

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LAW AND JUSTICE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2833
ANSWERED ON:02.08.2017
Family Courts
Siddeshwara Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa

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

- (a) the present condition and role of family courts in dealing with increasing family/domestic violence in the country;
- (b) the number of cases disposed of by these courts during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the total number of family courts in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (d) whether there is any fixed time limit to dispose of cases related to domestic/family violence in these courts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE FOR LAW & JUSTICE AND
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The role and functions of Family Courts are governed by the Family Courts Act, 1984. Family Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Courts from their own resources with a view to promote conciliation and to secure speedy settlement of family disputes.

(b) and (c): The number of cases disposed off by these Courts during the last three years and the total number of Family Courts in the country, State/Union Territory-wise is given at Annexure-I.

(d)&(e): No time limit has been fixed for disposal of cases as per the Family Courts Act, 1984. However, as per Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Magistrate shall endeavor to dispose of every application made under sub Section (1), within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing.

Disposal of cases is primarily the responsibility of the judiciary. In the Chief Ministers'/ Chief Justices' Conference, 2015 directions had been issued to all High Courts to regularly monitor and take necessary steps for early disposal of such cases. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

Annexure-I

Number of cases disposed off in Family Courts during the last three years and no. of Family Courts functional are as follows:

S. No State

Cases disposed of during the Year No. of FC functional

2014 2015 2016

1 Andhra Pradesh 6611 As on August 9, 2016 14

2 Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram 3085 4487 As on August 5, 2016 6

3 Bihar 13508 13756 As on November 15, 2016 39

4 Chhattisgarh 9198 13019 4984 as on August 22, 2016 20

5 Delhi 11968 20923 As on November, 2016 15

6 Goa - N.A. -

7 Gujarat 15910 18913 8349 as on June 30, 2016 34

8 Haryana 9151 11369 5589 as on June 30, 2016 9

9 Himachal Pradesh N.A. N.A. N.A. 0

10 Jammu & Kashmir N.A. N.A. N.A. 1

11 Jharkhand 8648 - As on August 2, 2016 21

12 Karnataka 16689 16979 As on March 16, 2017 25
13 Kerala 47881 48968 24892 as on June 2016 28
14 Madhya Pradesh 24417 10797 as on June 30, 2016 50
15 Maharashtra 22812 21906 As on August 3, 2016 25
16 Manipur N.A. N.A. 6
17 Meghalaya N.A. N.A. 0
18 Odisha 8926 10015 As on November 25, 2016 24
19 Punjab 2192 as on June 30, 2016 5
20 Puducherry 616 361 105 as on July 31, 16 2
21 Rajasthan 35163 51926 10650 as on June 30, 2016 32
22 Sikkim N.A. N.A. N.A. 4
23 Tamil Nadu 11991 13754 7709 as on June 30, 2016 20
24 Telangana 6599 7715 As on August 09, 2016 12
25 Tripura 586 708 844 as on April 4, 2017 3
26 Uttar Pradesh 113219 132189 41553 as on March 31, 2017 76
27 Uttarakhand 5710 6585 2637 as on May 31, 2016 9
28 West Bengal 283 410 344 as on October 31, 2016 2
Total: 482