

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2833

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2<sup>ND</sup> AUGUST, 2017

Family Courts

2833. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

- (a) the present condition and role of family courts in dealing with increasing family/domestic violence in the country;
- (b) the number of cases disposed of by these courts during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the total number of family courts in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (d) whether there is any fixed time limit to dispose of cases related to domestic/family violence in these courts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LAW & JUSTICE AND  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The role and functions of Family Courts are governed by the Family Courts Act, 1984. Family Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Courts from their own resources with a view to promote conciliation and to secure speedy settlement of family disputes.

(b) and (c): The number of cases disposed off by these Courts during the last three years and the total number of Family Courts in the country, State/Union Territory-wise is given at Annexure-I.

(d)&(e): No time limit has been fixed for disposal of cases as per the Family Courts Act, 1984. However, as per Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Magistrate shall endeavor to dispose of every application made under sub Section (1), within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing.

Disposal of cases is primarily the responsibility of the judiciary. In the Chief Ministers'/ Chief Justices' Conference, 2015 directions had been issued to all High Courts to regularly monitor and take necessary steps for early disposal of such cases. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

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**Annexure-I**

Number of cases disposed off in Family Courts during the last three years and no. of Family Courts functional are as follows:

S. No	State	Cases disposed of during the Year			No. of FC functional
		2014	2015	2016	
1	Andhra Pradesh		6611	As on August 9, 2016	14
2	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	3085	4487	As on August 5, 2016	6
3	Bihar	13508	13756	As on November 15, 2016	39
4	Chhattisgarh	9198	13019	4984 as on August 22, 2016	20
5	Delhi	11968	20923	As on November, 2016	15
6	Goa		-	N.A.	-
7	Gujarat	15910	18913	8349 as on June 30, 2016	34
8	Haryana	9151	11369	5589 as on June 30, 2016	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1
11	Jharkhand	8648	-	As on August 2, 2016	21
12	Karnataka	16689	16979	As on March 16, 2017	25
13	Kerala	47881	48968	24892 as on June 2016	28
14	Madhya Pradesh		24417	10797 as on June 30, 2016	50
15	Maharashtra	22812	21906	As on August 3, 2016	25
16	Manipur		N.A.	N.A.	6
17	Meghalaya		N.A.	N.A.	0
18	Odisha	8926	10015	As on November 25, 2016	24
19	Punjab			2192 as on June 30, 2016	5
20	Puducherry	616	361	105 as on July 31, 16	2
21	Rajasthan	35163	51926	10650 as on June 30, 2016	32
22	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4
23	Tamil Nadu	11991	13754	7709 as on June 30, 2016	20
24	Telangana	6599	7715	As on August 09, 2016	12
25	Tripura	586	708	844 as on April 4, 2017	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	113219	132189	41553 as on March 31, 2017	76
27	Uttarakhand	5710	6585	2637 as on May 31, 2016	9
28	West Bengal	283	410	344 as on October 31, 2016	2
<b>Total:</b>					<b>482</b>