

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2191
ANSWERED ON – 18/12/2025**

MONITORING OF PENDING CASES

**2191. SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:
SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:
SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the NCRB 2023 data, which shows that despite a chargesheet rate of over 70 per cent, only 20-36 per cent of cases result in convictions for major crimes;
- (b) the number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and exclusive POCSO Courts operational as of March 2025 and the case disposal and conviction rates since 2020;
- (c) the State-wise average trial time taken in FTSCs and POCSO Courts; and
- (d) whether the Ministry proposes to link FTSCs data to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for transparency and monitoring?

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): The NCRB report titled Crime in India 2023 has been studied in the Ministry. From the data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it is noted that the overall conviction rate for IPC crimes in 2023 stands at 54 percent, with a chargesheeting rate of 72 percent. However, conviction rate largely depends on the quality of investigation and evidence, including the oral evidence and expeditious trial, for which the Government of India has taken various steps. While various provisions in this regard have been introduced under New Criminal Laws, numerous technological interventions have been made under Inter-operable Criminal Justice System and eCourts Project.

The eSakshya platform, designed in line with the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, integrates cutting-edge technology to streamline the collection, management, and exchange of digital evidence. The eSakshya Mobile App captures critical evidence directly at the crime scene and records statements, documents scenes, and uploads findings in real-time, ensuring that no detail is overlooked. It stores investigative data fast and securely with encrypted locker, and guarantees data integrity and confidentiality, providing a safely locker for all digital evidence. The evidence on eSakshya platform is meant to be accessed directly by the court.

In addition, Nyaya Shruti app has been launched in 2024 under the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), to facilitate virtual appearances and testimonies of accused persons, witnesses, police officials, prosecutors, scientific experts, prisoners etc. through video conferencing, saving both time and resources while expediting case resolutions. For faster and more reliable communication of court notices and summons, e-Summons platform has been introduced.

The Government of India is implementing e-Courts Project Phase-III with an outlay of **Rs.7,210 crore** over four years. The eCourts Project Phase III envisions transforming Indian courts into digital and paperless courts by digitizing legacy and current case records, expanding video conferencing to all courts, jails, and selected hospitals, and extending online courts beyond traffic violations. The project aims at creation of a state-of-the-art cloud-based data repository for storing digitized court records and applications, and deployment of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR). The Digital Courts 2.1 platform enables judges to access all case-related documents, pleadings, and evidence digitally, marking a significant leap toward a paperless court ecosystem.

Further, the Government of India has been implementing the scheme of Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India (DISHA), which aims to fulfil the mandate of Access to Justice. The Scheme aims to consolidate and mainstream its three pan India initiatives namely Tele-Law, Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) and Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme that strengthen the pre- litigation framework to provide seamless legal services/assistance to the citizens.

(b): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

This Scheme for establishment of 790 courts has been extended twice with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026. As per the information received from the High Courts, as on 31.03.2025, 745 FTSCs, including 404 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts were functional in

30 States/UTs, with a cumulative disposal of 3,19,685 cases since the inception of the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts along with cumulative disposal as on 31.03.2025, are given at **Annexure-I**.

The State/UT- wise details of conviction rate in FTSCs during the year 2023 and 2024, as received from High Courts, are given **at Annexure -II**.

(c): As per the inputs received from the High Courts, the State/UT-wise details of the average trial time taken in FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts during 2024, are provided at **Annexure -III**.

(d): The FTSCs are using the Case Information System (CIS) developed under the eCourts Project. Since CIS data of the FTSCs is available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) on the same lines as in case of other regular courts under the jurisdiction of the High Courts.

Annexure- I

State/UT-wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO)
courts as on 31/03/2025

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts		Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme		
		FTSCs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	FTSCs	ePOCSO	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16	0	6976	6976
2	Assam	17	17	0	8329	8329
3	Bihar	46	46	0	15860	15860
4	Chandigarh	1	0	349	0	349
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11	1221	4897	6118
6	Delhi	16	11	720	1837	2557
7	Goa	1	0	68	34	102
8	Gujarat	35	24	3122	12554	15676
9	Haryana	16	12	1933	5833	7766
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	545	777	1322
11	J&K	4	2	125	161	286
12	Jharkhand	22	16	2704	6097	8801
13	Karnataka	30	17	5123	8237	13360
14	Kerala	55	14	16808	7602	24410
15	Madhya Pradesh	67	56	4699	26305	31004
16	Maharashtra	4	1	8685	12004	20689
17	Manipur	2	0	180	0	180
18	Meghalaya	5	5	0	684	684
19	Mizoram	3	1	193	68	261
20	Nagaland	1	0	65	3	68
21	Odisha	44	23	6827	12302	19129
22	Puducherry	1	1	0	139	139
23	Punjab	12	3	2658	2412	5070
24	Rajasthan	45	30	5570	12878	18448
25	Tamil Nadu	14	14	0	9656	9656
26	Telangana	36	0	8190	2731	10921
27	Tripura	3	1	240	224	464
28	Uttarakhand	4	0	1869	0	1869
29	Uttar Pradesh	218	74	42580	46261	88841
30	West Bengal	6	6	0	350	350
	TOTAL	745	404	114474	205211	319685

Note: The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025. Under the Scheme, 22 FTSCs were functional in the State until May 2025.

* As per data provided by the High Courts

The State/UT-wise details of conviction rate in FTSCs during the year 2023 and 2024*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Conviction rate (%)	
		2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.97	5.19
2	Assam	16.7	35
3	Bihar	17.29	14.51
4	Chandigarh	67	16.915
5	Chhattisgarh	16.88	23.69
6	Delhi	24.94	8.59
7	Goa	39	9.69
8	Gujarat	7.42	9.53
9	Haryana	15.52	40.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.04	8.24
11	J&K	6	4.5
12	Jharkhand	21.2	14.78
13	Karnataka	12.54	8.1
14	Kerala	9.9	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	27.45	14.5
16	Maharashtra	10.55	6.07
17	Manipur	21.86	7
18	Meghalaya	58.49	45
19	Mizoram	14.14	33.5
20	Nagaland	24	25
21	Odisha	13.32	10.63
22	Puducherry	17	17.94
23	Punjab	12.46	47.19
24	Rajasthan	22.6	18.29
25	Tamil Nadu	28.5	25.82
26	Telangana	7.12	7
27	Tripura	6.87	5.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	26.49	25.11
29	Uttarakhand	22.42	22.5
30	West Bengal	1	2

*As per details provided by the High Courts

**State/UT-wise details of the average trial time taken in FTSCs including exclusive
POCSO courts during 2024**

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	Average Time taken for the Trial in FTSCs (in days)
1	Andhra Pradesh	257
2	Assam	940
3	Bihar	941
4	Chandigarh	592.5
5	Chhattisgarh	332.5
6	Delhi	1639.5
7	Goa	547.5
8	Gujarat	1292.5
9	Haryana	575
10	Himachal Pradesh	434.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	912.5
12	Jharkhand	640.5
13	Karnataka	817
14	Kerala	796.5
15	Madhya Pradesh	380
16	Maharashtra	575
17	Manipur	1350
18	Meghalaya	910
19	Mizoram	1155
20	Nagaland	1185
21	Odisha	499.5
22	Puducherry	180
23	Punjab	590
24	Rajasthan	880
25	Tamil Nadu	466
26	Telangana	434.5
27	Tripura	1484
28	Uttarakhand	512.5
29	Uttar Pradesh	861.34
30	West Bengal	910

*As per details provided by the High Courts