## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LOK SABHA

## UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 603 TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 09<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022

#### TIMELINE FOR RESERVING VERDICT

#### 603. SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the verdict of any reserved order can be put on hold for an indefinite period of time or any statutory period is prescribed for its pronouncement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons under which the verdict can be kept on hold for an indefinite period;
- (d) whether the delay in pronouncement of verdict amount to the concept of legal maxim 'justice delayed is justice denied'; and
- (e) if so, the course of action that has been initiated/is likely to be initiated by the Courts in such an event to provide proper and timely justice to the aggrieved party?

### **ANSWER**

# MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU)

(a) to (c): As per the extant provisions of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 under Rule 1(1) of Order XX it is mandated that the court shall pronounce judgement either at once or as soon as practicable within 30 (thirty) days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded. This period of time can be extended beyond 60 (sixty) days only under exceptional and extraordinary circumstances.

(d) to (e): The administration of proper and timely justice to the aggrieved through timely disposal of cases and pronouncement of verdict is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. Central Government has no direct role in disposal of cases in courts. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, includes availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, cooperation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

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