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JUDICIAL CASE MANAGEMENT AND ADJOURNMENT PRACTICES IN INDIAN HIGH COURTS: NEED FOR PROCEDURAL REFORM

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Abstract

An efficient judicial system is considered to be imperative in maintaining constitutional democracy and safeguarding the rights of individuals. In India, though the judiciary plays a vital role in maintaining justice, it still encounters serious problems owing to the delay in the disposal of cases. The large number of pending cases at different levels of courts clearly reflects the reality behind the saying, “justice delayed is justice denied.”

This paper aims to analyze the major reasons behind such delays in the judicial system by considering both procedural and structural causes. Under procedural causes, complexities in legal processes, frequent adjournments, delay in filing and service of documents, and outdated case management processes are considered to play a significant role. Under structural causes, the shortage of judges, infrastructural problems, high workload, and low usage of technology are considered to worsen the problem.

The study has also examined various judicial pronouncements, as well as recent developments like the creation of fast-track courts, commercial courts, and the adoption of digital technology, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the paper has proposed certain reforms that will help improve efficiency as well as restore public trust in the justice delivery system.

Resolving these issues is important to provide timely justice, which is a fundamental right of every citizen.

Keywords: Indian Judiciary, Judicial Delay, Access to Justice, Procedural Issues, Structural Reforms.

Chapter 1.Introduction

An efficient and accessible judiciary is the backbone of any constitutional democracy. The judiciary has a vital role to play in safeguarding basic rights, ensuring the rule of law, and preventing any kind of abuse of authority by the government. In the case of a country like India, the judiciary is not just a legal institution, but it is also the guardian of constitutional values and social justice.¹

It is, however, important to point out that the true strength of the judiciary is actually tested when justice is delayed. When people have to wait for years to get their issues resolved, the very purpose of approaching the courts starts to lose meaning. The fact that "justice delayed is justice denied" clearly highlights this problem².

Long delays in the legal process not just affect the parties, but they also create frustration and erode the faith of people in the legal and democratic processes.

The Indian judicial system is presently suffering from the issue of delay and an increasing number of pending cases. This may be understood from the data available on the National Judicial Data Grid. A huge number of cases are still pending at various stages of the judicial process. These cases have either remained pending for several years or even decades.³

The Indian judicial system is suffering from this issue of delay due to several reasons. The number of cases to be disposed of by the judicial system keeps increasing. This, coupled with factors like a low judge-population ratio, complicated procedures, inadequate infrastructure, and outdated administrative practices, makes it difficult to dispose of cases within a reasonable period. Thus, seeking timely justice is more of an exception rather than a regular feature.

The situation has come about owing to several factors. Firstly, there is an ever-increasing burden on the judicial system. Secondly, factors such as the low ratio of judges to population, complicated legal procedures, inadequate infrastructures, and outdated administrative practices hinder the prompt disposal of cases. Therefore, it is more of an exception to get justice on time rather than a regular feature of the Indian judicial system.

¹ Constitution of India, 1950, Article 21.

² R. v. Sussex Justices, ex parte McCarthy, [1924] 1 KB 256 (principle of justice must be seen to be done).

³ National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), "Pendency of Cases in India" (latest available statistics).

These constant delays are not only against the fundamental right to a speedy trial as provided under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, but they have also resulted in eroding people's faith in the Indian judicial system. The Supreme Court of India, in the case of *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar*, recognized that a speedy trial is an essential part of the fundamental right to life and liberty.⁴ Moreover, such delays may also result in a decline of economic growth⁵ and cause mental and emotional stress to the people.⁶

Chapter 2. Research Methodology

2.1 Research Design

The research design of this study is based upon a doctrinal and analytical research methodology that focuses upon the examination of the laws, decisions, and procedures related to case management adjournments in Indian High Courts. The research is of both descriptive and critical type as it explains the reasons for delay and is critical of the existing mechanisms.

2.2 Sources of Data

The study is based on secondary sources of data, which include:

Primary Sources:

- Constitution of India, particularly Article 21⁷
- Judicial decisions such as *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar*⁸ and *A.R. Antulay v. R.S. Nayak*⁹
- Relevant procedural laws

Secondary Sources:

- Books, journals, and research articles
- Law Commission Reports
- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) data

2.3 Method of Analysis

The research employs an analytical and critical approach to understand procedural delays, practices in adjournment, and case management problems. Judicial decisions are used to

⁴ *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1979 SC 1360.

⁵ World Bank, *Doing Business Reports* (impact of judicial delay on investment climate).

⁶ Law Commission of India, 245th Report on Arrears and Backlog (2014).

⁷ Constitution of India, 1950, Article 21.

⁸ *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1979 SC 1360.

⁹ *A.R. Antulay v. R.S. Nayak*, (1992) 1 SCC 225.

understand to what extent the right to speedy justice is being implemented.

2.4 Scope of Study

The scope of the study is mainly based on High Courts in India, with special reference to case management, adjournment, and delays. Some reference to other courts is made in a limited manner.

2.5 Limitations of Study

The study is based on secondary data and does not involve any empirical study. The study is based on selected issues related to delays.

Chapter 3. Current Challenges in the Indian Judicial System

3.1 Case Backlog and Judicial Delays

One of the major challenges to the Indian judicial system is the rising backlog of cases. Recent statistics have indicated that the number of cases pending in different courts at various levels, including the Supreme Court, High Courts, and subordinate courts, exceeds 5 crores. This leads to considerable delay in the disposal of cases.

The delay in the judicial system has a direct bearing on the efficacy of the justice delivery system. The Supreme Court in the case of *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* held that "delay in trial is a violation of the right to life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution¹⁰." Therefore, delay in the disposal of cases is a challenge to the Indian judicial system.

3.2 Access to Justice for Marginalized Sections of the Population

Another significant issue that adds to the list of problems is the limited access to justice, especially for marginalized sections of society who are economically and socially disadvantaged.

One of the most important factors that point to this issue is the high number of undertrial prisoners in Indian jails. According to reports, a substantial number of people in Indian jails are undertrials, who are languishing in jail due to the slow pace of the judicial process.¹¹ This clearly shows that judicial inefficiency affects marginalized sections of society disproportionately.

¹⁰ *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1979 SC 1360.

¹¹ National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), *Prison Statistics India* (latest report).

3.3 Quality and Consistency of Judicial Decisions

Apart from the issue of delay and accessibility, there have also been some problems related to the quality and consistency of the decisions of the courts. There have been some situations where the lack of clarity in the decisions of the court has created confusion.

The outdated procedural laws and the excessive use of formalities are also causing problems in the judicial process. In the case of *A.R. Antulay v. R.S. Nayak*, the Supreme Court emphasized the need for ensuring fairness and reasonableness in the procedures of the court.¹²

3.4 Impact on Public Trust

Thus, the cumulative result of the above issues is the gradual erosion of public trust in the judicial sector. The people have come to believe that when justice is delayed, they have already lost it.

Thus, it is important to address these issues in order to not just increase the efficiency of the judicial sector, but to restore the trust in the justice delivery system so that the rule of law is properly implemented.

Chapter 4: Impact of Judicial Reforms on Governance

4.1 Introduction

Judicial reforms are very important in improving the functioning of the legal system in a democratic country. An efficient judicial system in any democratic country ensures that laws are properly implemented, justice is delivered to those who are involved in any conflict or issue, and the rights of its citizens are protected. In India, judicial reforms in its judicial system are very important to overcome delays in justice, transparency in its judicial system, and to make its judicial system more efficient.

4.2 Enhancing Judicial Efficiency

One of the major aims behind the judicial reforms is to ensure efficiency in the judicial system. Over time, various steps have been taken to ensure that the judicial system is more efficient and that there is no delay in the disposal of cases.

Various steps such as the introduction of fast-track courts and the adoption of case management techniques have helped in ensuring that cases are disposed of in a more efficient manner.

Additionally, the incorporation of technology has also helped in ensuring that the judicial

¹² *A.R. Antulay v. R.S. Nayak*, (1992) 1 SCC 225.

system is more streamlined.

The importance of efficiency was also underscored in the case of *Hussainara Khaton v. State of Bihar*, wherein the Supreme Court held that "delay in the delivery of justice is a violation of the right to life and liberty."¹³ This shows that ensuring efficiency is also a constitutional imperative.

4.3 Promoting Transparency and Accountability

The judicial reforms process has also emphasized transparency and accountability in the judicial system. In this regard, access to court records, publication of judicial decisions online, and computerization of court information are important steps towards increasing transparency in the judicial process.

Transparency in the judicial system helps to create an understanding among people about the judicial process. At the same time, promoting judicial accountability and capacity-building for judicial officers are important steps towards maintaining high standards in judicial decisions. These are important steps towards ensuring that justice is not only done but also seen to be done.

4.4 Strengthening Public Confidence

Public confidence is critical for the proper functioning of the law in any jurisdiction. The efforts of judicial reform contribute to strengthening this confidence through increased efficiency, reduced delay, and transparency.

The longer it takes to resolve disputes through the law, the more people lose confidence in the system. The Supreme Court in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* highlighted the significance of fair procedures as a component of the rule of law.¹⁴

Corruption, inefficiency, and access to justice are some of the most important areas of reform that contribute to strengthening public confidence in the judicial system.

4.5 Overall Impact on Governance

The impact of judicial reforms is not confined to the judicial system alone but extends to governance in its entirety. An efficient judicial system can ensure better enforcement of laws and create a stable environment conducive to governance.

Judicial reforms can bring several benefits to society. However, to bridge the existing gaps in

¹³ *Hussainara Khaton v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1979 SC 1360.

¹⁴ *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, AIR 1978 SC 597.

the justice system and further enhance its effectiveness, judicial reforms are an ongoing process.

Chapter 5: Judicial Case Management in Indian High Courts

5.1 Introduction

Case management has now become a major area of concern in the debate on judicial reform in India. In simple terms, case management is the way in which the judicial process is managed in terms of the flow of cases from filing to final disposal. In the High Courts, where the volume and complexity of cases are high, case management is critical in ensuring timely justice.

While the problem of delay in Indian courts is partly due to the volume of cases, it is equally due to the lack of a structured mechanism to regulate the flow of cases. In this sense, case management has now become an important area to be addressed in enhancing the efficiency of the judicial process.¹⁵

5.2 Concept of Judicial Case Management

Judicial case management refers to the management of cases with active judicial oversight, with the aim of ensuring that cases are heard in a time-bound manner.

According to the National Judicial Academy, judicial case management is not just an administrative task, but a judicial task as well. The judiciary has a major role to play in the management of cases, as they need to ensure that cases are not left pending for a long time.¹⁶

5.3 Case Flow Management in Indian High Courts

A key aspect of judicial case management is case flow management, which refers to the systematic movement of cases through different stages of litigation. It involves planning and monitoring each stage, from filing to final judgment.

The importance of structured case flow management was highlighted in *Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India*, where the Supreme Court recommended the adoption of model rules to ensure timely disposal of cases.¹⁷ These rules proposed categorisation of cases and fixing timelines for different stages of proceedings.

However, the implementation of such rules has not been uniform across all High Courts, and in many instances, case management practices continue to remain inconsistent.

¹⁵ National Judicial Academy, Court and Case Management Programme Report (2019–20).

¹⁶ National Judicial Academy, Court & Case Management Training Materials.

¹⁷ *Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India*, (2005) 6 SCC 344.

5.4 Role of Judges and Court Administration

It is important that case management is carried out with the initiative of the judges. They are required to actively monitor court proceedings to ensure that court proceedings are conducted within the stipulated timeframe without any undue delay.

On the other hand, the administration of the courts is also important for case management. For instance, the National Judicial Data Grid has been helpful in improving transparency in court proceedings.¹⁸ The National Judicial Academy has emphasized that the role of judicial leadership is important for improving case management practices.

5.5 Challenges in Case Management

In spite of the importance attached to case management in Indian High Courts, there exist challenges in the process. One such challenge is the lack of uniformity in the adoption and implementation of case flow management rules. While some courts have adopted structured case flow management rules, others still rely on traditional methods.²

Another challenge in case management in India is the lack of timelines. This, coupled with the heavy workload faced by the courts and the shortage of judges, leads to time-consuming cases. Frequent adjournments also hinder the efficiency of case flow management.

5.6 Need for Strengthening Case Management

The need to strengthen case management in India cannot be overstated. This would help in enhancing the efficiency of the Indian judiciary.

Adoption of rules in case flow management would also help in reducing the time consumed in cases. This would ensure timely disposal of cases. The adoption of technology in case flow management would also help in enhancing the efficiency of the Indian judiciary. Ultimately, it would depend on the proactive role played by the judges in ensuring timely justice.

Chapter 6: Adjournment Practices in Indian Courts

6.1 Introduction

The practice of adjournments is an integral part of the Indian judicial system. The concept of adjournments ensures that the Indian judicial process is fair to all. Yet, over the course of time, the unjustified use of adjournments has become one of the biggest reasons for the delay in the Indian justice delivery system.

¹⁸ National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), "Case Management and Pendency Data."

The famous saying "**tareekh pe tareekh**" highlights this reality. This practice of frequently seeking adjournments has become one of the biggest reasons for the ever-increasing arrears of cases.

6.2 Legal Framework on Adjournments

The legal framework on adjournments is mainly governed by Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. This allows the courts to grant adjournments only when there is "sufficient cause" shown. Additionally, the reasons must also be recorded in writing.¹⁹

However, the legal framework also stipulates some restrictions to ensure that the provisions on adjournments are not misused:

- A party cannot apply for more than three adjournments in the hearing of a suit.²⁰
- Adjournments should not be granted on trivial grounds such as the lawyer being busy in another court.
- Courts must also award costs when adjournments cause delay.²¹
- However, in practice, the restrictions on granting adjournments are not being followed in the correct spirit.

6.3 The "Tareekh Pe Tareekh" Culture

The term "tareekh pe tareekh" has now become synonymous with the inefficiency of the Indian judicial system. The term refers to a situation wherein a case is fixed on several occasions but does not make any substantial progress in the judicial proceedings.

This trend has come about because of a variety of reasons, which include:

- Failure to strictly adhere to the rules
- Convenience of legal practitioners
- High pendency of cases
- Lack of accountability

This problem has also been recognized by the Supreme Court, which has held that adjournments result in a backlog of cases, thus delaying the right to a speedy trial.²²

¹⁹ Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Order XVII Rule 1.

²⁰ Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002 (limit of three adjournments).

²¹ Order XVII CPC – Costs and procedural safeguards.

²² Supreme Court observations on adjournment culture and delays

6.5 Impact of frequent adjournments

There are serious impacts on the justice delivery system due to adjournments, which are as follows:

Delay in the delivery of justice: The cases are pending for years, which is against the basic intent behind seeking legal remedies.

Violation of fundamental rights: The right to speedy trial is guaranteed under Article 21, which is being violated.

Increase in cost of litigation: The adjournments increase the cost of litigation.

Mental and emotional stress: The long-pending cases create mental and emotional stress. Thus, the impact of adjournments clearly shows that adjournments, if misused, become a major impediment in the delivery of justice.

6.6 Need for Reform in Adjournment Practices

In order to deal with this issue, it is necessary to ensure that existing laws are more stringently implemented and that there is a change in judicial approach to deal with this issue.

Some important reforms that are necessary in this regard are:

- Strict adherence to Order XVII CPC
- Imposition of realistic costs for unnecessary adjournments
- Judicial monitoring of case progress
- Limiting judicial discretion in granting adjournments

The recent steps taken by the Supreme Court to tighten the rules relating to adjournments are a step in the right direction to ensure a more disciplined judicial process.

Chapter 7: Psychological Impact on Litigants and Economic Consequences

7.1 Psychological Impact on Litigants

It is important to note that the impact of lengthy legal procedures is not restricted to the outcome; rather, it has a substantial psychological impact on the litigants. In cases where legal disputes have been pending in courts for years, the litigants often find themselves in a stressful and anxious frame of mind, unsure about their future.

Repeated visits to courts, adjournments, and lack of progress in legal matters often cause frustration and mental exhaustion. For many people, particularly from the weaker sections of society, the legal process itself is a burden rather than a means to redressal.

The incorporation of the right to speedy trial in Article 21, as in the case of *Hussainara Khatoun v. State of Bihar*, is a reflection of the realization that legal rights, dignity, and mental peace of people are intertwined.²³

7.2 Impact on Businesses and Economic Activity

Another impact of judicial delays is on businesses and economic activity. When there are outstanding commercial disputes, it affects businesses.

The longer it takes to settle a case, the higher the cost of doing business. This is because one has to spend a lot of time on the case. In most instances, delayed enforcement of contracts acts as a barrier to both local and foreign investment.

The economy requires an efficient judicial system to promote economic growth. This is because an efficient judicial system will help settle disputes quickly. Therefore, judicial delays not only have an impact on individuals but also on the economy.

Chapter 8: Structural and Procedural Challenges in the Indian Judicial System

8.1 Structural Challenges

There are a number of structural challenges in the Indian judicial system. The first challenge is the lack of judges in comparison to the number of cases being brought before the courts. This has led to a situation whereby the judges have a high case load, which has caused a delay in the disposal of matters.

The lack of infrastructure, including a lack of courtrooms, has also contributed to the inefficiency in the judicial system. These challenges have made it difficult for the judicial system in India to work efficiently.

8.2 Procedural Challenges

In addition to structural challenges, procedural challenges also contribute to significant delays in the administration of justice. Legal procedures in India tend to be time-consuming and technical in nature. They involve a series of steps such as filing cases, serving notices, presenting evidence, and arguing.

Frequent adjournments, absence of time constraints, and over-reliance on formalities also add to the delay in legal proceedings. While provisions such as Order XVII of the Code of Civil

²³ *Hussainara Khatoun v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1979 SC 1360.

Procedure attempt to govern the practice of granting adjournments, they do not always bear the desired results.

In the judgment in Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India, the Supreme Court underscored the importance of case management and procedural discipline to curb delay.²⁴

8.3 Need for Integrated Reform

Both structural and procedural issues are interconnected, and hence, reform in these areas is to be addressed in an integrated manner. Strengthening the judiciary, infrastructure, procedures, and strict adherence to rules are some steps towards building a better justice delivery system. Unless the basic issues are addressed, reform in any other area may not bring the expected results.

Chapter 9: Role of Technology in Judicial Reforms

9.1 Introduction

In recent times, technology has come to play an important role in addressing the challenges in the Indian judicial system. With an increasing number of cases pending in courts and delays in disposal, the need for technology to solve these problems is more acute. The use of technology in judicial reforms aims to bring more transparency and efficiency in judicial processes.

9.2 Digitization of Court Records

One of the most important developments in judicial reforms has been the digitization of court records. Earlier, courts used physical records, which sometimes proved to be a problem in managing the records properly.

The use of digitization has helped in the proper management of records, which has in turn helped in the smooth functioning of the judiciary. The use of physical records has been a problem because there were chances of losing records. The digitization of records has removed the chances of misplacing records, which has helped in the smooth functioning of the judiciary.

9.3 E-Court Services

The use of e-court services has been a game-changer in the judicial system. The use of e-filing, e-hearing, etc., has been a great advantage in the judicial system.

This has been a great advantage, especially for those who might not be able to attend the courts

²⁴ Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India, (2005) 6 SCC 344.

due to some reason. The use of e-hearing has been a great advantage, especially in the times of the COVID-19 pandemic. The use of e-hearing has ensured the smooth functioning of the judiciary.

9.4 Online Case Management Systems

Another area where technology has helped case management is through online case management systems. These have helped judges and lawyers to better monitor cases. This has a direct impact on the reduction of unnecessary adjournments. When there is easy access to case details, it becomes easy to avoid repetitive adjournments.

9.5 Benefits of Technology in Judicial Reforms

The use of technology has been beneficial to the judiciary. **Some of the benefits include:**

Improved Efficiency: This has been achieved through automation. Technology has helped to speed up the process.

Better Access to Justice: This has been achieved through online services. This has helped to make access to justice easy for everyone.

Increased Transparency: This has been achieved through easy availability of records. This has helped to increase public trust.

The benefits show that technology has a role to play in addressing some of the issues affecting the judiciary.

9.6 Challenges in Implementation

The use of technology also has its challenges despite its benefits. Inadequate infrastructure, lack of digital literacy among the parties involved, and unequal access to technology in rural areas are some of the challenges.

Secondly, total dependency on technology requires proper training and monitoring to ensure that the system is running properly.

9.7 Conclusion

The integration of technology into the judicial system is an important step towards improving its efficiency and accessibility. Though it cannot completely eliminate delays in judicial proceedings, it can certainly reduce inefficiencies in the process.

The potential to strengthen the justice delivery system and restore public trust in the judicial system lies in its ability to ensure justice in a timely manner.

Chapter 10: Analysis and Findings

10.1 Introduction

Having studied different facets of the Indian judicial system, including case management, practices followed in granting adjournments, structural issues, and the role of technology in judicial functioning, it can be comprehended that judicial delay is not caused by any single factor but is a culmination of different factors that are intertwined in nature and impact the efficacy of the justice delivery system in India.

10.2 Link Between Case Management and Adjournments

One important observation in this context is that ineffective case management practices directly contribute to the practice of granting adjournments. In other words, without an effective case management system in place in courts in India, it is easy to delay court proceedings.

The lack of an effective case management system helps parties to demand adjournments without any cogent reason, which ultimately causes judicial delay. In this manner, ineffective case management directly contributes to judicial delay caused by granting adjournments.

10.3 Gap Between Law and Practice

Another significant observation is that there exists a gap between law and practice. For instance, there are clear provisions regarding adjournments under Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure. These provisions have ensured that there is limited scope for the misuse of adjournments.

In the same vein, there are provisions regarding case flow management. These provisions are clear. However, there exists a gap between law and practice. This means that there are instances where the provisions are not being followed to the letter.

10.4 Persistence of “Tareekh Pe Tareekh” Culture

Despite all the efforts that have gone into reforming the Indian judicial system, the culture of “tareekh pe tareekh” still exists. This shows that there exists a deeper issue of procedural inefficiency.

The fact that the culture of “tareekh pe tareekh” still exists shows that it is not enough to have reforms at the policy level.

10.5 Impact on Justice Delivery

The cumulative impact of all these problems is that justice is not delivered in a timely manner,

which ultimately violates the fundamental right to a speedy trial.

The impact can also be seen in the economic environment in the form of uncertainty in the process of resolving disputes, particularly in commercial cases.

10.6 Role of Technology: Partial but Important Solution

The entry of technology into the judicial system has also shown positive results in solving some of these problems to a certain extent.

However, it is important to note that technology can provide a partial but not a complete solution to judicial delays.

10.7 Key Findings

Judicial delay is caused due to a combination of factors Poor case management results in frequent adjournments Legal provisions are in place but not implemented properly The “tareekh pe tareekh” culture persists in our judicial system Technology helps in increasing efficiency but needs to be better integrated.

Chapter 11: Conclusion and Suggestions

11.1 Conclusion

The present study emphasizes the fact that judicial delay in India is a problem that persists despite various reforms and judicial interventions.

In addition to ineffective case handling, excessive adjournments, and the lack of judges, the problem of judicial delay also encompasses issues such as procedural complexities.

The recognition of the right to a speedy trial under Article 21 reflects the importance attached to the timely delivery of justice.

However, the gap between legal principles and their practice is a concern that persists in the Indian judicial system.

Various measures such as digitalization and judicial reforms have improved the system to some extent.

11.2 Suggestions and Recommendations

To address these issues, the following measures can be considered:

Strengthening Case Management Systems

Courts should adopt structured case flow management practices with fixed timelines for

different stages of proceedings. Judges must actively monitor case progress.

Strict Regulation of Adjournments

Adjournments should be granted only in exceptional circumstances. Courts should strictly follow Order XVII CPC and impose costs for unnecessary delays.

Increasing Judicial Strength

The number of judges should be increased to reduce workload and ensure quicker disposal of cases.

Use of Technology

Technology such as e-courts, digital records, and online case tracking should be further expanded and properly implemented.

Improving Infrastructure

Better court infrastructure, staffing, and administrative support are necessary for efficient functioning.

Awareness and Training

Judges, lawyers, and court staff should be trained to adapt to new systems and follow efficient practices.

11.3 Way Forward

For long-term improvement, reforms must focus not only on laws but also on their effective implementation. A shift towards accountability, efficiency, and transparency is essential.

If these measures are adopted in a consistent manner, the Indian judiciary can move closer to achieving its goal of providing timely and effective justice to all.