

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.419

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2018

Special Courts

419. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme to set up special courts to settle the cases of crimes against women and children in a speedy manner;
- (b) if so, the details and the status thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase the number of courts in the country with a view to settle backlog of such pending cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**Minister of State for Law & Justice and Corporate Affairs  
(SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)**

(a) to (d): Setting up of subordinate courts, including Special Courts lies within the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts.

The Union Government had submitted a Memorandum to the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in states for an estimated expenditure of Rs.9749.00 crore, which, inter-alia, included establishment of 1800 Fast Track Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of cases of heinous

crimes involving women, children, senior citizens etc. at an estimated expenditure of Rs.4144.00 crore. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet funding requirements for setting up of such courts. The State-wise breakup of number of Fast Track Courts to be established and financial implication involved are given in the Annexure.

Recently, the Government of India has enacted the 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which has, inter alia, effected amendments in the IPC, Cr.PC, The Indian Evidence Act and the POCSO Act, and has brought in stringent provisions for expeditious trial and disposal of cases exclusively pertaining to sexual offences against women and children.

## ANNEXURE

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.419 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 12<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2018

State-wise breakup of requirement of funds for establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for a period of five years (2015-2020) as endorsed by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission:

S.No	Name of the State	Funds (Rs. in crore)	Number of FTCs to be established
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.21	47
2.	Telangana	85.18	37
3.	Assam	82.88	36
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0
5.	Mizoram	16.12	7
6.	Nagaland	6.91	3
7.	Bihar	338.43	147
8.	Chhattisgarh	64.46	28
9.	Gujarat	400.59	174
10.	Himachal Pradesh	29.93	13
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	48.35	21
12.	Jharkhand	115.11	50
13.	Karnataka	218.72	95
14.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	94.39	41
15.	Madhya Pradesh	306.20	133
16.	Maharashtra, D&N, Daman & Diu	469.67	204
17.	Goa	11.51	5
18.	Manipur	6.91	3
19.	Meghalaya	9.21	4
20.	Orissa	145.04	63
21.	Punjab	115.11	50
22.	Chandigarh	4.61	2
	Haryana	110.51	48
23.	Rajasthan	214.11	93
24.	Sikkim	2.3	1
25.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	204.91	89
26.	Tripura	20.72	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	488.08	212
28.	Uttarakhand	64.46	28
29.	West Bengal, A&N Islands	216.42	94
30.	Delhi	145.05	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4144.11</b>	<b>1800</b>

