

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1827

TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 03rd JULY, 2019

Family Courts

1827. DR. HEENA GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:

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

- (a) the total number of family courts in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the present condition and role of family courts in dealing with the increasing family/domestic violence in the country;
- (c) the number of cases disposed of by these courts during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (d) whether there is any fixed time limit to dispose of cases related to domestic/family violence in these courts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Union Government has received applications from various State Governments for setting up of such courts; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon by the Union Government, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS AND
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a): The total number of Family Courts in the country, State/UT-wise is as per **Annexure-I**.

(b)-(c): 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. The number of cases disposed of by these courts during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise as obtained from High Courts is as per **Annexure-II**.

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

(e)-(f): Setting up of subordinate courts, which includes Family Courts, is in the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts.

ANNEXURE-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Family Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Mizoram	0
5.	Nagaland	02
6.	Bihar	39
7.	Chhattisgarh	21
8.	Delhi	21
9.	Goa	0
10.	Maharashtra	33
11.	Gujarat	37
12.	Haryana	22
13.	Punjab	16
14.	Chandigarh	0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	03
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
17.	Jharkhand	19
18.	Karnataka	32
19.	Kerala & Lakshadweep	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58
21.	Manipur	07
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Odisha	25
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	04
26.	Tamil Nadu	30
27.	Puducherry	02
28.	Tripura	04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	108
30.	Uttarakhand	16
31.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar	03
32.	Telangana	16
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Total		604

ANNEXURE-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Family Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019)	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2016*	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2017	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2018	Cases disposed off in Family Courts during 2019
1.	Bihar	39	21141	23023	19440	9807 as on 31.05.2019
2.	Sikkim	04	303	305	282	132 as on May, 2019
3.	Maharashtra	33	22244	23672	24385	10911 as on May, 2019
4.	Punjab	16	5704	6195	5622	8869 as on 30.04.2019
5.	Haryana	22	15789	15361	17274	11939 as on 30.04.2019
6.	Karnataka	32	16062	19464	21724	9886 as on May, 2019
7.	Assam	05	3591	3731	3942	2100 as on 31.05.2019
8.	Nagaland	02	183	165	139	39 as on 31.05.2019
9.	Andhra Pradesh	14	6574	6199	6895	2826 as on 15.06.2019
10.	Kerala & Lakshadweep	28	50530	52151	51937	21360 as on 31.05.2019
11.	Uttarakhand	16	6498	8982	10829	3943 as on 31.05.2019
12.	Rajasthan	39	24818	27172	30380	15666 as on 31.05.2019
13.	Chhattisgarh	21	-	11016	11428	3797 as on 31.03.2019
14.	Delhi	21	26006	32692	38534	16343 as on 31.05.2019
15.	Himachal Pradesh	03	-	6901	7553	1885 as on

						631.03.2019
16.	Jharkhand	19	-	9663	8057	3005 as on 31.03.2019
17.	Madhya Pradesh	58	-	28800	30971	8906 as on 31.03.2019
18.	Manipur	07	1058	1199	757	335 as on 31.05.2019
19.	Odisha	25	-	8695	7474	2896 as on 31.03.2019
20.	Tamil Nadu	30	-	22988	19094	4316 as on 31.03.2019
21.	Puducherry	02	-	797	972	246 as on 31.03.2019
22.	Tripura	04	1658	2090	2584	1388 as on 31.05.2019
23.	Uttar Pradesh	108	179724	151644	162857	95564 as on 31.05.2019
24.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar	03	-	285	725	125 as on 31.03.2019
25.	Telangana	16	-	9926	10462	1908 as on 31.03.2019

*** In connection with 2016; all available data has been presented.**