE LAWS ON ADR IN INDIA

CASE 1: GURU NANAK FOUNDATION V. RATTAN SINGH & SONS¹⁰⁶

Facts:

The dispute between Guru Nanak Foundation and Rattan Singh & Sons arose from a construction contract. The contract contained an arbitration clause, which stipulated that any disputes would be resolved through arbitration rather than court litigation. However, the arbitration process became highly protracted, leading to dissatisfaction on one side. Frustrated by the significant delays and procedural inefficiencies, one of the parties petitioned the court to intervene and expedite the arbitration process.

Issues:

1. Judicial Authority in Arbitration: The primary issue was whether the courts had the authority to intervene in the arbitration process specifically to expedite proceedings when delays occurred.
2. Justification for Judicial Intervention: A secondary issue was to what extent judicial intervention in arbitration proceedings could be justified without undermining the principles of arbitration, which aim to resolve disputes privately and efficiently.

Provisions:

The Arbitration Act, 1940: This was the governing legislation at the time of the dispute. The Act

¹⁰² The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Act No. 26 of 1996).

¹⁰³ P.C. Markanda, Law Relating to Arbitration & Conciliation (11th ed. 2021).

¹⁰⁴ Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 (Act No. 33 of 2019).

¹⁰⁵ National Legal Services Authority, Annual Report 2020-2021 (2021), <https://nalsa.gov.in/>.

¹⁰⁶ Guru Nanak Found. v. Rattan Singh & Sons, (1981) 4 SCC 634 (India).



aimed to provide a framework for arbitration in India but had some procedural deficiencies that led to delays and inefficiencies in the arbitration process. It was later replaced by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, which sought to address these issues and modernize the arbitration framework in line with international standards.

- Article 21 of the Constitution of India: This article guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been interpreted by the Indian judiciary to include the right to a speedy trial. The petitioner argued that the delays in the arbitration process violated this constitutional right.

Arguments:

Petitioner's Argument:

The petitioner argued that the prolonged delays in the arbitration proceedings were tantamount to a denial of justice. They invoked Article 21 of the Constitution of India, contending that their right to a speedy trial was being compromised. They asserted that judicial intervention was necessary to prevent the arbitration process from becoming unjust and to ensure that the dispute resolution mechanism functioned effectively.

Respondent's Argument:

- The respondent argued against judicial interference, maintaining that arbitration is a private and consensual process. They emphasized that the parties had mutually agreed to resolve their disputes through arbitration, thereby accepting the process, including any delays. The respondent stressed that excessive judicial intervention could undermine the autonomy of arbitration and deter parties from opting for arbitration as an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism.

Analysis:

The Supreme Court of India, in analyzing the case, acknowledged the dual nature of arbitration—it is designed to be a speedy,

efficient, and private means of dispute resolution outside the formal court system. However, the Court recognized that when delays in arbitration become excessive, they can negate the very purpose of arbitration. The Court was thus faced with balancing two important principles: ****respecting the autonomy of the arbitration process**** and ****ensuring that the process does not become a source of injustice due to unnecessary delays****.

Judgment:

The Supreme Court delivered a judgment that sought to strike a balance between these competing interests:

1. Respect for Arbitration Autonomy: The Court reaffirmed that arbitration should generally proceed without unnecessary judicial interference, preserving the private nature of the process. This respect for autonomy is crucial to maintaining the integrity and appeal of arbitration as an ADR mechanism.

2. Judicial Oversight to Prevent Delays: Despite the general principle of non-interference, the Court recognized the need for judicial oversight when the arbitration process becomes excessively delayed. The Court ruled that while arbitration should be autonomous, the courts have a role in ensuring that the process is conducted fairly and expeditiously. The Supreme Court directed the arbitrator to complete the proceedings within a specified timeframe, thereby setting a precedent for the role of courts in mitigating undue delays in arbitration.

Conclusion:

This case highlights a critical aspect of arbitration law in India—the need for a balanced approach that respects the autonomy of arbitration while allowing for judicial intervention when necessary to prevent the process from becoming unjust. The ruling reinforces the importance of ensuring that ADR mechanisms like arbitration remain efficient and fair, aligning with the broader objective of reducing the burden on the courts and



providing timely justice to the parties involved. The case also underscores the judiciary's role in upholding constitutional rights, such as the right to a speedy trial, even within the context of arbitration.

CASE 2: FUERST DAY LAWSON LTD. V. JINDAL EXPORTS LTD.¹⁰⁷

Facts:

Parties Involved:

Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. is a foreign company involved in international trade.

Jindal Exports Ltd. is an Indian company.

Nature of the Dispute:

- Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. and Jindal Exports Ltd. entered into a contract for the supply of goods.
- A dispute arose concerning the quality of the goods supplied by Jindal Exports Ltd.
- As per the arbitration clause in their contract, the matter was referred to arbitration.
- The arbitration proceedings concluded with a ruling in favor of Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd., the foreign party.

Post-Arbitration:

Jindal Exports Ltd. challenged the enforcement of the foreign arbitral award in Indian courts, arguing that it should not be enforced on specific grounds, including the argument that the award was against the public policy of India.

Issues:

1. Challenge on Public Policy Grounds:

- The central issue was whether a foreign arbitral award could be challenged on the grounds of public policy under the **Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**.

2. Scope of Judicial Review:

- The secondary issue was the extent to which Indian courts could review and possibly refuse the enforcement of a foreign arbitral award, particularly when issues of public policy were raised.

Provisions:

- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:
 - This Act governs both domestic and international arbitration in India, including the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.
- Section 48 of the Act:
 - This section outlines the conditions under which Indian courts may refuse to enforce a foreign arbitral award. The grounds include situations where the award is found to be in conflict with the public policy of India, where the party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice, or where the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration.

Arguments from Both Sides:

- Petitioner (Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd.):
 - The petitioner argued for the enforcement of the arbitral award as it was made in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - They contended that Section 48 provides limited grounds for refusing enforcement, primarily focusing on issues such as public policy, and that Jindal Exports Ltd.'s objections did not meet the strict criteria laid out in this section.
 - Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. asserted that undue interference by Indian courts would undermine the arbitration process and contradict India's commitments under international arbitration conventions.
- Respondent (Jindal Exports Ltd.):
 - The respondent claimed that the arbitral award should not be enforced on the grounds that it violated the public policy of India.

¹⁰⁷ Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. v. Jindal Exports Ltd., (2011) 8 SCC 333 (India).



- Jindal Exports Ltd. argued that the arbitrator failed to consider crucial facts and that the award was biased and therefore, enforcement would be unjust.

- They sought to persuade the court to use its discretion under Section 48 to refuse the enforcement of the award.

Analysis:

- Judicial Interpretation of Public Policy:

- The Supreme Court of India emphasized the importance of interpreting the term "public policy" narrowly. The Court noted that expanding the scope of public policy could lead to excessive judicial interference, which would undermine the finality and efficiency of arbitration, especially when it concerns foreign arbitral awards.

- Minimal Judicial Interference:

- The Court highlighted the need to minimize judicial interference in arbitration, especially in the enforcement of foreign awards, to align with international standards and promote India as an arbitration-friendly jurisdiction.

- The Court clarified that the grounds for refusal under Section 48 are exhaustive and not meant to be liberally interpreted. This was in line with India's obligations under international arbitration conventions, such as New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Judgment:

Enforcement of the Foreign Arbitral Award:

- The Supreme Court ruled in favor of enforcing the arbitral award, rejecting the objections raised by Jindal Exports Ltd.

- The Court found that the objections did not fall within the limited grounds for refusal as specified under Section 48 of the Act.

- The judgment reaffirmed that the public policy exception must be applied in a restrictive manner, focusing on fundamental principles of law and justice, rather than a broad

interpretation that could hinder the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.

Impact on Arbitration in India:

- The decision underscored India's commitment to respecting the finality of arbitration, particularly in the context of foreign arbitral awards, thereby reinforcing its position as an arbitration-friendly jurisdiction.

- The ruling served as a precedent to limit the scope of judicial review in arbitration cases, ensuring that the process remains efficient and effective for resolving international disputes.

Conclusion:

This case is significant as it sets a clear precedent for how Indian courts should approach the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. It reinforces the principle of minimal judicial interference and stresses the importance of upholding the sanctity of arbitration as a preferred method for resolving cross-border disputes. By narrowly interpreting the grounds for refusing enforcement under Section 48, the Supreme Court of India aimed to maintain the integrity and attractiveness of India as a venue for international arbitration.

CASE 3: M/S. EMKAY GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD. V. GIRDHAR SONDHI¹⁰⁸

Facts:

M/S. Emkay Global Financial Services Ltd., a brokerage firm, entered into a contract with Girdhar Sondhi, an investor. A dispute arose over the brokerage services provided, and the matter was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator awarded compensation to Girdhar Sondhi. Emkay Global Financial Services Ltd. challenged the award, arguing that the arbitrator acted beyond his jurisdiction.

Issues:

1. Whether an arbitral award can be set aside on the grounds of arbitrator's jurisdiction under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

¹⁰⁸ M/S. Emkay Glob. Fin. Servs. Ltd. v. Sondhi, (2018) 9 SCC 49 (India).



2. The scope of judicial review in setting aside an arbitral award.

Provisions:

- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- Section 34 of the Act (Application for setting aside arbitral awards).

Arguments from Both Sides:

- Petitioner (M/S. Emkay Global Financial Services Ltd.): The petitioner argued that the arbitrator exceeded his jurisdiction by awarding compensation that was not in line with the terms of the arbitration agreement. They contended that the award should be set aside under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, for being in conflict with public policy.

- Respondent (Girdhar Sondhi): The respondent argued that the arbitral award was made within the scope of the arbitration agreement and the arbitrator's jurisdiction. They contended that the courts should not interfere with the award as it was a result of a fair and impartial arbitration process.

Analysis:

The Supreme Court of India underscored the principle of minimal judicial intervention in arbitral proceedings. The Court held that the arbitrator's interpretation of the contract and his jurisdictional authority must be respected unless there is a manifest disregard for the law. The judgment reinforced the autonomy of arbitration and limited the grounds for setting aside awards to prevent excessive court interference.

Judgment:

The Supreme Court dismissed the petition to set aside the arbitral award, holding that the arbitrator acted within his jurisdiction and the award did not violate public policy. The Court emphasized that arbitration should be a final and binding process with limited scope for judicial review, in line with the objectives of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

CHALLENGES TO THE EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN INDIA:

Although Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) offers various advantages, including cost-effectiveness, time efficiency, secrecy, and flexibility, its effective implementation in India faces some hurdles. These issues arise from a range of circumstances, such as insufficient knowledge, conflicting standards in arbitration processes, restricted availability of skilled experts, and interference by the judiciary. It is essential to tackle these problems in order to fully harness the capabilities of ADR processes and strengthen their position in the Indian legal system.

Key Challenges in the Implementation of ADR

A major obstacle to the successful adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India is the limited awareness and comprehension among the general public and legal practitioners. There is a lack of awareness among many individuals regarding the several ADR mechanisms that exist, the advantages they offer, and the procedures they entail. This lack of information frequently leads to a hesitancy to choose alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures, as parties tend to adhere to the more known yet time-consuming litigation process.¹⁰⁹

The level of arbitral procedures in India can exhibit substantial variation, primarily because of the variable qualifications and experience of arbitrators. While several arbitrators possess profound legal expertise and significant experience, others may lack the requisite abilities to carry out efficient arbitration processes. This inconsistency has the potential to result in discontentment among the involved parties and a diminished level of confidence in the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ Sneha Jaiswal, Arbitration Law in India – an Overview, SSRN (Dec. 11, 2020), <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3788312>.

¹¹⁰ Halsbury's law of England (4th Edition) Vol. II



An important obstacle in India is the interference of the judiciary in arbitration processes. Although the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, prioritises limited involvement of the judiciary, there are instances where courts meddle in cases that could have been settled through arbitration, thus compromising the independence of the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process. This intervention may deter parties from selecting arbitration due to their apprehension of protracted court processes that nullify the advantages of alternative dispute resolution (ADR).¹¹¹

The pool of competent arbitrators, mediators, and other alternative dispute resolution (ADR) experts is restricted, especially in areas that are not major urban hubs. The limited availability of ADR in smaller towns and rural areas hinders the widespread use of ADR methods. Moreover, the absence of accreditation and regulation for ADR practitioners might have an impact on the quality and dependability of the services they offer.¹¹²

ADR procedures in India encounter cultural and societal obstacles due to the prevalent preference for the conventional litigation process. ADR is sometimes perceived as lacking the authoritative and official nature of court proceedings, which may discourage parties from choosing arbitration or mediation. Moreover, the inclination towards in-person talks and the significance of interpersonal connections in resolving conflicts might clash with the more organised procedures of official Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).¹¹³

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

Enhancing public awareness and comprehension of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods is crucial for surmounting the

obstacles to their adoption. Education programs, workshops, and seminars can provide information to the general public and legal experts about the advantages and procedures of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), hence promoting its use instead of conventional litigation.

In order to guarantee the excellence of arbitral proceedings, it is imperative to prioritise the enhancement of the accreditation and training of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) specialists. Implementing explicit criteria for the credentials and behaviour of arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators can foster confidence in the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedure and guarantee uniform benchmarks.

In order to restrict the interference of the judiciary in arbitration processes, it is essential to respect the principles of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, which prioritise limited court participation. Courts should strictly follow these standards, intervening only in circumstances where there is an obvious breach of public policy or natural justice.

It is crucial to increase the availability of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services in rural and semi-urban areas in order to encourage the wider use of these methods. One way to accomplish this is by creating regional alternative dispute resolution (ADR) centres and implementing online dispute resolution (ODR) platforms that enable parties to resolve conflicts from a distance.

In order to surmount cultural and social obstacles, it is crucial to advocate for the recognition and efficacy of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as a viable substitute for conventional litigation. Featuring exemplary instances and endorsements from esteemed community figures can effectively alter attitudes and foster increased embrace of ADR techniques.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹.Vikash Kumar Singh, Arbitration in India: Recent Developments and Key Challenges, 11 Int'l J. Creative Res. Thoughts 82 (2023), <https://www.ijert.org>.

¹¹².Indian Journal of Arbitration Law, Volume IV, Issue 2, National Law University, Jodhpur (2015-16), ISSN: 2320-2815.

¹¹³ Rebecca Sara Verghese, Ad Hoc Arbitration in India: A Comprehensive Study with Emphasis on Company Law, 9 Int'l J. of Novel Rsch. & Dev. 424 (2024).

¹¹⁴ Harshal Padwal, Study on Enrichment of Arbitration in India by Using Technology with Reference to COVID-19, Indian J.L. & Legal Rsch., Aug. 2023.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, arbitration has proven itself as a vital mechanism for dispute resolution, offering a compelling alternative to traditional court litigation. This project has delved into the fundamental principles of arbitration, examining its historical development, key features, and practical applications across various domains. Our exploration has underscored arbitration's strengths, including its efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and the confidentiality it provides, which are often highly valued by parties seeking to resolve disputes outside of the public eye. One of the most significant advantages of arbitration is its ability to deliver faster resolutions compared to the often protracted timelines of court proceedings. The flexibility of arbitration procedures, which can be tailored to the specific needs of the parties involved, further enhances its appeal. Additionally, the choice of arbitrators with specialized expertise ensures that disputes are resolved by individuals with the requisite knowledge and experience, contributing to more informed and equitable outcomes.

Throughout our analysis, we have also encountered several challenges associated with arbitration. Issues such as the enforcement of arbitral awards, potential biases in arbitrator selection, and the limited scope for appeal have been identified as areas requiring ongoing attention and reform. These challenges highlight the need for continuous improvement in arbitration practices and the importance of developing robust frameworks to address potential shortcomings. Furthermore, the rise of technological advancements and alternative dispute resolution methods presents both opportunities and challenges for the future of arbitration. Innovations such as online dispute resolution platforms and automated arbitration processes hold promise for making arbitration more accessible and efficient. However, they also necessitate careful consideration to ensure that the integrity and fairness of the arbitration process are maintained. In reflecting on the case studies and examples reviewed in this

project, it is evident that arbitration's effectiveness can vary depending on the context and implementation. Successful arbitration requires not only a well-designed process but also the commitment of all parties to engage in good faith and adhere to the agreed-upon procedures.

Ultimately, arbitration remains a powerful tool in the legal landscape, providing a practical solution for resolving disputes in a manner that is often more expedient and less adversarial than traditional court proceedings. As the field continues to evolve, ongoing research, dialogue, and reform will be essential to address existing challenges and to harness the full potential of arbitration as a fair and effective mechanism for dispute resolution. In summary, while arbitration is not without its complexities and limitations, its role as a preferred method of dispute resolution is well-justified by its advantages. Continued efforts to enhance the arbitration process and address its challenges will be crucial in ensuring that it remains a viable and effective option for parties seeking to resolve disputes in the future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Constitutions, Statutes, and Legislative Materials

- India Const. art. 39A.
- The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Act No. 39 of 1987).
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Act No. 26 of 1996).
- Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 (Act No. 33 of 2019).

Cases

- Guru Nanak Found. v. Rattan Singh & Sons, (1981) 4 SCC 634 (India).
- Fuerst Day Lawson Ltd. v. Jindal Exports Ltd., (2011) 8 SCC 333 (India).



- M/S. Emkay Glob. Fin. Servs. Ltd. v. Sondhi, (2018) 9 SCC 49 (India).

Secondary Sources

Books

- P.C. Markanda, *Law Relating to Arbitration & Conciliation* (11th ed. 2021).
- *Halsbury's Law of England* (4th ed., Vol. II).

Articles and Journal Publications

- Vikash Kumar Singh, *Arbitration in India: Recent Developments and Key Challenges*, 11 Int'l J. Creative Res. Thoughts 82 (2023), <https://www.ijcrt.org>.
- Sneha Jaiswal, *Arbitration Law in India – an Overview*, SSRN (Dec. 11, 2020), <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3788312>.
- Indian Journal of Arbitration Law, Volume IV, Issue 2, National Law University, Jodhpur (2015-16), ISSN: 2320-2815.
- Rebecca Sara Verghese, *Ad Hoc Arbitration in India: A Comprehensive Study with Emphasis on Company Law*, 9 Int'l J. of Novel Rsch. & Dev. 424 (2024).
- Harshal Padwal, *Study on Enrichment of Arbitration in India by Using Technology with Reference to COVID-19*, Indian J.L. & Legal Rsch., Aug. 2023.

Reports

- National Legal Services Authority, *Annual Report 2020-2021* (2021), <https://nalsa.gov.in/>.

News Articles

- Pradeep Thakur, *Pending Cases in India Cross 4.4 Crore, Up 19% Since Last Year*, The Times of India (May 16, 2021, 11:50 AM), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pending-cases-in-india-cross-4-4-crore-up-19-since-last-year/articleshow/82088407.cms>.