No 5249-92 JSS-I/2026/MS/HALSA

From

Member Secretary,
Haryana State Legal Services Authority,
Sector-14, Panchkula

To

1. All the Ld. District & Sessions Judges-cum-Chairpersons,
District Legal Services Authorities,
In the State of Haryana

2. The Ld. Chief Judicial Magistrates-cum-Secretaries,
District Legal Services Authorities,
In the State of Haryana

Dated, Panchkula, the 29.4.2026

Subject: **Regarding Special Drive - *SAMADHAN SAMAROH* (Special Lok Adalat) initiated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.**

Reference: ***This Authority letter bearing No.5138-81, dated 24.04.2026***

Respected Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith two Google Form links for **"SAMADHAN SAMAROH"**-2026, as received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with a request to circulate first Google Form among the public at large to enable litigants/AORs to submit their cases for referral to SAMADHAN SAMAROH. The second Google Form is to be filled up by the SLSA/DLSAs/TLSCs, containing details of pre-Lok Adalat conciliation meetings and other details.

Google form link for Litigants/AORs:

https://forms.gle/woYFFEph7pgiTQ7u7

Google form link for SLSA/DLSAs/TLSCs:

https://forms.gle/4fm2fPT4y4HhT3uo9

29.4.26

Encls. as above

Joint Member Secretary
For Member Secretary,
Haryana State Legal
Services Authority,
Panchkula

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR SPECIAL LOK ADALAT

Centre for Research & Planning

Supreme Court of India

Introduction

The Special Lok Adalat is a significant judicial mechanism designed to assist parties in resolving their cases through mutually accepted settlements. Unlike a traditional court setup, where judges preside from the dais and lawyers represent clients in an adversarial format, the Lok Adalat serves as a unique occasion where judges step down from the raised platform to collaborate directly with the Bar and the parties involved. This transition from formal litigation to collaborative mediation is why it is widely referred to as the 'People's Court.' The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) maintains this spirit by organizing four National Lok Adalats annually at the district level, a practice that has consistently led to the successful disposal of millions of cases.

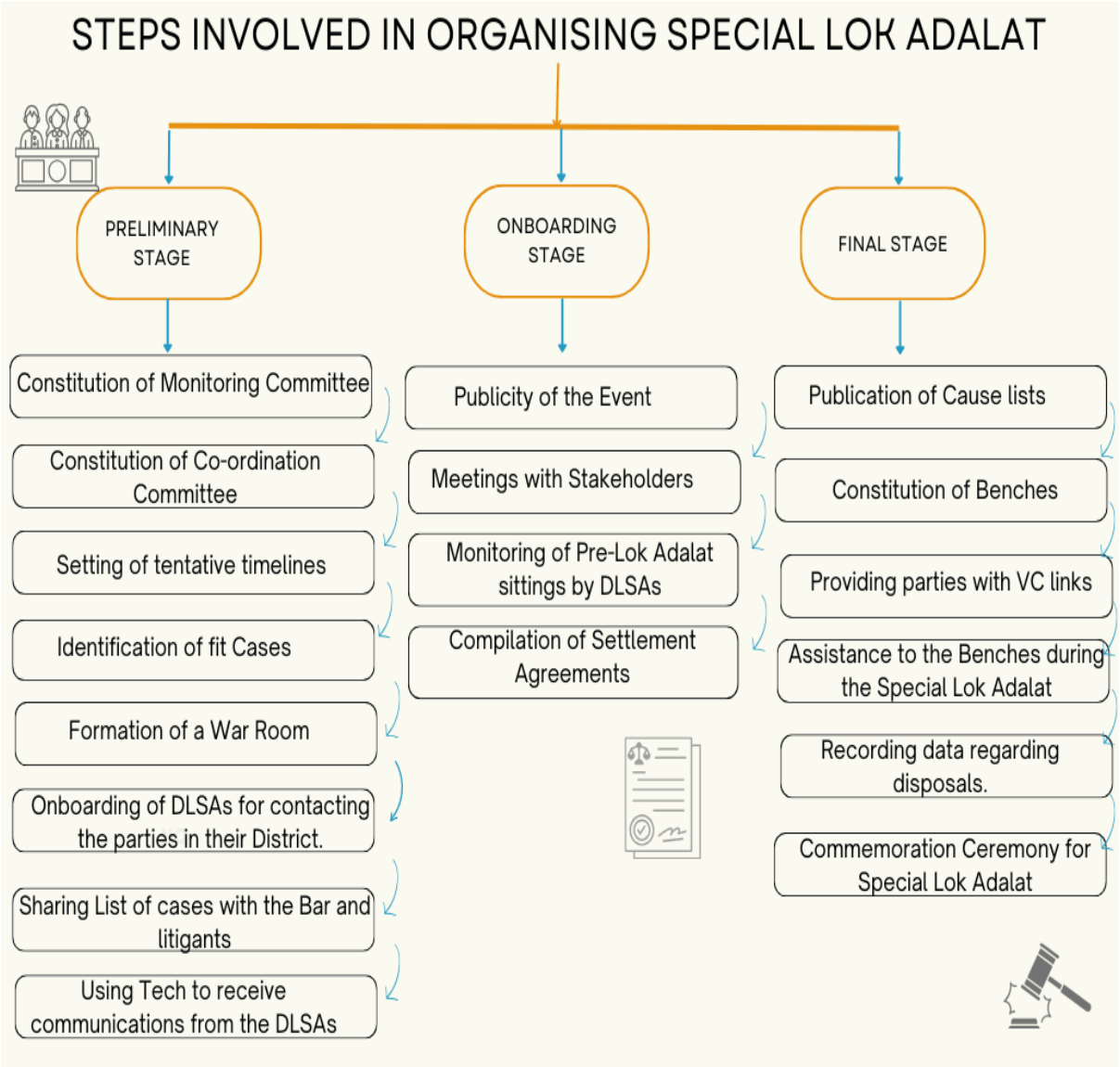
The operational structure of a Special Lok Adalat typically involves multiple benches composed of Supreme Court Judges, Senior Advocates of the Court, and members of the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association. This synergy between the Bar and the Bench fosters a harmonious environment that leads to well-coordinated efforts and practical legal outcomes. To ensure justice reaches the doorstep of every citizen, the Supreme Court leverages technology to engage with advocates, State Legal Services Authorities, and District Legal Services Authorities nationwide via virtual court sessions. These sessions address a wide array of matters, including matrimonial and civil disputes, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal cases, Consumer Protection matters, land acquisition, and NI Act violations.

The organization of a Special Lok Adalat is an intensive process involving months of coordination through three distinct stages. During the preliminary stage, District Legal Services Authorities reach out to parties to explain the initiative and secure consent for the settlement process, often resulting in signed pre-proceeding settlement deeds or the formation of a dedicated War Room for logistics. The onboarding stage involves the Centre for Research and Planning and the Registry of the Supreme Court undertaking the classification and vetting of settlement deeds while engaging with stakeholders like insurance companies. The final stage involves the logistical execution of the event, including the publication of cause lists, the constitution of benches, and the management of video conferencing links to record the final disposal of cases.

The institutionalization of the Special Lok Adalat fosters an environment focused on the settlement of disputes, providing relief to litigants who might otherwise suffer through

long-drawn, vexatious litigation. By introducing an opportunity for an expeditious and party-driven resolution, the Supreme Court brings itself closer to the issues of the common people. This model of participative justice allows parties to reach a logical conclusion to their legal journeys, reinforcing the judiciary's commitment to the accessible and timely delivery of justice.

A snapshot of the steps involved in organizing the Special Lok Adalat at the Supreme Court is as follows:


STEPS INVOLVED IN ORGANISING SPECIAL LOK ADALAT
PRELIMINARY STAGE
ONBOARDING STAGE
FINAL STAGE
Constitution of Monitoring Committee
Constitution of Co-ordination Committee
Setting of tentative timelines
Identification of fit Cases
Formation of a War Room
Onboarding of DLSAs for contacting the parties in their District.
Sharing List of cases with the Bar and litigants
Using Tech to receive communications from the DLSAs
Publicity of the Event
Meetings with Stakeholders
Monitoring of Pre-Lok Adalat sittings by DLSAs
Compilation of Settlement Agreements
Publication of Cause lists
Constitution of Benches
Providing parties with VC links
Assistance to the Benches during the Special Lok Adalat
Recording data regarding disposals.
Commemoration Ceremony for Special Lok Adalat

Preparatory Stage

Constitution of Monitoring Committee of Judges

- The Chief Justice of India to constitute a committee of Judges for Monitoring the Special Lok Adalat.

Constitution of Co-ordination Committee of Registrars

- Headed by the Secretary General of the Supreme Court a Co-ordination Committee of Registrars be constituted. The concerned Committee may also be given the task of assisting the Monitoring Committee in getting the maximum number of cases culminating in a successful settlement.
- The Centre for Research and Planning (CRP) shall assist the Monitoring and the Coordination Committee under the guidance and directions of the Secretary-General.

Setting of tentative timelines for Organising Special Lok Adalat in the Supreme Court

- A tentative timeline for at least 90 days may be made for effective planning.
- The timeline is suggested in part as **Annexure A**.

Meeting of the Chief Justice of India and Members of the Monitoring Committee of Judges with the Chief Justices of the High Court

- A meeting with the Chief Justice of India and Members of the Monitoring Committee of Judges with the Chief Justices of the High Court may be convened for proper implementation of the initiative of Special Lok Adalat by the High Courts through DLSA's.

Identification of Cases for Special Lok Adalat where there is a scope of settlement

- The initial identification of cases may be done by the CRP category-wise where there is some scope for settlement.
- The category of cases preliminary identified are as follows:

BANKING	
602	Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, debt recovery by banks, financial institutions, cooperative banks and negotiable instruments [other than criminal prosecution]
603	Mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, bank guarantee, Money Lending Acts
CIVIL LAW	
901	SLPs arising out of interlocutory applications in civil proceedings, amendment of pleadings, time limits for pleadings, interim injunction, addition/deletion of parties, etc.
902	Execution of decrees, matters arising out of Order XXI, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
903	Partnership Act, the Sales of Goods Act, 1930, Contract Act, 1872
904	Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and Specific Relief Act, 1963 – matters arising out of suit for specific performance, declaration, injunction, possession or cancellation of deeds/documents
905	Any matter arising out of Civil suit/proceedings, which is not covered in any of the above categories
COMPENSATION	

1101	Motor vehicle accident compensation
1102	Compensation due to railway accidents/ incidents under the Railways Act
1103	Compensation, not covered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Railways Act
CONSUMER DISPUTES AND RERA	
1301	Appeals under Section 23 of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and/or under Section 67 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019
1302	SLPs/Writ Petitions relating to consumer protection
1303	SLPs/Writ Petitions relating to the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016/disputes between builders and buyers – allotment, cancellation, fixation of price of flats/plots and return of deposits
CRIMINAL LAW	
1508*	Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
FAMILY LAWS	
2101	Marriage, divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, alimony, maintenance, petitions arising out of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973/Section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
2102	Custody of children, including guardianship and maintenance
2105	Succession, Inheritance, devolution of property, gift, partition amongst family members
2106	Senior Citizens Act, 2007
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS	

2901	Appointment, retrenchment, termination, dismissal, removal, disciplinary proceedings against labour/workmen
2902	Payment of wages, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, service benefits, benefits under ESIC Act, 1948, compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (now Employees Compensation Act, 1923) and payment of overtime wages and minimum wage.
2903	Contract labour i.e. engagement, regularization, abolition of contract labour
2904	Labour welfare legislations e.g. Factories Act, trade unions and other labour matters
LAND ACQUISITION AND REQUISITION	
3002	Compensation for land acquisition
PROPERTY TAX	
3701	Property Tax
RENT CONTROL AND PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION) ACT	
4101	State Rent Control Act, rent disputes and eviction
SERVICE LAWS	
4301	Appointment, Compassionate appointment, temporary appointment, recruitment, probation and confirmation, suspension, reduction in rank, termination, dismissal, removal, retirement, disciplinary proceedings against employees
4302	Promotion, seniority, payment of salary, bonus, provident fund, service benefits, equal pay for equal work, pay scales, transfer
4303	Regularization, contract employees, ad-hoc employees, daily wage employees
4304	Retiral benefits, pension
TRANSFER PETITIONS	

4703	Civil Transfer Petitions under Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure,1908
4704	Criminal Transfer Petition under Section 406 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973/Section 446 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

- While identification of cases categories such as Review petitions, Curative Petitions, Miscellaneous Petitions, CAV Cases, Unregistered cases that are in defect of Cases, etc. may not be considered.

FORMATION OF PHYSICAL ONE STOP CENTRE/ WAR ROOM FOR COORDINATION WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

- A dedicated One Stop Centre/ War room be constituted with the primary function of assisting the Monitoring Committee with the collection, organisation and utilisation of Settlement Deeds which may be received from DLSAs situated across the length and breadth of the country via respective SLSAs.

- The One Stop Centre/ War Room also be given the responsibility of acting as the point of contact for all the stakeholders involved i.e. the litigants, their advocates and all the SLSAs as well as DLSAs.

- The One Stop Centre/ War Room be made responsible for dealing with all the queries which may arise among the stakeholders involved. The mode of communication for all such queries can be via circulated email, telephonic contact number, and physical postal services.

- The One Stop Centre/ War Room be given responsibility for record keeping of the queries as well as settlement deeds received. The team may also be involved in thorough vetting of the settlement deeds and coordination with various SLSAs,

throughout the preparatory stage in order to ensure efficient organisation of settlement deeds received.

Onboarding of District/Taluka Legal Services Authority for contacting the parties in their District.

- The High Court will be provided with the list of cases identified for the Special Lok Adalat and the High Court will in turn forward the notice to the concerned DLSAs and ensure proper service of notice to the parties. Service of notice can be made via physical Post, Email or WhatsApp.
- A dedicated special cell may be established at the High Court dedicated to the service of notice and collection of settlement deeds from various DLSAs. This cell may also be responsible for sharing all the settlement deeds received with the concerned team at the Supreme Court in real real-time manner.

Sharing of List of cases with the members of the Bar and litigants

- After scrutiny and vetting by the Judicial Sections of the list of cases shared by the CRP, the same can be notified to the Parties/ Counsels/ AORs by the judicial section under the supervision of the Coordination Committee through electronic mode via email, WhatsApp and text messages, inviting them to resolve their pending matters.
- The concerned Parties/ Counsels/ AORs may in turn contact the dedicated One Stop Centre/ War Room with the request to get any additional cases (apart from the list notified) taken up to be resolved by the Special Lok Adalat. Such a request can be put forth via physical application, application by postal service or E-mail.

Deployment of Technological Aids to receive communications from the District Legal Services Authority

- The One Stop Centre/ War Room will be the contact point for receiving all the communication including the copies of signed copies of the Settlement Deeds as received from the DLSAs via respective SLSAs. The said team may be provided with the required infrastructure within the premises of the Supreme Court in order to ensure that there is hassle-free and consistent communication with the functionaries working at the grassroots level i.e. concerned DLSAs.
- The SLSAs may be given the responsibility of ascertaining the availability of adequate infrastructure at DLSAs which may be utilised to establish and facilitate effective communication with the litigants as well as other concerned officials who are all associated with this project at various levels.

Onboarding Stage

Meetings with Stakeholders (Insurance companies, State Authorities, etc.)

- After the identification of cases where settlement is likely to happen between the parties, meetings shall be convened with the Stakeholders (Insurance companies, State Authorities, etc.) for negotiation of the concerned amount with the consent of both parties.
- The Judges and the Coordination Committee may engage in discussions with pertinent stakeholders, including insurance companies, banks, financial institutions, government departments, officials, and legal representatives, to facilitate the coordination and resolution of cases.
- Meetings will also be arranged with the Principal Secretary, Finance Secretary, and other relevant government officials, as required, to support the successful execution of the Special Lok Adalat.

Onboarding of Members of Bar

- Bar plays a vital role in the Lok Adalat process by facilitating communication between parties and the court, assisting in pre-conciliation and settlement discussions, providing legal advice, preparing and authenticating settlement documents, and ensuring compliance with the procedures.
- They help their clients understand the benefits of settlement, negotiate terms, and ensure that all legal formalities are followed for binding agreements. Additionally, they coordinate with higher courts to ensure smooth proceedings and finalize settlements.
- Hence special/ regular sensitization sessions be held for Members of Bar about the tangible benefits of Lok Adalats. Collaboration with the Bar Council of India, SCBA, SCAORA etc. may help in bringing about a positive impact towards Lok Adalats in the Supreme Court.

Monitoring of Pre-Lok Adalat sittings by the District/ Taluka Legal Services Authority

- Following the scrutiny and vetting by the Judicial Sections of the case list provided by the CRP and those identified by the Judicial Sections, the finalized list shall be communicated to the parties, counsels, and Advocates-on-Record (AORs) by the Judicial Section, under the supervision of the Coordination Committee. This notification will be disseminated electronically via email, WhatsApp, and text messages, inviting them to address their pending matters.
- The concerned High Court may be informed of the list of cases designated for the Special Lok Adalat at the Supreme Court of India. Subsequently, the High Court will issue physical notices to the relevant Legal Service Authorities at the District or

Taluka level, or through any other appropriate method, to ensure proper service of notice to the parties involved.

- The High Court shall then establish a dedicated cell specifically for monitoring the service of notices and ensuring the smooth execution of the entire process.
- The consent form shall be included with the physical notice sent to the concerned parties.
- The District/Taluka Services Authority shall conduct pre-lok adalat sittings for the parties with regard to the settlement of their cases that are pending before the Supreme Court.
- The District/Taluka Legal Services Authority shall follow up on the update of the willingness of the parties to settle their concerned cases in the pre-lok adalat sittings and shall verify their respective consent forms.

Compilation of Settlement Agreements

- District Services Legal Authority (DSLA's) and State Services Legal Authority (SLSA's) shall forward the settlement deeds and consent forms of the parties to the War Room. After receiving the concerned consent forms of the parties from the respective District Services Legal Authority (DSLA's) and State Services Legal Authority (SLSA's), War Room shall verify those consent forms along with the settlement deeds and forward them to the concerned department for listing.
- After receiving the settlement deeds and consent forms of the parties, War Room shall verify if all the documents are in the right format and are legible and further compile all the settlement deeds and the consent forms of the parties and forward them to the concerned department for listing.

Final Stage

Publication/ Preparation of Cause lists

- After identification and compilation of cases which have the terms of settlement and consent forms attached, they may pass through a round of vetting wherein the Registry may verify and check the fit cases which are not lacking prima facie and are free of procedural defects.
- Once the cases which are fit for being forwarded for the Lok Adalat have been identified, they may be categorized state-wise/section-wise.
- Once the cases have been compiled state-wise, the registry may prepare cause lists for listing before the benches. It should be ensured that terms of settlement and consent forms are available for all the listed cases, for the maximum efficiency of the entire process.

Constitution of Benches for Special Lok Adalat

- Once the cause lists have been prepared, then benches may be allotted cases from the pool. This may be done case category-wise to ensure a smoother operation.
- All parties, counsels and the public at large may be notified about the formation of the benches by publishing the same on the notice boards and the official website of the Supreme Court.
- The number of benches may be limited to the actual requirement for disposing of the cases listed for settlement before the Special Lok Adalats.
- However, the number of benches may be increased as and when the need is felt.

Generation and providing of VC links with parties

- Video conferencing links may be generated for the Special Lok Adalat proceedings and these may be shared with the DLSAs, parties and counsels. Video conferencing facility provided a convenient bridge between the DLSAs and the Supreme Court benches by facilitating smooth communication between the two.
- The DLSAs ensure that both parties are willing and that there is no element of fraud in the settlement terms.
- Moreover, the DLSAs are well-versed with the facts of the case and the terms of a settlement. Their presence through Video conferencing helps the judges decipher the true intent and practicability of the settlement.
- The DLSAs serve a pivotal role in the successful and purposive implementation of the Special Lok Adalat. Video conferencing is an important component in ensuring that physical bounds do not cause any hindrance to smooth cooperation between the Supreme Court and the local authorities.
- Providing the parties with Video conferencing links may also help them convey to the judges the express facts of the cases and provide them with an opportunity to present their true intention, which will do away with any scope of irregularities

Assistance to the Benches during the Special Lok Adalat

- A Registrar, an Additional Registrar, a Branch Officer and a Law clerk may be assigned to every bench in order to provide assistance for the smooth functioning of the Special Lok Adalat.
- Assistance may be provided in case of any unforeseen circumstances or confusion that the bench might face.
- Case briefs may be made and circulated among the bench members so as to provide them with additional help in the disposal of the Special Lok Adalat cases.

- The assistance team may make notes of any remarks that the Registry officials might have come up with, with respect to the settlement deeds and pass it on to the benches.

Collation of real-time data of number and type of disposals

- The assistance teams attached to every bench listening to Special Lok Adalat matters as well as the One Stop Centre/ War Room may be made to keep a real-time record of the number of disposals and settlements.
- Resultantly, the data about the number of disposals may be collated as per the category of the case. Accordingly, the registry will have a record of the total number of disposals with respect to suits for partition, specific performance, money recovery, ejectment, Matrimonial Disputes, Commercial disputes, Cheque bounce matters, land acquisition matters, service matters, motor accident claim matters, compoundable criminal cases and other such cases listed in the Special Lok Adalat.
- The One Stop Centre/ War Room and CRP shall also keep a record of the amounts awarded after due settlements, which will help in tracking the change in the impugned awards and the final settlement amount. Moreover, this will help in attaining a total figure regarding the gross amount awarded during the Special Lok Adalat.
- The collection of such data may help in a better analysis of the kind of matters which are being resolved in the Special Lok Adalat. This will provide the registry with some invaluable data.

Organization of Commemoration Ceremony for Special Lok Adalat

- CRP and various Registry officials who were involved with the carrying out of the Special Lok Adalat may assist in the organization of a commemoration ceremony for the Special Lok Adalat.
- Circulating and publicising the success of the Special Lok Adalat will help motivate the organizers and encourage parties to prefer taking part in the Lok Adalat proceedings over litigation.
- CRP may help with creating an audio-visual presentation about the entire Special Lok Adalat proceedings which will reflect the effort undertaken by the organizing team, and the involvement of the DLSAs, parties and counsels.
- The acknowledgement of the efforts by the organizing staff and the consequent success of the Special Lok Adalat will help boost the morale of the audience. This will encourage a spirit of *'Interest Reipublicae Ut Sit Finis Litium'* and foster an environment promoting an end to litigation.

Miscellaneous Activities

Hosting of public-centric events during the Special Lok Adalat Week

- Workshops and Seminars may be organised under the guidance of the Monitoring Committee to disseminate relevant knowledge of the procedure and benefits of various ADR mechanisms including Lok Adalat.
- Inclusion of renowned academicians and practitioners in the field of various ADR processes through various workshops which can be made open to litigants as well as advocates.

- Programs relating to social welfare and other related schemes may be organised to ensure that a large number of litigants as well as the general public benefit.

Publicity of the Event of Special Lok Adalat in the Supreme Court

- The concerned High Courts and the Supreme Court shall convene meetings at both the state and national levels to facilitate optimal settlements and to ensure the maximum number of resolutions during the Special Lok Adalat.
- The High Courts would be tasked with ensuring communication with the Chief Secretary, State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), and relevant government officials to promote settlements in the designated cases.
- The concerned High Courts and District Courts shall identify the cases that have a scope of settlement and are already pending before the Supreme Court. In such cases where there is scope for settlement, parties will be notified and thereof parties shall be required to fill in the consent forms regarding their willingness to settle their concerned cases before the Supreme Court.

Annexure A

Supreme Court Action for Mediated Adjudication and Disputes Harmonization Across Nation 'SAMADHAN SAMAROH'

(Special Lok Adalat)

on

21st, 22nd & 23rd August, 2026

Timeline

Timeline	Activity
April 1st Week	• Constitution of Monitoring Committee of Hon'ble Judges (5 senior-most & next 3 CJIs). • Constitution of Scrutiny/Identification Committee for identification of fit cases (Registrars (Judicial) & Director, CRP). • Constitution of Co-ordination Committee (headed by Secretary General, SC consisting of Registrars (Judicial); Registrar (Technology); Secretary, SCLSC; Director, CRP; and others). • Constitution of Control Room Committee with logistics & tech support (Secretary, SCLSC & Director, CRP). • Nomination of Nodal Officers at Supreme Court and High Courts/SLSAs. • Creation of dedicated email, helpline, and Google Forms for collection of data/settlement agreements. • Simultaneous Scrutiny & Identification of cases begins.
April 6th-7th, 2026	• Publication/Advertisement of General Notice declaring commencement of SAMADHAN SAMAROH. • Onboarding of Bar & seeking additional cases recommended by the Bar.
April 2nd Week-4th Week	• Meeting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India with Chief Justices of High Courts and Executive Chairpersons of NALSA, SCLSC & SLSAs.

	• Meeting of Coordination Committee with the Registrar Generals of the High Courts, Member Secretaries of the SLSAs. • Orientation & Onboarding Zonal Meetings of the Coordination Committee with the Member Secretaries of the concerned SLSAs & Chairpersons of the concerned DLSAs. • Publish the Advance List of fit Cases with AOR details Circulation of final list to High Courts/NALSA/SLSAs/DLSAs.
May (whole month)	• Stakeholder Consultation- Meetings with Govt. Department/PSUs parties, Insurance companies, Central authorities, CBDT & CBIT with Judges of the Monitoring Committee. • Pre-sittings by DLSAs with parties and counsel. Inter-state coordination between DLSAs (where parties are in different states).
June (whole month)	Collection of data from District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) on: (a) cases in which parties have expressed willingness to settle through Lok Adalat; and (b) cases in which parties are willing to proceed towards drafting or have reached a final settlement agreement.
July (whole month)	• Preparation of draft settlement deeds by DLSAs counter-signed by Secretaries, DLSAs • Settlement deeds received after the SAMADHAN SAMAROH to be put up before concerned Judicial Sections for procedural/record keeping. • Publication of Cause List (categorized matters).
August 21st, 22nd & 23rd, 2026	• Constitution of Lok Adalat Benches at Supreme Court. • Providing VC facilities to litigants/parties. • **Holding of SAMADHAN SAMAROH/Special Lok Adalat.** • Preparation of data on disposal figures.

	• Commemoration ceremony/outreach (scholarships to orphan students, compassionate appointments, etc.)