

Detailed Steps to Avail Fast Track Courts in India

1. Identify the Type of Case

- **Eligibility Check:** Before proceeding, it's essential to determine if your case qualifies for Fast Track Courts. Typically, FTCs handle cases that involve:
 - Sexual offenses (e.g., rape, sexual harassment)
 - Crimes against women and children (e.g., domestic violence, trafficking)
 - Corruption cases
 - Cases that have been pending for an extended period
 - Other serious offenses that require urgent attention

If your case falls into one of these categories, you can consider applying for a Fast Track Court.

2. File a Complaint or Petition

- **Filing an FIR:** If your case involves a criminal offense, the first step is to file an FIR (First Information Report) at the local police station. This is a formal complaint that initiates the legal process.

- **Important Note:** Ensure you get a copy of the FIR for your records, as this will be needed later in court.
- **Filing a Petition:** If your case is civil (e.g., property disputes, family matters) or if no crime was committed that requires police intervention, you can directly file a petition at the appropriate court (e.g., District Court, Family Court).

3. Request for Fast Track Court

- **Motion in Regular Court:** Once your case is filed, you or your lawyer can formally request that the case be moved to a Fast Track Court. This is done by filing a motion or application in the regular court where your case is initially presented.
 - **Reasoning:** The application should explain why the case needs to be expedited (e.g., the seriousness of the crime, delay in justice, etc.).
- **Court's Decision:** The regular court will review your request and decide whether your case qualifies for Fast Track handling based on its urgency and nature.

4. Assignment to Fast Track Court

- **Court Order:** If the regular court agrees with your request, it will pass an order transferring your case to a Fast Track Court. Both parties involved in the case will be notified of this decision.
- **Transfer Process:** Your case file, including all evidence and documentation, will be sent to the designated Fast Track Court.

5. Proceedings in Fast Track Court

- **Expedited Trial:** The Fast Track Court will prioritize your case, scheduling hearings more frequently and aiming to reduce delays. This is one of the key benefits of FTCs.
- **Evidence and Arguments:** Both parties will present their evidence and arguments. The court may utilize modern technologies, such as video conferencing, to streamline the process.
- **Legal Representation:** It's crucial to have a competent lawyer representing you in the Fast Track Court to ensure that your case is presented effectively.

6. Judgment

- **Final Verdict:** After considering all evidence and arguments, the Fast Track Court will deliver its judgment. The timeline for this is much shorter compared to regular courts, often concluding within months.
- **Appeal:** If the judgment is not in your favor, or if you believe there has been an error in the decision, you can appeal to a higher court. The appeal process follows the standard procedure but may also be expedited.

7. Execution of Judgment

- **Implementation:** The court's decision will be implemented as per its orders. This could involve payment of compensation, enforcement of punishments, or other legal remedies.
 - **Compliance:** Ensure that all parties comply with the court's orders. If there are any issues, you may need to file for enforcement or seek further legal recourse.

Useful Links:

Here are some official links related to each step of the process for availing Fast Track Courts in India. These resources will help you gather more detailed information and official guidelines.

1. Identify the Type of Case

- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA): Provides information on the types of cases handled by Fast Track Courts and eligibility criteria.
 - [NALSA Official Website] (<https://nalsa.gov.in>)
 - [Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987] (<https://nalsa.gov.in/acts-rules/legal-services-authorities-act-1987>)

2. File Complaint or Petition

- Filing an FIR:
 - National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB): Guides on how to file an FIR and what to expect during the process.
 - [NCRB Official Website] (<https://ncrb.gov.in>)
 - Citizen Services Portal: For filing e-FIR in certain states.
 - [Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)] (<https://cctns.gov.in>)
- Filing a Petition:
 - eCourts Services: Provides information on how to file a petition and track case status.
 - [eCourts Portal] (<https://ecourts.gov.in>)

3. Request for Fast Track Court

- Fast Track Court Information:
 - Department of Justice, Government of India: Offers insights into the functioning and jurisdiction of Fast Track Courts.
 - [Department of Justice - Fast Track Courts] (<https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-courts/>)
 - Supreme Court of India: Provides important judgments and orders related to Fast Track Courts.

- [Supreme Court of India] (<https://www.sci.gov.in>)

4. Assignment to Fast Track Court

- Court Procedures:

- District Court Websites: Many district court websites provide information on how cases are transferred to Fast Track Courts. Check your local district court's website.

- [District Courts of India] (<https://districts.ecourts.gov.in>)

5. Proceedings in Fast Track Court

- Trial and Evidence Procedures:

- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: Provides details on the trial process, including procedures specific to Fast Track Courts.

- [Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)]

(<https://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1974-02.pdf>)

- eCourts Services: Allows you to check the status of your case and upcoming hearings.

- [eCourts Case Status] (<https://ecourts.gov.in>)

6. Judgment

- Judgments and Appeals:

- Supreme Court and High Court Websites: Offer access to judgments, including those from Fast Track Courts.

- [Supreme Court of India] (<https://www.sci.gov.in>)

- [High Courts of India] (<https://hc.nic.in>)

- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG): Track case status, judgments, and more.

- [NJDG Portal] (<https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdgnew/>)

7. Execution of Judgment

- Illustrative flow chart of the procedure:**

