

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

**L O K S A B H A
STARRED QUESTION NO. 177**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 2016

Fast Track Courts

***177. SHRI KUNWAR BHARATENDRA:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) the details of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country, State-wise;**
- (b) the number of cases disposed of during the last three years and the number of cases presently pending in these courts, State-wise;**
- (c) the total funds allocated and spent for setting up of these courts during each of the last three years and the current year; and**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up more Fast Track Courts in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?**

**A N S W E R
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE
(SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA)**

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.177 FOR 5TH MAY, 2016 REGARDING FAST TRACK COURTS

(a): Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) is the responsibility of the State Governments in consultation with High Courts from their own resources. In its judgment in Brij Mohan Lal & Others v/s Union of India & Others on 19.04.2012, Supreme Court has endorsed the position of Government of India that continuation of FTCs is within the domain of the States and has directed the States that they need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State. A number of States have continued FTCs beyond 31.03.2011 with their own resources. A statement indicating State-wise number of Fast Track Courts reported functional is enclosed as Annexure-I.

(b): Information is not maintained centrally. However, as per the information available, cases disposed and pending in Fast Track Courts is enclosed at Annexure-II.

(c) & (d): An amount of Rs.870 crores approximately was released to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts during a period of 11 years upto 2010-2011 and central funding was discontinued beyond 31.03.2011. The Central grants released to the States for Fast Track Courts from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 is given at Annexure-III. As such, no central funding was provided for Fast Track Courts during the last 3 years. However, the Central Government decided to provide funds upto a maximum of Rs.80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for meeting expenditure on salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to utilize these positions for creation of FTCs also.

The 11th Finance Commission had recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts in the country for disposal of long pending cases and the cases involving undertrial prisoners. The scheme

recommended by the 11th Finance Commission was for a period of five years upto 2004-05. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of central funding of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years i.e. up to 31st March, 2010. The scheme was continued for another one year upto 31st March, 2011, and central funding for these FTCs has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2011.

The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, inter-alia, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of Rs.4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

Annexure-I

**Statement referred in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question
No.177 for 5.5.2016**

SL. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of FTCs functioning	As on
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	August,15
2	Telangana	38	August,15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	March, 14
4	Assam	0	July,15
5	Bihar	0	July,15
6	Chhattisgarh	0	Sept.,15
7	Goa	3	Jan.,16
8	Gujarat	0	August,15
9	Haryana	0	July,15
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	August,15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5	June, 14
12	Jharkhand	11	August,15
13	Karnataka	0	July, 15
14	Kerala	0	July,15
15	Lakshadweep	0	October, 15
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	July,15
17	Maharashtra	80	July,15
18	Manipur	2	July,15
19	Meghalaya	0	July,15
20	Mizoram	0	July,15
21	Nagaland	2	August,15
22	Odisha	0	Feb., 16
23	Punjab	2	October,15
24	Puducherry	0	July, 15
25	Rajasthan	0	Sept.,15
26	Sikkim	1	July,15 *
27	Tamil Nadu	0	Oct.15
28	Tripura	0	July,15
29	Uttar Pradesh	0	Sept., 15
30	Uttarakhand	0	July, 15
31	West Bengal	88	Nov.15
32	Delhi	15	Nov.15
	Total	281	

- Not notified but functional

Statement referred to in reply to Part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.177 for 5.5.2016**STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED BY AND PENDING IN FTCs**

Sl. No	Name of the state/UT	No. of cases disposed of since inception by FTCs	No. of cases pending in FTCs	As on
1	Andhra Pradesh	248457	17088	April, 14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1660	2502	March, 11
3	Assam	72240	11858	Oct., 12
4	Bihar	159105	80173	March, 11
5	Chhattisgarh	76575	18095	March, 11
6	Goa	8590	1595	Feb., 14
7	Gujarat	434296	103340	Feb., 11
8	Haryana	33590	4769	Dec., 10
9	Himachal Pradesh	47480	7171	Dec., 12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	---
11	Jharkhand	87789	22238	March, 11
12	Karnataka	184067	34335	Aug., 10
13	Kerala	116843	18996	Aug., 13
14	Madhya Pradesh	317363	43239	Dec., 10
15	Maharashtra	381619	41899	Feb., 11
16	Manipur	3287	225	Oct., 12
17	Meghalaya	973	315	Oct., 12
18	Mizoram	1635	233	March, 11
19	Nagaland	786	59	Oct., 12
20	Odisha	67700	5393	March, 12
21	Punjab	46347	12223	Dec., 10
22	Rajasthan	123024	26423	March, 11
23	Sikkim	NA	NA	---
24	Tamil Nadu	371336	40621	Aug., 10
25	Tripura	5591	221	March, 11
26	Uttar Pradesh	411658	53117	March, 11
27	Uttarakhand	103208	9518	June, 12
28	West Bengal	173299	29652	April, 15
29	Delhi	NA	2028	May, 15

NA- Not available

Annexure-III**Statement referred to in reply to Part (c) and (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.177 for 5.5.2016****Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the state	Released from 2000-01 to 2004-05 *	Central Grant released by Department of Justice						Grand Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2250.00	550.50	412.80	412.80	142.40	-	1096.00	4864.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.69	19.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	143.89
3	Assam	530.10	128.00	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00	1133.30
4	Bihar	4766.40	960.30	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	9326.70
5	Chhattisgarh	791.10	198.40	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60	1675.90
6	Goa	125.10	32.00	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00	262.70
7	Gujarat	3226.68	1062.80	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60	7574.98
8	Haryana	422.31	102.40	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20	807.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.59	57.60	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20	334.56
10	J & K	300.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.60
11	Jharkhand	2319.30	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67
12	Karnataka	2431.80	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80
13	Kerala	815.25	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20
15	Maharashtra	4352.40	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16	Manipur	90.00	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17	Meghalaya	90.00	19.20	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80	181.20
18	Mizoram	90.00	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19	Nagaland	54.90	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20	Odisha	1866.60	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21	Punjab	746.10	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22	Rajasthan	2238.05	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23	Sikkim	29.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.70
24	Tamil Nadu	1151.90	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25	Tripura	73.80	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40	13596.61
27	Uttarakhand	1173.60	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62	3168.62
28	West Bengal	3972.60	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
	Total	42613.27	10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-2005 by Ministry of Finance

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTE FOR SUPPLEMENTARIES

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 177

TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH MAY, 2016

Fast Track Courts

QUESTION

- (a) the details of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases disposed of during the last three years and the number of cases presently pending in these courts, State-wise;
- (c) the total funds allocated and spent for setting up of these courts during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up more Fast Track Courts in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Setting up of district and subordinate courts, including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of cases is the responsibility of the respective State Governments under the Constitution of India. However, the 11th Finance Commission had given an award for establishing FTCs for disposal of long pending cases and the cases involving undertrial prisoners. The award was monitored for implementation by the Department of Justice.

1.2 Government has not measured the performance of the Fast Track Courts (FTCs). However, the Supreme Court of India monitored the performance of Fast Track Courts in Brij Mohan Lal case. In Para 85 of the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court in this case on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has stated that the work done by the FTCs over long period had been appreciated by all concerned.

2. **Genesis of the scheme of Fast Track Courts**

2.1 The 11th Finance Commission had recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 FTCs in the country for disposal of long pending cases. A grant of Rs.502.90 crore was sanctioned as "Special Problem and Upgradation Grant" for Judicial Administration for creation of additional courts specifically for the purpose of disposing of the long pending cases. 11th Finance Commission worked out the cost of the additional court as Rs.29 lakh, which included the salary of a Judge, a Peshkar/Superintendent, a Stenographer and

a Peon, for five years (@ Rs.4.8 lakh per annum), building (Rs.3.4 lakh), and Computers, library, etc. (Rs.1.6 lakh). The scheme was for a period of five years from 2000-01 to 2004-05. It was extended for a period of five more years and then another one year upto 2010-11 and then it was decided to discontinue it. An amount of Rs.870 crore approximately was released to the State Governments for Fast Track Courts during a period of 11 years upto 2010-2011 and central funding was not continued beyond 31.03.2011. As such, no central funding was provided for Fast Track Courts during the last 3 years. However, the Central Government decided to provide funds upto a maximum of Rs.80 crore per annum on a matching basis upto 31.03.2015 from the 13th Finance Commission Award for meeting expenditure on salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to utilize these positions for creation of FTCs also.

2.2 A total grant of Rs.870 crore was provided to State Governments for FTCs during the period of eleven years from 2000-2001 to 2010-2011. Details may be seen at **Annexure-I**. As per the reports received, as on 31.3.2011, 1192 Fast Track Courts were functional in the country and, out of 38.99 lakh cases transferred to FTCs since inception, 32.93 lakh cases were disposed of. Details may be seen at **Annexure-II**. Details of State-wise number of FTCs approved for 11th Finance Commission funding in the year 2000, functional as on 31/3/2005 and 31/3/2011 may be seen at **Annexure-III**.

3. Brij Mohan Lal Case

3.1 In its judgment in Brij Mohan Lal & Others vs Union of India & Others on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has inter alia directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue FTCs on an adhoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State. The court also directed for regularization of the services of the Presiding Officers appointed to these courts. In order to reduce the pendency of the cases in the courts, the Supreme Court further directed for creation of 10% additional posts in the State Judicial Services. The court also directed that funding requirements for implementation of the decisions should be met by the Central and State Governments on matching basis and, if required, funds under 13th Finance Commission (TFC) Award may be utilized for this purpose. In order to implement this direction of the Supreme Court, Government has approved making available upto a maximum of Rs.80 core per annum from out of Rs.500 crore per annum allocated for Morning/Evening/Shift Courts in the 13th

Finance Commission Award for judiciary, on a matching basis, for meeting the expenditure on salaries of 10% additional judges in State Judicial Services upto 31st March, 2015, the end date of the 13th Finance Commission Award.

3.2. Courts for cases of crime against women

From time to time Government has been sending advisories to the Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers of States to set up FTCs for expeditious disposal of cases. For example, Government has written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to constitute FTCs for speedy trial of pending rape cases in district/subordinate courts having a high pendency of such cases and to monitor the progress of these cases. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to provide financial support to the High Courts for setting up FTCs.

3.3 In pursuance of the judgment of Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case, 10% additional positions of judges (about 1800) were required to be created at district/subordinate level. The Chief Ministers were requested to make use of these additional positions of judges, to be funded on a matching basis by the Central Government and the State Governments, for trial of rape cases. A statement indicating the number of courts set-up/designated for trial of rape cases by the States is enclosed at **Annexure-IV**.

3.4 Further, in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it was resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of Fast Track Courts relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing Fast Track Courts. State Governments and the High Courts have been requested to implement this decision.

3.5 A meeting of Law/Home and Finance Secretaries of State Governments and Registrar General of High Courts was convened on 31st May, 2013 to discuss, inter-alia, the setting up of Fast Track Courts and doubling of the number of existing district and subordinate courts in the country. Some of the States requested for additional funds for setting up the proposed Fast Track Courts and for doubling of courts. In response, it was emphasized that subordinate courts is a State subject and, thus, the funds will be provided by the States, as per the decision of the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 7th April, 2013.

4. Proposal to 14th Finance Commission.

4.1 Need for setting up FTCs for certain specified categories of cases pending in courts has been expressed frequently by various stakeholders. The Department of Justice proposed FTCs as a component of its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission. The proposal suggested setting up of 1800 FTCs to dispose of the following types of cases:-

- i. Cases of heinous crimes
- ii. Civil cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants afflicted with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments;
- iii. Civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than 5 years.

4.2 Based on the Memorandum submitted by the Department of Justice, the 14th Finance Commission endorsed an expenditure of Rs. 9749 crore for the justice sector of which the component on FTCs alone is Rs 4144 crore.

4.3 The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, inter-alia, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of Rs.4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

Other measures for reducing pendency of cases.

4.4 National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. All States have formulated their litigation policies with a view to reduce the Governmental litigation. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in 2010 to 20502 in 2015. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.3,132 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court

complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last five years. Under the eCourts Project approximate 14000 courts have been computerized as on date.

4.5 The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act 2013 to provide for enhanced punishment for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences. In section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for sub-section (i), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely;

“(i) In every inquiry or trial the proceedings shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded:

Provided that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C or section 376D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible be completed within a period of two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet”.

5. Disposal of cases in Courts is within the domain of Judiciary. However, attention of the Chief Justices of High Courts has also been invited to the use of provisions under Sections 157, 309 & 327 of the Cr. P.C. with a view to examination of witnesses on a day to day basis, keeping adjournment at a bare minimum and expediting trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape. They were requested to impress upon the district judges to scrupulously adhere to these provisions in trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape and to conduct trials without adjournment as far as possible.

Central Grants released to States for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the state	Released from 2000-01 to 2004-05 *	Central Grant released by Department of Justice						Grand Total
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2250.00	550.50	412.80	412.80	142.40	-	1096.00	4864.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.69	19.20	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	143.89
3	Assam	530.10	128.00	96.00	96.00	91.20	96.00	96.00	1133.30
4	Bihar	4766.40	960.30	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	9326.70
5	Chhattisgarh	791.10	198.40	129.60	129.60	148.80	148.80	129.60	1675.90
6	Goa	125.10	32.00	24.00	24.00	19.20	14.40	24.00	262.70
7	Gujarat	3226.68	1062.80	1355.90	571.20	580.80	-	777.60	7574.98
8	Haryana	422.31	102.40	33.60	67.20	38.40	76.80	67.20	807.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.59	57.60	43.57	0	38.40	43.20	43.20	334.56
10	J & K	300.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.60
11	Jharkhand	2319.30	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67
12	Karnataka	2431.80	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80
13	Kerala	815.25	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20
15	Maharashtra	4352.40	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16	Manipur	90.00	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17	Meghalaya	90.00	19.20	14.40	0	28.80	-	28.80	181.20
18	Mizoram	90.00	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19	Nagaland	54.90	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20	Orissa	1866.60	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21	Punjab	746.10	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22	Rajasthan	2238.05	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23	Sikkim	29.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.70
24	Tamil Nadu	1151.90	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25	Tripura	73.80	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40	13596.61
27	Uttarakhand	1173.60	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	-	99.62	3168.62
28	West Bengal	3972.60	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
	Total	42613.27	10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-2005 by Ministry of Finance.

Statement of number of cases transferred, disposed of and pending in Fast Track Courts

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE STATES	TOTAL CASES TRANSFERRED TO FTC AS ON 31/3/2011	TOTAL CASES DISPOSED BY FTC AS ON 31/3/2011	NO. OF CASES PENDING IN FTC AS ON 31/3/2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	236928	199953	36975
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4162	1660	2502
3	ASSAM	72191	55811	16380
4	BIHAR	239278	159105	80173
5	CHHATTISGARH	94670	76575	18095
6	GUJARAT *	537636	434296	103340
7	GOA	5096	4017	1079
8	HARYANA **	38359	33590	4769
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	40126	33427	6699
10	JHARKHAND	110027	87789	22238
11	KARNATAKA #	218402	184067	34335
12	KERELA	109160	95367	13793
13	MADHYA PRADESH **	360602	317363	43239
14	MAHARASHTRA *	423518	381619	41899
15	MANIPUR	3059	2861	198
16	MEGHALAYA	1031	843	188
17	MIZORAM	1868	1635	233
18	NAGALAND	845	716	129
19	ORISSA	66199	60441	5758
20	PUNJAB **	58570	46347	12223
21	RAJASTHAN	149447	123024	26423
22	TAMIL NADU \$	411957	371336	40621
23	TRIPURA	5812	5591	221
24	UTTARAKHAND	98797	89791	9006
25	UTTAR PRADESH	464775	411658	53117
26	WEST BENGAL	146083	113903	32180
	TOTAL	3898598	3292785	605813

* as on February, 2011

** as on December, 2010

as on August, 2010

\$ as on December, 2008

Statement of number of Fast Track Courts approved for 11th Finance Commission funding in 2000, functional as on 31.3.2005 and 31.3.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Earmarked no. of FTCs as in 2000	Earmarked no. of FTCs as on 31/3/2005	No. of FTCs functional as on 31/3/2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	86	86	108
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	3
3	Assam	20	20	20
4	Bihar	183	150	179
5	Chhattisgarh	31	31	25
6	Goa	5	5	5
7	Gujarat	166	166	61
8	Haryana	36	16	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12		-
11	Jharkhand	89	89	39
12	Karnataka	93	93	87
13	Kerala	37	31	38
14	Madhya Pradesh	85	66	84
15	Maharashtra	187	187	51
16	Manipur	3	2	2
17	Meghalaya	3	3	3
18	Mizoram	3	3	3
19	Nagaland	3	2	2
20	Odisha	72	41	35
21	Punjab	29	18	15
22	Rajasthan	83	83	83
23	Sikkim	3		-
24	Tamil Nadu	49	49	49
25	Tripura	3	3	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	242	242	153
27	Uttarakhand	45	45	20
28	West Bengal	152	119	109
29	Delhi	-	-	-
	Total	1734	1562	1192

Number of Courts set up/designated for cases of crime against women

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of courts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	24
2	Assam	3
3	Chhattisgarh	16
4	Chandigarh	01
5	Haryana	21
6	Jammu & Kashmir	5
7	Jharkhand	11
8	Karnataka	10
9	Kerala	1
10	Madhya Pradesh	50
11	Maharashtra	27
12	Meghalaya	1
13	Odisha	30
14	Punjab	20
15	Rajasthan	9
16	Sikkim	1
17	Tamil Nadu	32
18	Tripura	2
19	Uttar Pradesh	80
20	West Bengal	48
21	Delhi	7
	Total	399