

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*181  
ANSWERED ON – 12/12/2024

**FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS SCHEME**

**\*181# DR. KALPANA SAINI :**

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

- (a) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) set up since the inception of the scheme;
- (b) the impact of the said FTSCs on disposal rates of rape and POCSO cases in comparison to regular courts; and
- (c) the funding mechanism that has supported the establishment and operation of such courts and the manner in which the Nirbhaya Fund has been utilised in this context?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

**(a) to (c) :** A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*181 FOR 12/12/2024 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS SCHEME'**

(a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO Courts for expeditious disposal of Rape and POCSO Act cases came to be introduced, following the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court [Suo Motu Writ (Criminal) No. 1/2019]. The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026, targeting the establishment of 790 courts. As per the inputs received from the High Courts, as on 31.10.2024, 750 FTSCs including 408 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 30 States/UTs. These courts have disposed more than 2,87,000 cases as of 31.10.2024. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO courts, is given at **Annexure-I**.

Setting up Fast Track Special Courts demonstrates the unwavering commitment of the Government towards girls' and women's security, combating sexual and gender-based violence, reducing the backlog of pending cases related to Rape & POCSO Act, and providing expeditious access to justice for survivors of sexual crimes.

(b) As per the inputs received from the High Courts, the disposal rate of Rape and POCSO Act cases in Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) is significantly higher than in regular courts. While the average disposal rate of Rape and POCSO Act cases in regular courts is estimated at 3.26 cases per court per month, FTSCs achieve an average of 8.01 cases per month.

(c) Following the Nirbhaya case of 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, the Government has set up a dedicated fund – Nirbhaya Fund – which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to enhance the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/o. WCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. M/o. WCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the Line Ministries/Departments.

The FTSCs have been set up and operationalized under the Nirbhaya Fund. The Department has released a total of ₹ 1008.14 Crore to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts, which includes ₹ 173.59 Crore released in the current F.Y. 2024-25, against the allocated budget of ₹ 200.00 Crore. The funds are released on CSS Pattern (60:40, 90:10) and cover the salaries of one Judicial Officer, seven support staff, and a flexi grant to cover day-to-day expenditures. The funds are released to the States/UTs on a reimbursement basis, determined by the number of functional Courts in the State/UT concerned. The details of funds released State/UT-wise are at **Annexure-II**.

\*\*\*

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*181 FOR ANSWER ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS SCHEME'****State/UT wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO Courts and their disposal (As on 31.10.2024)**

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Functional FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	5839
2	Assam	17	7076
3	Bihar	46	13762
4	Chandigarh	1	300
5	Chhattisgarh	15	5525
6	Delhi	16	2197
7	Goa	1	83
8	Gujarat	35	13859
9	Haryana	16	6932
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	1264
11	J&K	4	242
12	Jharkhand	22	7776
13	Karnataka	31	11872
14	Kerala	55	22208
15	Madhya Pradesh	67	28648
16	Maharashtra	8	20561
17	Manipur	2	167
18	Meghalaya	5	623
19	Mizoram	3	237
20	Nagaland	1	67
21	Odisha	44	16802
22	Puducherry*	1	107
23	Punjab	12	4489
24	Rajasthan	45	16511
25	Tamil Nadu	14	8534
26	Telangana	36	9849
27	Tripura	3	419
28	Uttarakhand	4	1747
29	Uttar Pradesh	218	79241
30	West Bengal	6	193
31	A&N**	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>287130</b>

**Note:** At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme.

\* Puducherry specially requested to join the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May 2023.

\*\* A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalise any court.

\*\*\* Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*181 FOR ANSWER ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING 'FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS SCHEME'****State -UT wise Total Central Share of funds released under the Fast Track Special Courts Scheme (As on 08.12.2024)**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Funds (central share) Released from F.Y. 2019-20 to F.Y. 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.8
2	Assam	26.65787
3	Bihar	70.665365
4	Chandigarh	0.1875
5	Chhattisgarh	21.8951
6	Delhi	13.2669
7	Goa	1.16129
8	Gujarat	41.2409
9	Haryana	22.44234
10	Himachal Pradesh	9.07991
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8.57994
12	Jharkhand	20.49482
13	Karnataka	36.10824
14	Kerala	54.78451
15	Madhya Pradesh	105.96558
16	Maharashtra	47.59724
17	Manipur	3.86372
18	Meghalaya	7.14255
19	Mizoram	7.31808
20	Nagaland	1.75811
21	Odisha	54.9262
22	Puducherry*	0.555405
23	Punjab	13.93488
24	Rajasthan	84.14015
25	Tamil Nadu	25.465555
26	Telangana	29.13895
27	Tripura	5.28433
28	Uttarakhand	9.10444
29	Uttar Pradesh	281.40032
30	West Bengal	1.816695
31	A&N**	--
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	--
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1008.14477</b>

**Note:** At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme.

\* Puducherry specially requested to join the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May 2023.

\*\* A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalise any court.

\*\*\* Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.