

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1545
ANSWERED ON 12/02/2026

PENDENCY OF CASES UNDER POCSO ACT

1545. SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of *Law and Justice* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than two lakh cases under the POCSO Act remain pending in courts across the country;
- (b) the number of Fast Track Special Courts currently operational to deal with such cases;
- (c) the average time taken for disposal; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve judge strength, forensic support and child-friendly infrastructure?

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) and (b): As per the information made available by the High Courts, as of 31.12.2025, 774 FTSCs, including 398 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts were functional in 29 States/UTs, with pendency of 2,45,579 cases, of which 2,24,572 cases pertain to offences under the POCSO Act.

(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 given at **Annexure**.

(d): As regards the recruitment of judges/prosecutors and staff in courts, filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts including the FTSCs, is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments and the concerned High Courts. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State/UT Government in

consultation with the respective High Court frames the rules regarding the recruitment and appointment of Judicial Officers.

With regard to forensic support, the Government of India has approved establishment of many new Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

As regards child-friendly infrastructure, Fast Track Special Courts have been encouraging the use of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres within existing court complexes to facilitate victims and to promote a child-friendly judicial environment. Further, with a view to conduct periodic training programmes for manning and managing the VWDCs and sensitizing all stakeholders, the Supreme Court constituted a committee chaired by former Chief Justice of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the report submitted by the Committee, most of the High Courts have since adopted the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDC) Scheme, with training programmes conducted covering over 10,000 participants.

State/UT-wise details of the average trial time taken in FTSCs including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) 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

* The State of Jharkhand exited the Scheme vide its letter dated 07.07.2025.

Source: As per data provided by the High Courts