

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**LOK SABHA**  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2215  
ANSWERED ON – 01/08/2025

**FAST TRACK COURTS**

**2215. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) the total number of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) set up across the country under the Nirbhaya Fund, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases that have been filed and resolved through the FTSCs since their inception, State-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the average time taken by these FTSCs to dispose of the cases brought before them;
- (d) the amount of funds allocated, approved and disbursed for setting up and operationalizing these FTSCs, State-wise and year-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen infrastructure, fill vacancies and ensure the timely disposal of cases in these FTSCs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**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) & (b):** The Department of Justice has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts for expeditious disposal of rape cases and cases under POCSO Act. The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026, for the establishment of 790 courts, at an outlay of Rs.1952.23 cr. with Rs.1207.24 cr. as Central share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund.

As per the information received from the High Courts, 725 FTSCs, including 392 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs (as on 30.06.2025). These Courts have disposed of 3,34,213 cases since the inception of the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of functional FTSCs, including e-POCSO Courts along with the number of cases instituted and disposed of by these Courts since their inception, are at **Annexure-I**.

**(c):** As per information received from the High Courts, the State/UT-wise details regarding average time taken by FTSCs to dispose of cases are at **Annexure -II**. There are several reasons that lead to

delay in disposal of cases in courts which, inter-alia, include availability of physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. Other factors that lead to delay in disposal of cases include frequent adjournments and lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

**(d):** Under the Scheme, the funds are released on CSS pattern (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the salaries of 1 Judicial Officer along with 7 support Staff per Court and a Flexi Grant for meeting the day-to-day expenses of the Court. The Department has released a sum of Rs.1034.55 Crore to the States/UTs since inception of the Scheme. The year-wise details of budget allocated and funds released by the Central government are as under:

<b>(Rs.in Crore)</b>		
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocated</b>	<b>Funds released</b>
2019-20	140.00	140.00
2020-21	160.00	160.00
2021-22	180.00	134.55*
2022-23	200.00	200.00
2023-24	200.00	200.00
2024-25	200.00	200.00
2025-26	200.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1034.55</b>
*Less funds were released against budget allocated in 2021-22 due to COVID lockdown and issues related to the implementation of PFMS		

The funds are reimbursed to the States/UTs on the basis of the number of functional courts in the State/UT concerned. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Central funds released since the inception of the scheme are at **Annexure-III**.

**(e) and (f):** The Central Government has taken several steps to support infrastructure and improve case disposal in FTSCs:

- The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Judicial Infrastructure supplements efforts of the States in building court halls, residential units, lawyers' halls, toilet complexes, and digital computer rooms for District and Subordinate Courts including FTSCs. From 15,818 court halls and 10,211 residential units in the year 2014, the number of available court halls and residential units have increased to 2,2372 (41.43% increase) and 19,851 (94.40% increase) respectively. In addition, 3,128 court halls and 2,772 residential units are under construction.
- In order to strengthen functioning of FTSCs, regular review meetings are held via Video Conferencing with the States/UTs and the High Courts. The Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice has written to Hon'ble Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts regarding need for timely action and strict compliance with timelines under the POCSO Act and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. In addition, the performance of FTSCs is a regular agenda item in the Inter-State Zonal Council meetings to improve inter-governmental coordination and expedite justice delivery.

As regards the recruitment of judges and staff in FTSCs, filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts (including FTSCs) is the responsibility of the State 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 respective State Government in consultation with the High Court frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order passed in January 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has inter-alia, stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the States and the respective High Courts for recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts.

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**State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO Courts along with the number of cases instituted and disposed since its inception (As on 30.06.2025)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts		Cases Instituted since the inception of the Scheme	Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme
		FTSCs including exclusive POCSO	Exclusive POCSO		
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16	13790	7487
2	Assam	17	17	15378	8943
3	Bihar	46	46	35691	17232
4	Chandigarh	1	0	588	374
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11	8167	6428
6	Delhi	16	11	6278	2718
7	Goa	1	0	271	116
8	Gujarat	35	24	21931	16616
9	Haryana	18	14	12507	8087
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	2050	1407
11	J&K	4	2	808	311
12	Karnataka	30	17	19251	14031
13	Kerala	55	14	32494	26202
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56	42826	32113
15	Maharashtra	2	1	21034	20744
16	Manipur	2	0	243	194
17	Meghalaya	5	5	1830	733
18	Mizoram	3	1	344	269
19	Nagaland	1	0	127	68
20	Odisha	44	23	29319	20254
21	Puducherry	1	1	380	162
22	Punjab	12	3	6716	5265
23	Rajasthan	45	30	24324	19432
24	Tamil Nadu	14	14	15433	10199
25	Telangana	36	0	20161	11379
26	Tripura	3	1	713	489
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	3024	1930
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74	184159	91459
29	West Bengal	8	8	5611	457
30	Jharkhand *	0	0	13324	9114
31	A&N Islands**	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>538772</b>	<b>334213</b>

**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.

\* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025. However, the cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the inception of the Scheme up to May 2025 continues to be included in the overall disposal figures reported under the FTSC Scheme.

\*\* 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.

**Statement showing the average time taken by Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for disposal of cases related to Rape and the POCSO Act**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Average Time taken for Trial in FTSCs (in days)	
		RAPE	POCSO
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	257
2	Assam	-	940
3	Bihar	-	941
4	Chandigarh	760	425
5	Chhattisgarh	365	300
6	Delhi	1562	1717
7	Goa	730	365
8	Gujarat	1716	869
9	Haryana	605	545
10	Himachal Pradesh	407	462
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1095	730
12	Jharkhand	730	545
13	Karnataka	910	724
14	Kerala	999	594
15	Madhya Pradesh	365	395
16	Maharashtra	-	575
17	Manipur	1395	1305
18	Meghalaya	-	910
19	Mizoram	-	1155
20	Nagaland	-	1185
21	Odisha	439	560
22	Puducherry	-	180
23	Punjab	650	530
24	Rajasthan	1028	732
25	Tamil Nadu	-	466
26	Telangana	461	408
27	Tripura	2097	871
28	Uttarakhand	508	517
29	Uttar Pradesh	606.41	1116.27
30	West Bengal	-	910
31	A&N Islands	-	-
32	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-

*\*Source: As per information received from the High Courts*

**The State/UT-wise details of Central Share of funds released since the inception of the FTSCs Scheme**  
(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released in 2019-20	Amount released in 2020-21	Amount released in 2021-22	Amount released in 2022-23	Amount released in 2023-24	Amount released in 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	2.85625	1.86875	3.375	6.7325	5.528655	10.975085
3	Bihar	2.025	15.26255	20.25	11.895	9.874035	11.35878
4	Chandigarh	0.1875	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3.375	3.375	4.259	3.93	3.25215	3.70395
6	Delhi	3.6	0	0	4.2225	3.46896	1.97544
7	Goa	0.225	0	0	0.47255	0.21681	0.49386
8	Gujarat	7.875	7.875	0	9.26	7.58835	8.64255
9	Haryana	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2225	3.46896	7.90176
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.0125	1.51875	0	2.375	1.95129	2.22237
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5625	0	2.635	1.58	2.32086	1.48158
12	Jharkhand	4.95	4.95	0	5.825	4.76982	0
13	Karnataka	6.975	0	6.635	7.3925	7.45091	7.65483
14	Kerala	8.4	0	0	7.405	25.39836	13.58115
15	Madhya Pradesh	15.075	15.075	26.175	17.72	15.37627	16.54431
16	Maharashtra	31.05	0	0	8.72	6.59259	1.23465
17	Manipur	0.675	0.675	0.3375	0.785	0.65043	0.74079
18	Meghalaya	1.6875	0	0	1.977	1.626075	1.851975
19	Mizoram	1.0125	1.0125	2.02625	1.18	0.975645	1.111185
20	Nagaland	0.3375	0.3375	0	0.3875	0.325215	0.370395
21	Odisha	5.4	1.3	16.2	11.64	9.52128	10.86492
22	Puducherry	0	0	0.1125	0	0.195975	0.24693
23	Punjab	2.7	0	0	4.312	3.95972	5.92632
24	Rajasthan	5.85	14.4	19.745	11.895	21.1383	22.2237
25	Tamil Nadu	3.15	3.15	2.59	6.6225	6.496035	6.91404
26	Telangana	8.1	0	0	8.9875	7.60671	4.44474
27	Tripura	1.0125	1.0125	0	1.1725	0.975645	1.111185
28	Uttarakhand	2.7	0	2.092	1.53	1.30086	1.48158
29	Uttar Pradesh	13.80625	84.29375	24.525	57.68	47.26458	53.83074
30	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0.70551	1.111185
31	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>159.706</b>	<b>134.5573</b>	<b>199.92155</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
	Third Party Evaluation Cost		<b>0.29</b>		<b>0.07788</b>		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>134.55</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>

**Note:** For the current FY 2025–26, an allocation of ₹200 crore has been made; however, no funds have been released so far.