

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3592**  
ANSWERED ON – 21/03/2025

**FAST TRACK COURT**

†3592. **Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant:**

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

- (a) the details in respect of establishment and functioning of Fast Track Courts/New Fast Track Courts in the country indicating the number of pending cases across the country, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the total amount of funds allocated and utilized for the establishment of these Courts during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States for the establishment of such Courts and appointment of more number of Judges, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the efficiency of Fast Track Courts as compared to regular Courts; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**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) to (c): Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and their functioning falls within the domain of the State/UT Governments in consultation with their respective High Courts. Allocation of funds for such courts is required to be done by the State Governments as per their need and resources. The 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission set up by the Government of India had recommended the setting up of 1800 FTCs during 2015-2020 for speedy trial of specific cases of heinous nature, civil cases related to women, children, senior citizen, disabled persons, persons infected with terminal ailments etc. and property related cases pending for more than 5 years. The Finance Commission had urged upon the State Governments to utilize enhanced fiscal space available through tax devolution for this purpose. The Union Government has also urged the State/UT Governments to allocate funds for the setting up of

FTCs from the Financial Year 2015-16 onward. In this regard, the State/UT Governments have set up 860 FTCs as on 31.01.2025. The State/UT-wise details of number of FTCs made functional during last three years and the current year along with the pendency as of January, 2025 are at **Annexure -I**. The Union Government has repeatedly urged the State/UT Governments since 2015-16 onwards to set up more FTCs to achieve the target. The setting up of more FTCs has also featured as one of the agenda items in the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. No central assistance is being provided for setting up of Fast Track Courts.

As per Article 233 of the Constitution of India, the selection and appointment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts fall under the purview of the Governor of the respective State, in consultation with the High Court having jurisdiction over that State. The Central Government has no direct role in the selection, recruitment and appointment of judicial officers in the District/Subordinate Judiciary level including, Fast Track Courts (FTCs). The details of vacancies of judges and other categories of officials in FTCs are not maintained at the central level.

To implement the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and comply with the directives of the Supreme Court to establish Special Courts exclusively dealing with POCSO Act cases, the Government devised a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in August, 2019. This Scheme aimed to establish Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO Courts nationwide for expeditious disposal of pending cases pertaining to rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act in a time-bound manner.

The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026, targeting the establishment of 790 courts. The financial outlay of the scheme is Rs. 1952.23 cr. with Rs. 1207.24 cr. as central share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund. As per the data submitted by the High Courts, 745 FTSCs including 404 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) courts are functional in 30 States/UTs, as on 31.01.2025. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts, are at **Annexure-II**.

A sum of ₹ 1034.55 Crore has been released to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts, which includes Rs.200.00 Crore released in the current F.Y. 2024-25. The funds are released on CSS Pattern (60:40, 90:10) and cover the salaries of one Judicial Officer, seven support staff, and a flexi grant to cover day-to-day expenditures. The funds are released to the States/UTs on a reimbursement basis, determined by the number of functional courts in the State/UT concerned.

(d) & (e): Considering the paramount importance of the safety and security of women and children, the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) Scheme was extended with the approval of the competent authority for a further period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026. As one of the pre-conditions to this extension, a third-party evaluation was conducted in 2023 by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA).

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**ANNEXURE- I**

State/UT-wise status of functional Fast Track Courts during the last three years and the current year along with the pendency as of January, 2025

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Functional FTC				Pendency as on 31/01/2025
		As on 31/12/2022	As on 31/12/2023	As on 31/12/2024	As on 31/01/2025	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	21	21	7089
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	16	15	15	16	12699
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	23	23	27	25	4701
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu & Daman	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	10	27	26	26	6814
10.	Goa	4	6	4	4	1765
11.	Gujarat	54	54	54	54	5693
12.	Haryana	6	6	6	6	807
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	3	3	351
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	8	8	8	1464
15.	Jharkhand	34	36	40	39	8249
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	111	95	101	100	174556
22.	Manipur	6	6	6	6	226
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	2	2	2	2	268
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	1	3065
28.	Punjab	7	7	7	7	141
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	16
31.	Tamil Nadu	73	72	72	72	78855
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	1342
34.	Uttar Pradesh	372	372	373	373	1082109
35.	Uttarakhand	7	4	4	4	1066
36.	West Bengal	88	88	88	88	84409
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>848</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1475685</b>

**ANNEXURE- II****State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO courts  
(As on 31.01.2025)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Functional Courts	
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Exclusive POCSO
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16
2	Assam	17	17
3	Bihar	46	46
4	Chandigarh	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11
6	Delhi	16	11
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	35	24
9	Haryana	16	12
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11	J&K	4	2
12	Jharkhand	22	16
13	Karnataka	30	17
14	Kerala	55	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	67	56
16	Maharashtra	4	1
17	Manipur	2	0
18	Meghalaya	5	5
19	Mizoram	3	1
20	Nagaland	1	0
21	Odisha	44	23
22	Puducherry*	1	1
23	Punjab	12	3
24	Rajasthan	45	30
25	Tamil Nadu	14	14
26	Telangana	36	0
27	Tripura	3	1
28	Uttarakhand	4	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	218	74
30	West Bengal	6	6
31	A&N Islands**	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>404</b>

\* Puducherry specially requested to join the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May 2023.

\*\* A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*\* Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

**Note:** At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme.