

# Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Last updated: 01-07-2024

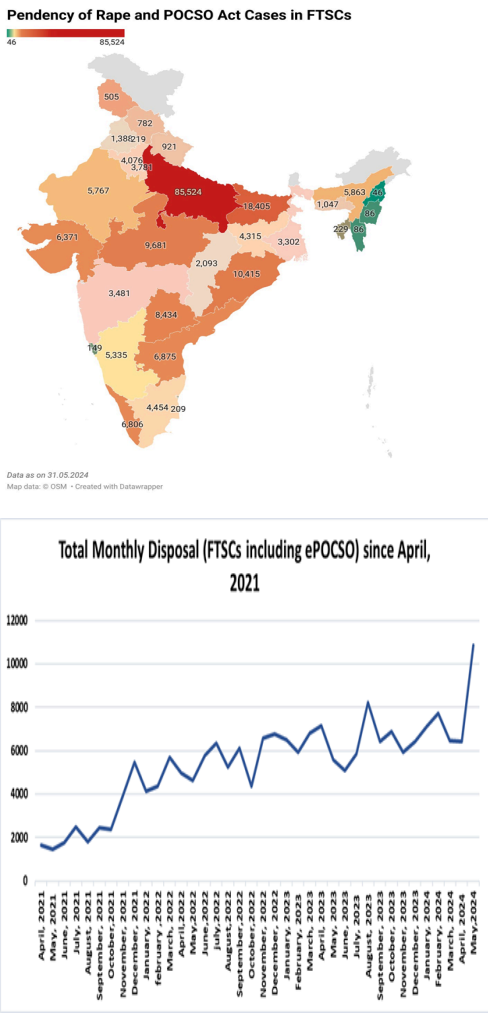
Championing the cause of safety and security of women and girl child, the Government provided for stringent punishment including death penalty for perpetrators of rape by passing the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. Incidents of sexual offences and prolonged trials of accused necessitated dedicated court machinery to provide immediate relief to the victims. Since October 2019, the Department of Justice is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to set up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO Courts across the nation for expeditious trial relating to sexual offences. Each court comprises of 1 Judicial Officer and 7 Staff Members. Out of 31 States and UTs eligible, 30 have joined this scheme. Puducherry made a special request to join the Scheme and the one exclusive POCSO Court was operationalized in May, 2023.

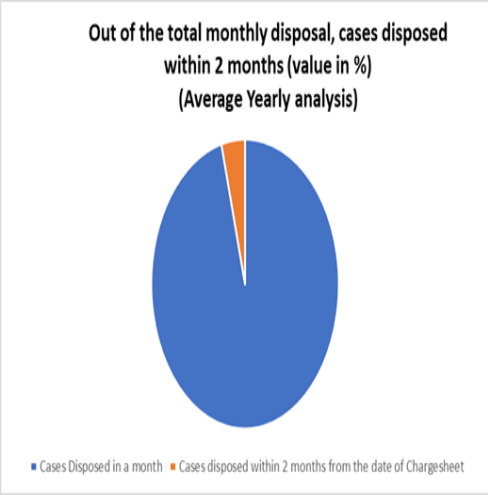
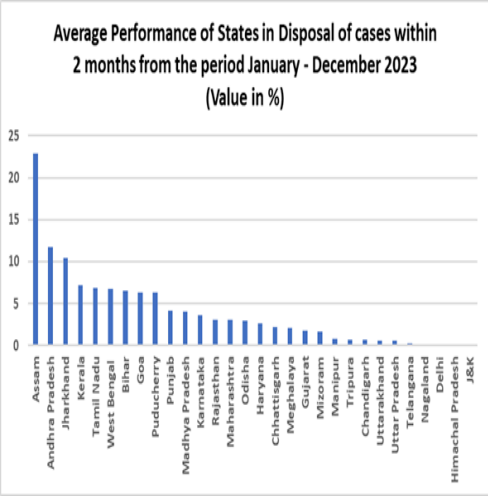
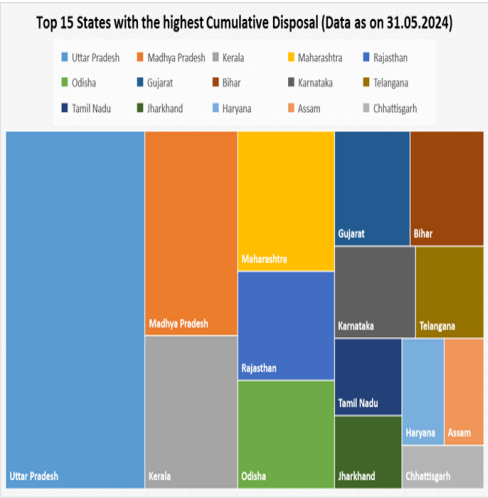
The Scheme was initially for a period of one year spread over two Financial Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 at a total outlay of Rs. 767.25 Cr. with Rs. 474 Cr. as Central Share to be met from Nirbhaya Fund. The Cabinet approved the continuation of the Scheme for two years i.e. up to March, 2023 with a total budgetary outlay of Rs. 1572.86 Cr. with Rs.971.70 Cr. as central share. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.11.2023 has further extended the Scheme for another three years – from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026, at a total financial outlay of Rs. 1952.23 Cr. including Rs. 1207.24 Cr. as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund.

In F.Y. 2019-20, Rs. 140 Cr, in F.Y. 2020-21 Rs.160.00 Cr, in F.Y. 2021-22, Rs.134.56 Cr, in F.Y. 2022-23, Rs. 200.00 Cr and in the F.Y. 2023-24, Rs. 200.00 Cr. was released to States/UTs as Central Share.

As on May 2024, 755 FTSCs including 410 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts are functional in 30 States / UTs which have disposed of more than 2,53,000 pending cases. In the current F.Y 2024-25, a total of Rs. 200.00 Cr. has been allocated.

For the robust implementation of the Scheme, this Department has created an online monitoring framework for monthly monitoring of case statistics. Regular review meetings with the Registrar Generals of High Courts and State functionaries are being undertaken.





[FTSC scheme Guidelines \(1MB\)](#)  
For more information visit <https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court/>

# Special Courts for MP/MLA

Last updated: 13-12-2023

As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Orders dated 01.11.2017 and 14.12.2017, the Union Government facilitated setting up of 12 Special Courts in States, for expeditious trial of criminal cases involving MP/MLAs. Accordingly, 12 Special Courts (02 in NCT of Delhi and 01 each in the state of UP, Bihar, WB, MP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Kerala) were constituted. 10 Special Courts are presently functional in 9 States (Special court of Bihar and Kerala were discontinued as per direction of the apex court dated 04.12.2018). Performance of these special courts is being monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

For more information visit <https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/mp-mla-special-court/>

# Fast track courts (FTCs)

Last updated: 01-07-2024

Setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and its functioning lies within the domain of State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts. The 14th Finance Commission had recommended the setting up of 1800 FTCs during 2015-20 dealing with cases of heinous crimes; civil cases related to women, children, senior citizens, HIV/AIDS etc. and property related cases pending for more than 5 years. The Commission also urged State Governments to utilize enhanced fiscal space available through tax devolution (32% to 42%) for this purpose. 866 FTCs are functional across the country (May, 2024).

For more information visit <https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/fast-track-court/>

# Family Court

Last updated: 02-07-2024

Setting up of Family Courts and its functioning lies within the domain of State Government in consultation with their respective High Courts. The Family Courts Act, 1984 provides for the establishment of Family Courts by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. As per the Act, it is mandatory for the State Government to set up a Family Court for every city or a town whose population exceeds one million. In other areas of the States, the Family Courts may be set up if the State Governments deems it necessary.

The 14th Finance Commission had recommended setting up 235 Family Courts during 2015-2020 in districts where the same were not available. The Commission also urged State Governments to utilize enhanced fiscal space available through tax devolution (32% to 42%) for this purpose.

836 Family Courts are functional across the country (May 2024)

For more information visit <https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/family-court-cases/>

# National Judicial Academy

Last updated: 09-08-2024

National Judicial Academy, Bhopal (NJA), established in 1993 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as an independent society, is fully funded by the Government of India. The mandate of the Academy is to organize trainings to aid the judges in their judging role and in performing of court administration work. In accordance with the Memorandum of Association of NJA, the Governing Council (GC) and the General Body (GB) are established for governing the functioning of NJA. Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India is the Chairperson of both the GC and the GB of NJA.

## -Training programs conducted by NJA

National Judicial Academy has so far organised a total number of 455 academic programs from the Academic Year 2017 till 30.06.2024 in which 16,402 Judicial Officers, High Court Judges, members of Tribunals and foreign judges participated. These programs also included the Regional Conferences and the Special Events which are the flagship programs of NJA. The Academy has published 22 newsletters from the Academic Year 2017 till 30.06.2024 which cover the academic activities of the Academy.

Training programmes conducted by NJA during last seven years including the current Academic Year:

Academic Year	Programs Conducted	Participants of District Judiciary	Participants of High Courts	Total Participants
2017-18	87	2268	304	2572
2018-19	74	2190	223	2413
2019-20	53	1707	184	1891
2020-21	28	553	403	956
2021-22	55	1318	763	2081
2022-23	73	2655	572	3227
2023-2024 Till 30.06.2024	85	2498	764	3262
Total	455	13189	3213	16402

NJA has executed MoUs with neighbouring countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Maldives for providing training and capacity building programs for Judicial Officers of these countries. The details of the trainings provided for Judges of these foreign countries are as under:

Sr No.	Participants	Effective date of MoU	Total number of programs	Total number of participants trained
1.	Bangladesh	08.04.2017 MoU has been renewed with effect from 06.09.2022	22	1122
2.	Myanmar	11.12.2018	04	160
3.	Bhutan	17.08.2019	–	–
4.	Maldives	11.02.2020	06	260
		Total	36	1542

## Grants-in Aid to NJA:

Revenue Grants-in Aid (Amount in Rs Cr.)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Release
2018-19	10.00	10.00	10.00
2019-20	10.00	15.00	15.00
2020-21	10.00	10.00	10.00
2021-22	10.00	33.25*	23.75
2022-23	20.00	20.00	20.00
2023-24	20.00	24.50	24.50
2024-25	20.00	–	7.92

\*Rs.9.50 Cr. has been surrendered in 2021-22