



SATYARTHI

KAILASH SATYARTHI CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION

Global Policy Institute for Children

**DISPOSAL OF CASES
UNDER PROTECTION OF
CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL
OFFENCES ACT BY
FAST TRACK SPECIAL
COURTS IN INDIA**

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Satyarthi Global Policy Institute for Children aims to inculcate and nurture universal human values leading to a transformation of the world and making it safe, especially for children through data-driven research, dissemination of policies, practices, ideas and knowledge on child related issues in society.

The Institute acts as a think-tank to generate and disseminate evidence-based knowledge for data-driven policy making, builds capacity of institutions through mutual learning and sharing, act as stimulator for innovative and disruptive solutions to challenges faced by children; and provide academic debate and rigour.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In India, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 (that regards any sexual activity with a child below 18 years a crime) describes various forms of sexual offenses. CSA includes an array of sexual activities like fondling, inviting a child to touch or be touched sexually, intercourse, exhibitionism, involving a child in prostitution or pornography, or online child luring by cyber-predators. The alarming rise in CSA and the ensuing slow rate of disposal, were at the core of the formation of the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) for swift trial and delivery of justice to the victims of CSA across the country. This paper by Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation is an analysis of the status of disposal of cases under the POCSO Act by the FTSCs in India.

The key findings of the analysis are:

- By the beginning of 2022, the number of POCSO cases pending trials had increased by 217 percent since 2015 (increase from 71,552 to 2,26,728).
- India will take almost six years, if no new case is added, to clear the backlog of POCSO cases pending as of 31st January, 2022.
- At the State level, the number of years required to complete the pending POCSO cases of January 2022 varies from one year in Karnataka to more than 30 years in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.
- Each functional Fast Track Special Court (FTSC) in 2022 completed trials of 82 POCSO and rape cases on average, falling short of the target of 165. Of these 82 cases, 52 were tried under POCSO.
- Considering the huge pendency and slow disposal rate there is an urgent need to establish more FTSCs and extend the existing FTSCs at least for the next six years to clear the huge backlog.
- The FTSC dashboard should also include details on interim and final compensations given to rape and child sexual abuse victims.

THE CONTEXT

Due to the social stigma associated with talking about sex and sexuality, Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) often remains a hidden crime which is challenging to uncover. Under-reporting of the incidence of CSA is a huge concern in India. Despite concentrated efforts, legal provisions and an improved support system, CSA is still considered taboo and the majority of people prefer to keep silent on the issue. A study conducted by the Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation (KSCF) in 2018 highlighted that only seven percent of victims and/or their families approach the police to report the incidence of CSA and seek legal action.¹ Further, the survivors and their family members who show the courage to report the crime to the police experience huge mental trauma, which is primarily caused due to the delay in the court trial process. Another study conducted by the KSCF in 2017 found that case pendency and delays are the major hurdles in bringing the survivors and their families back to the mainstream.²

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012 Act (POCSO) is a critical legal instrument and was formulated in order to effectively address sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. It provides protection to children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. POCSO also laid down special features like child friendly procedures, recording of evidence, designation of special courts under POCSO and establishment of Special Courts and speedy trial for cases falling under its ambit. In recent years, with massive awareness campaigns and systemic support systems for child protection being modelled by civil society, there has been improved reporting of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation³ cases, though it can still be safely said that a large proportion of the cases are not reported. However, despite the statutory requirements, justice delivery to victims has been astonishingly slow. The knowledge regarding POCSO is quite low among the masses. With high pendency rates and low conviction rates, there are questions on availability of child friendly environment for facilitating reporting, investigation and justice delivery systems.

Through this analysis, Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation (KSCF) highlights India's current situation regarding cases and complaints under the POCSO Act. Even after a decade of formulation of this self-contained and comprehensive legislation, unfulfilled hopes and expectations of victims and their families still remain which were not adequately addressed by the erstwhile existing laws. The efficiency with which cases are being dealt with leaves much to be desired.

Rapid analysis of the data revealed a shocking trend of case backlog that can have enormous implications on the original commitment by the public system in India towards our abused and exploited children in terms of delivering justice. Data published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) shows that

1 Child Sexual abuse: Awareness and Perceptions among Young Adults in India. [child-sexual-abuse.pdf \(satyarthi.org.in\)](http://child-sexual-abuse.pdf(satyarthi.org.in))

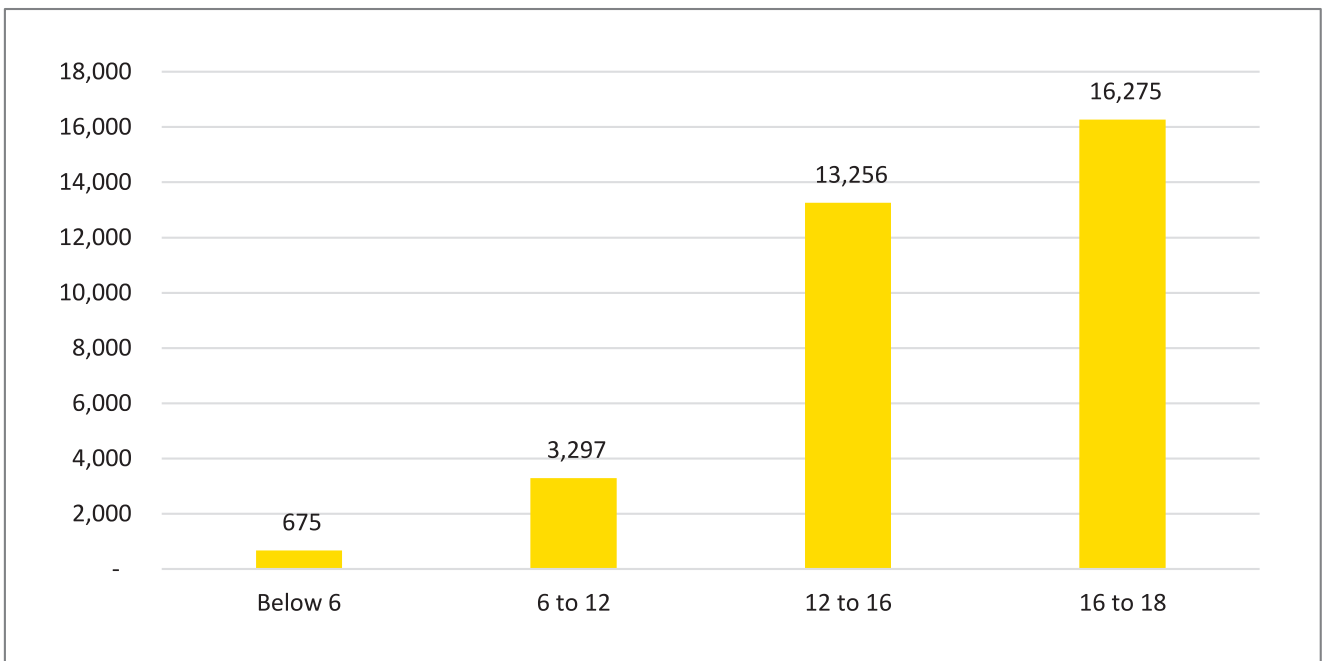
2 The Psychosocial Impact of Child Sexual Abuse. [the-psychological-child-impact.pdf \(satyarthi.org.in\)](http://the-psychological-child-impact.pdf(satyarthi.org.in))

3 Sexual Exploitation means and includes a situation where a person under coercion, or in the absence of his free will is sexually used or abused, or explicitly portrayed, either physically, or through media (print, electronic, internet) in a sexual manner, for the benefit of another person(s), either through monetary gains, or compensation, or favours, or any other arrangement, causing unlawful gain as a result of such act to any person and includes brokering relationships that are coerced (NALSA).

in 2020, 47,659 children and 2021, 54,359 children were sexually abused in India. The number of cases pending for trial at the end of the calendar year also increased from approximately 1.70 lakhs in 2020 to 2.05 lakhs in 2021. This grim reality can be altered only when legal instruments created in 2012 specifically to control the crime of child sexual abuse are empowered and made efficient and effective. Ironically, since POCSO’s formulation, not much has changed, since the comparative figure reveals that the number of children being sexually abused in the country has increased by 65 percent in the last five years (increased from 32,608 in 2017 to 53,874 in 2021).

The NCRB data also provides the age profile of child rape victims. As per the reported data in 2021, 33,503 children were raped in the country. The age profile of these child victims suggests that almost half (49%) of them were aged between 16 to 18 years. More than one tenth (12%) (3,972 out of 33,503) of children were less than 12 years of age. Rest two fifths (40%) of child victims of rape were aged 12 to 16 years.

Figure 1 Age profile of victims of rape in 2021



DATA SOURCE

Recently (December 2022), the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, presented data responding to Lok Sabha question on the pendency and performance of Fast Track Special Courts in terms of case disposal. The details of the questions and answers used in this paper are as follows,

- 1) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1835 Dt. 16th December 2022, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India
- 2) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 273 Dt. 8th December 2022, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

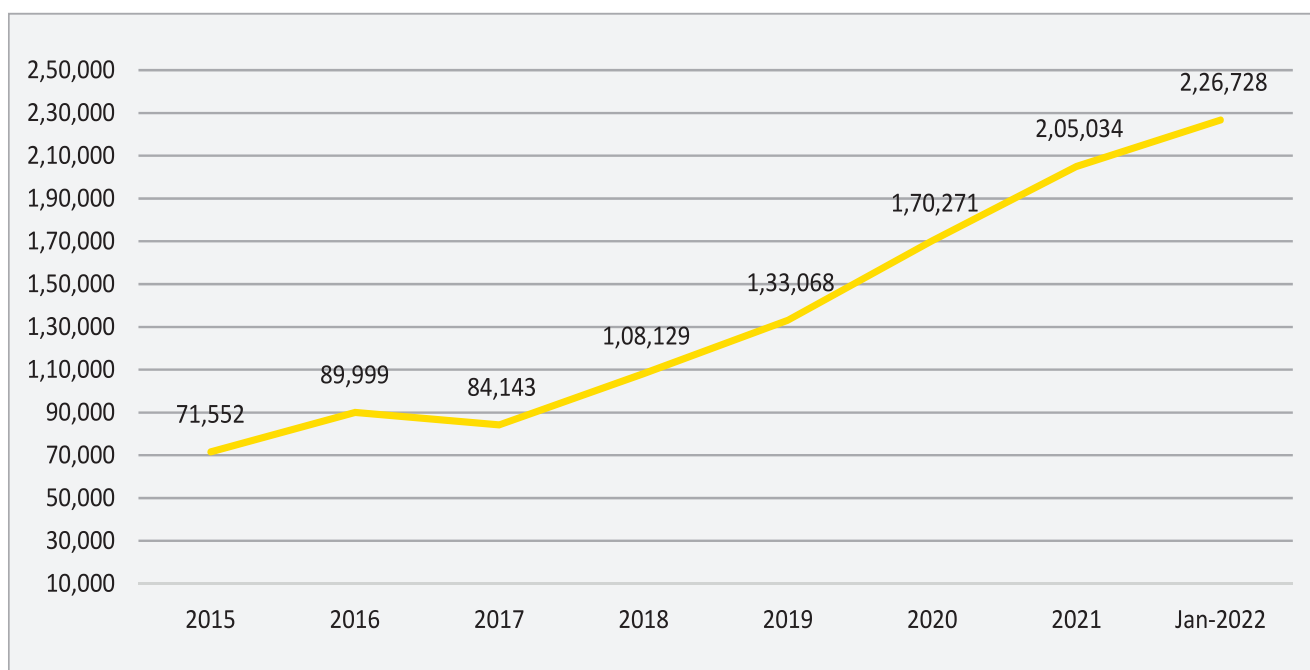
- 3) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3843, answered on 25th March 2022 by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
- 4) Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1509, answered on 10th February 2021 by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
- 5) Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 49 Dt. 4th February 2022, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

DATA ANALYSIS

Mounting Pendency of POCSO Cases (2015-2021)

The number of cases pending for trial during 2016 increased by 26 percent from 2015 (increase from 71,552 in 2015 to 89,999 in 2016). The year 2017 is the only year wherein the cases pending trial were reduced. Since then, the cases pending trials have constantly been on the rise. The number of cases pending trials increased by 29 percent in 2018 over 2017 (from 84,143 in 2017 to 1,08,129 in 2018); and, at the end of 2019, it further increased by 23 percent to 1,33,068 cases. The number of pending cases further increased to 1,70,271 in 2020 and 2,05,034 in 2021. The latest data suggests that the total number of POCSO cases pending for trial in the country as of January 2022 was 2,26,728. In 2020 due to the outbreak of the Covid pandemic in the country and the lockdown to minimise the spread of the infection the courts remained closed for a long time. Due to this, the disposal of cases was slowed down. Resultantly, by the beginning of 2022, the cases pending for trials under POCSO have exponentially increased by 217 percent since 2015 (increase from 71,552 to 2,26,728). State/UT level analysis is presented in **Annexure 1**.

Figure 2 Trend for POCSO cases pending trials at the end of a given year



Disposal of POCSO Cases by the Fast Track Special Courts

Given the mounting pendency of cases, the Government of India started implementing a centrally sponsored scheme in October 2019 for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) with 389 exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts across the country for time-bound trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act.

In this paper, an attempt was made to understand the pattern of disposal of POCSO cases by the FTSCs. Through applications under the Right to Information Act (RTI Act), data was tried to be obtained in this regard from Government sources. However, no data was received on the disposal of POCSO cases by the FTSCs. Since the FTSCs are established for the speedy disposal of rape and POCSO cases, the case disposal pattern of crimes relating to IPC 376 and the POCSO Act in 2021 can be used as proxy indicators. According to the Crime in India 2021 report, a total of 26,256 cases of rape and POCSO were disposed of by the courts in 2021, of which 63 percent were POCSO cases. For analysis purposes, it is assumed that the FTSCs also disposed of POCSO cases in the same proportion in 2022.

Table 1 Rape and POCSO cases disposed of in 2021 by courts

	No. of cases	% Share of cases
Cases relating to Rape of women (>=18Yrs) under IPC 376	9,779	37.2%
Cases under POCSO Act	16,477	62.8%
Total cases relating to Rape and POCSO	26,256	100.0%

Estimation based on the data sourced from Lok Sabha questions and answers suggests that the disposal of POCSO cases was substantially increased in 2022 as compared to 2021. The average number of cases disposed of in 2021 and 2022 was calculated using data from three different time periods.

- (i) Estimation based on the data between December 2020 to December 2021 suggests that the FTSCs disposed of 22,997 POCSO cases in 2021
- (ii) Whereas the data between December 2021 to October 2022 suggests that approximately 38 thousand POCSO cases were disposed of by the FTSCs in 2022.

Table 2 Average number of cases disposed of by the Fast Track Special Courts in 2022

Year	No. of cases disposed of by the FTSCs (National Level)		Approximate No. of cases disposed of by all functional FTSCs during the year		Avg. No. of cases disposed of by each functional FTSC during the year	
			POCSO Cases	Total Cases	Total Cases	POCSO Cases
2020	No. of cases disposed of as of Dec'20*	36,982 (by 609 FTSCs)	-	-	-	-
2021	No. of cases disposed of as of Dec'21**	73,627 (by 700 FTSCs)	36,645	22,997	52	33
2022	No. of cases disposed of as of Oct'22***	1,24,000 (by 733 FTSCs)	60,448#	37,934	82	52

*Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1509 Dt. 10th February 2021, Ministry of Law and Justice Department of Justice, Government of India

**Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 49 Dt. 4th February 2022, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

***Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 273 Dt. 8th December 2022, Ministry of Law and Justice Department of Justice, Government of India

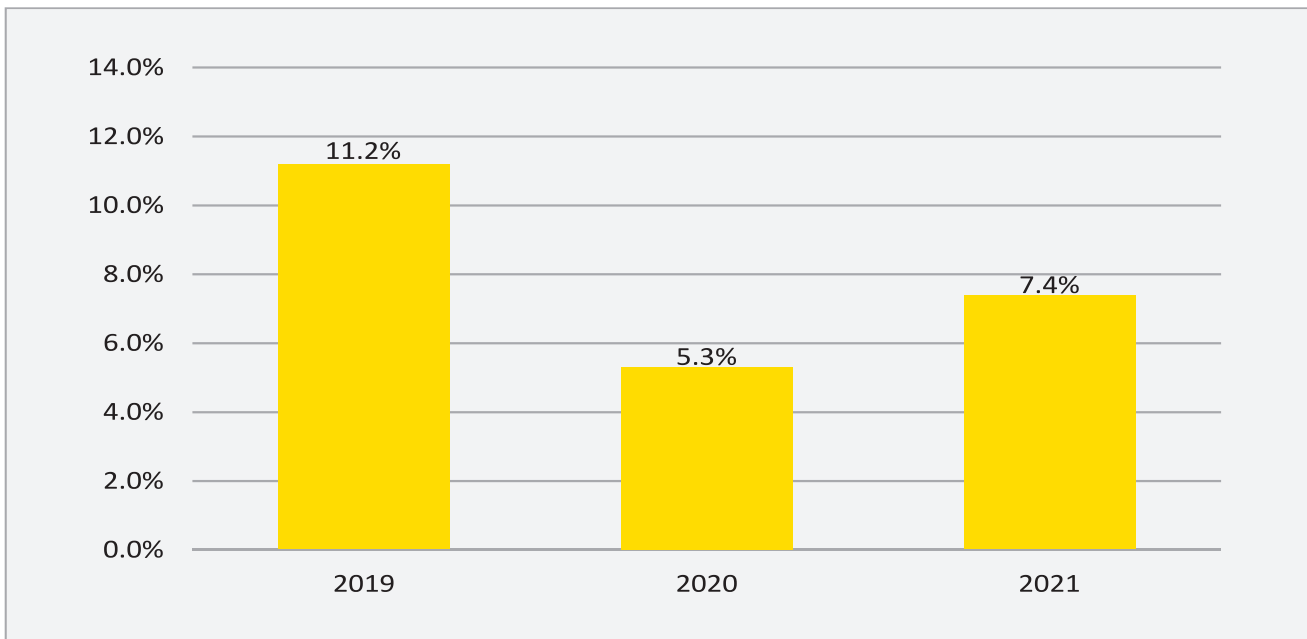
#Approximate number of cases estimated till December 2022 using monthly average

As per the Administrative Guidelines for Implementation of the FTSC scheme 2019, each FTSC was expected to dispose of 41-42 cases in each quarter and at least 165 cases in a year.⁴ The analysis of data suggests that FTSCs are unable to achieve the set targets even after three years of the launch of the scheme. It is evident from Table 2 above that the target set for six months or two quarters is getting achieved in one year. It implies either the targets set for the FTSCs were unrealistic and faulty, or the FTSCs are not functioning to their full strengths and/or throughout the year as per their mandate.

The Completion of Cases is Too Slow: The number of cases chargesheeted for a given year and the cases pending trial at the end of the preceding year constitute the total number of cases for trial in the given year. **Figure 3** presents the percentage of cases where trials have been completed out of the total POCSO cases pending trial. Data reveals that in 2020 the percentage of trials completed vis-à-vis total pending trials has been the lowest in the last three years. Though the percentage of cases completed trial in 2021 is better than in 2020 but it is still lower than in 2019. In 2021 only 16,477 cases were disposed of out of 2,21,511 POCSO cases for trial. State/UT level analysis is presented in **Annexure 1**.

4 Scheme on Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) For Expeditious Disposal of Cases of Rape and Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO) ACT 2019. Department of Justice Ministry of Law and Justice Government of India

Figure 3 Percentage of cases in which trial was completed vis-à-vis cases pending for trials (2019-2021)



Assumptions Made for the Estimation of Number of Years to clear Pending POCSO Cases

An approximate number of years needed to complete the POCSO cases pending as of January 2022 in the country has been estimated in this paper. For estimation purposes, it was assumed that:

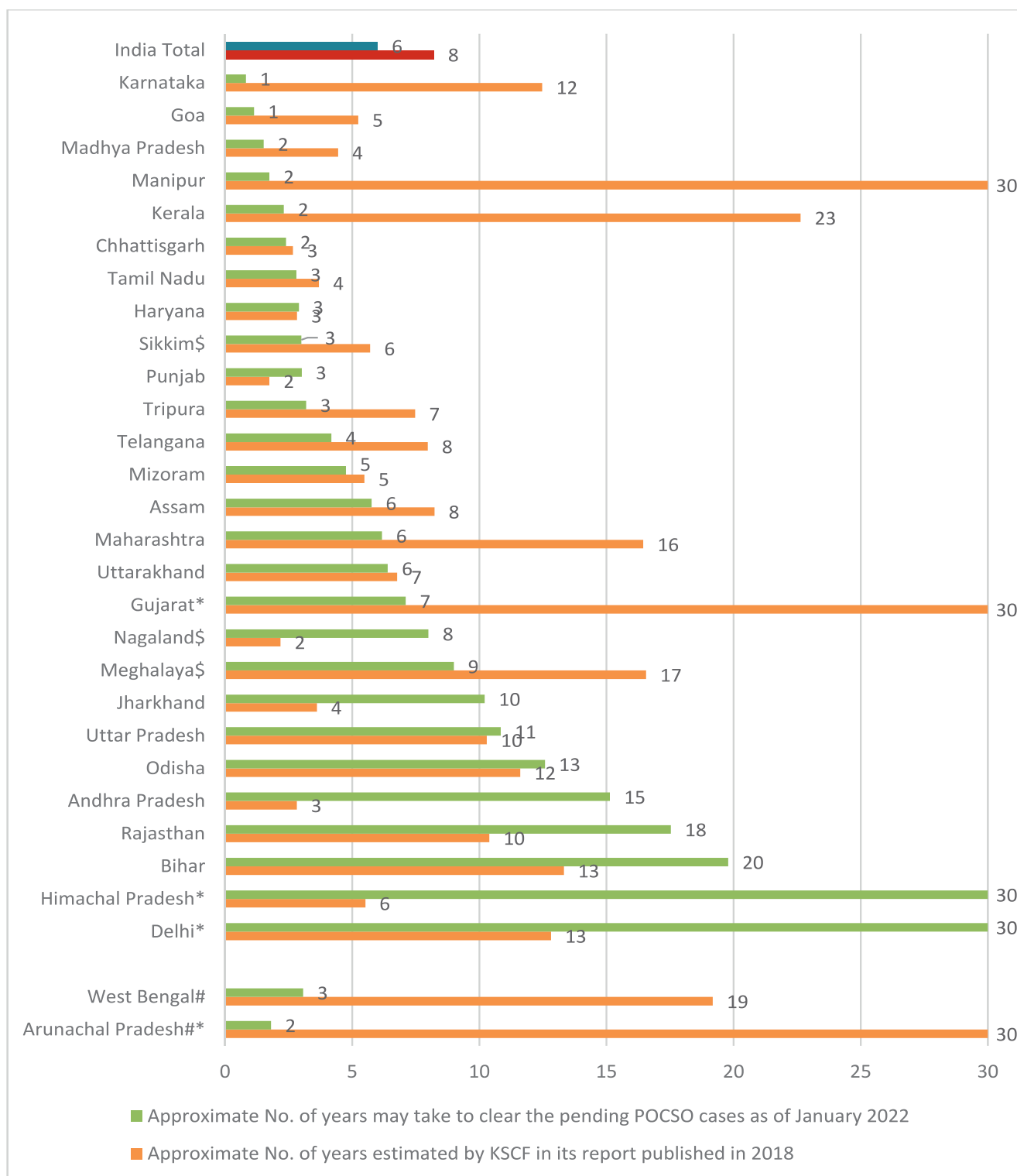
- (a) All earmarked FTSCs are functional, and all POCSO cases are transferred to the FTSCs for speedy disposal.
- (b) The percent share of cases disposed of by the State/UT to the total cases disposed of in the country in 2022 is equivalent to the percent share of cases disposed of by the respective State/UT in 2021.
- (c) No new cases are added to the backlog or sent for trial to the FTSCs.

Six Years to Clear Backlogs at the National Level

Estimation suggests that India will take almost six years, if no new case is added, to clear the backlog of cases pending under POCSO as of 31st January 2022. A similar type of estimation was made by the KSCF four years back in 2018. As per the previous estimation, the country was taking eight years to clear the backlog of 2016. A comparison between the two estimations suggests that the number of years required to clear the backlog of cases decreased over the last six years (between 2016-21). However, due to the year-on-year increase in the number of POCSO cases registered in the country since 2016 and the slow case disposal rate, the number of pending cases has also increased substantially since the last estimation. To complete these pending cases now, India needs six more years.

At the State level, the number of years required to complete the pending cases of January 2022 varies from one year in Karnataka to more than 30 years in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. As per the estimation in 19 states out of 28, either the number of years required to clear the backlog of POCSO cases has reduced or remained unchanged. The required number of years to clear the backlog in the remaining states has increased.

Figure 4 Estimated number of years required to complete the trials of cases pending under POCSO as of January 2022 (based on the absolute number of cases pending and disposed of)

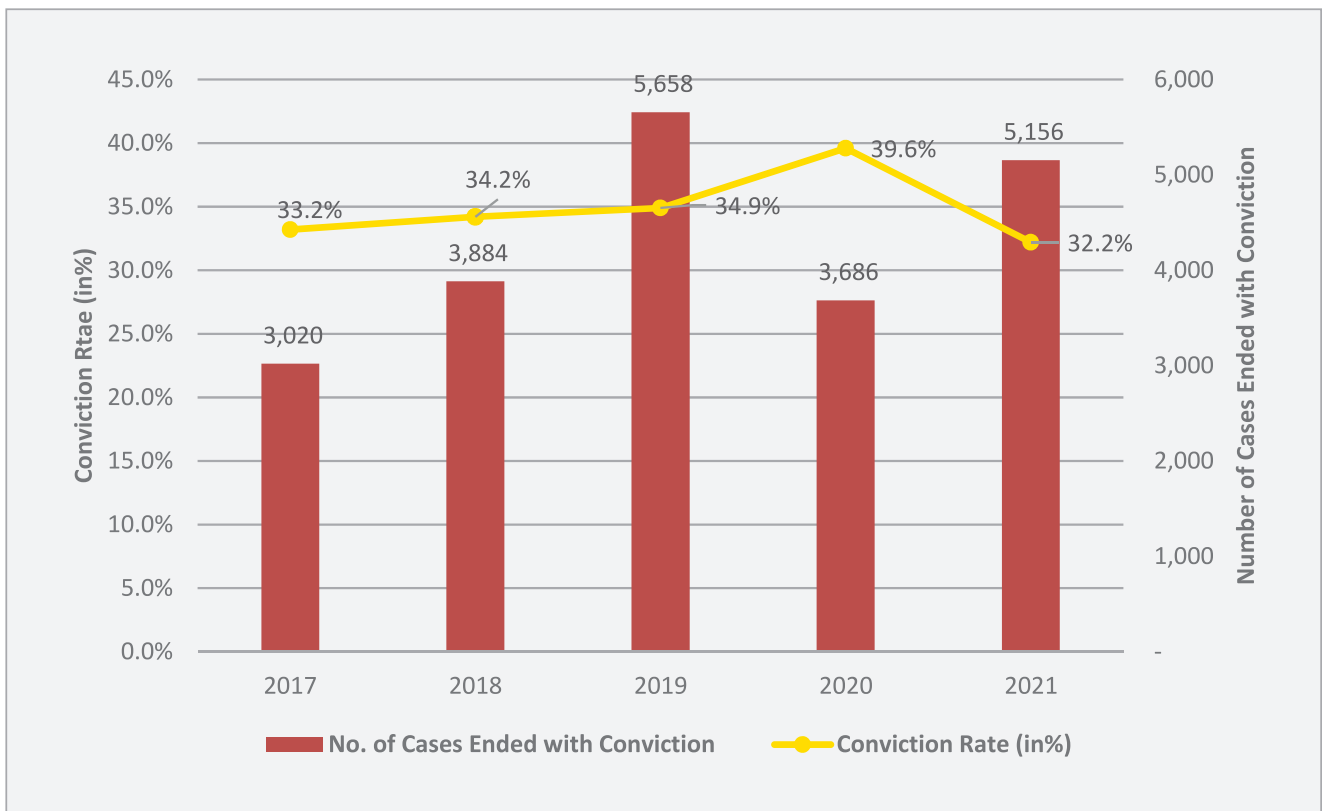


Note:* Pending cases will take more than 30 years to complete; **\$** Data relating to pending cases is till December 2021

States/UTs yet to participate in the FTSC scheme. The years have been estimated with the assumption that all earmarked FTSCs are functional and the annual disposal rate is equivalent to the national average annual POCSO case disposal rate of 52 (Table 2)

Convictions in POCSO Cases: With regard to conviction rate, it is evident that conviction under POCSO has remained constant at around 35 percent during 2017-2019. In 2020 the conviction rate was increased to 40 percent, indicating a substantial increase in convictions under the POCSO Act. However, the same was dropped to 32 percent in 2021. In terms of absolute numbers, the highest number of cases which ended with conviction (5,658) was registered in 2019. The second-highest number of cases which ended with conviction (5,156) was in 2021.

Figure 5 Conviction rate under POCSO Act in the last four years (2017 – 2021)



An analysis of the state-wise figures indicates that the conviction rates under POCSO Act vary widely. Some states with high incidence rates under POCSO like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have a higher conviction rate (64% and 42% in 2021 in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively), while their counterpart states with a high POCSO burden like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, have low conviction rates of 34 percent and 26 percent in 2021, respectively. In Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, the conviction rate under POCSO recorded a steady decrease between 2019 to 2021.

Table 3 State wise conviction rate under POCSO in last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019	2020	2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.2	9.0	7.8
2	Telangana	8.7	19.1	12.3
3	Odisha	25.6	15.7	13.6
4	Gujarat	17.9	16.4	15.8
5	Assam	26.8	11.6	16.3
6	West Bengal	19.5	14.2	17.9
7	Karnataka	18.9	10.6	19.1
8	Kerala	19.4	24.8	19.8
9	Tamil Nadu	25.4	23.6	20.8
10	Maharashtra	28.9	30.9	26.1
11	Haryana	30.7	26.3	29.0
12	Chhattisgarh	30.7	36.0	29.2
13	Punjab	31.3	37.8	30.2
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	33.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	30.1	37.2	33.5
16	Sikkim	40.0	47.8	37.3
17	Tripura	38.2	37.9	40.4
18	Rajasthan	60.3	81.6	42.1
19	Uttarakhand	90.2	71.4	53.2
20	Manipur	100.0	100.0	53.8
21	Jharkhand	56.2	66.2	57.5
22	Delhi	68.4	79.1	60.0
23	Uttar Pradesh	62.5	70.7	64.2
24	Bihar	67.7	56.9	69.3
25	Meghalaya	84.2	64.0	73.8
26	Nagaland	50.0	85.7	80.0
27	Mizoram	88.1	72.1	82.1
28	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	100.0
29	Goa	-	-	-

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is a landmark law that resulted from various civil society struggles and the Government of India's acknowledgement of the problem of child sexual abuse. It has been repeatedly acknowledged that the large procedural gaps in the implementation of the act, lead to delays in justice delivery and challenges faced by the victims of child sexual abuse. However, the FTSCs, especially the ePOCSO courts created for speedy disposal of these long pending POCSO cases appear to be effective and likely to clear the backlog.

In order to ensure that the underlying objects and reasons enshrined under POCSO are achieved, and victims of child sexual abuse get justice in a timely and child friendly manner, Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation recommends the following:

1. As per the directives of the Honourable Supreme Court of India dt. 25 July 2019, for speedy disposal of POCSO cases, an exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) court needs to be created in each district having more than 100 cases under the POCSO Act. Following the order, 389 districts across the country were identified for the creation of an ePOCSO court. This number was arrived at based on the pending POCSO cases in the country as of 2019, which was 1,33,068. As per the latest data, the number of pending POCSO cases has increased to 2,26,728. Hence, there is an urgent need to re-assess the situation at the district level and create new ePOCSO courts wherever needed.
2. Handling of the child sexual abuse cases through the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC), with clear mandates, physical infrastructures, sensitised and trained judicial officials and specialised stakeholders for child friendly and timebound justice delivery systems.
3. Although the Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) till 31.03.2023, considering the huge pendency and slow disposal rate there is an urgent need to establish more number of FTSCs and extend the existing FTSCs at least for the next six years to clear the huge backlog.
4. In view of the fact that justice should be delivered to each and every child victim of sexual abuse, judicial accountability must be enforced. The decision taken by the judges or any law passed by the judiciary must have constitutional legitimacy. It should be the responsibility of higher courts to ensure this as the constitution of India provides 'control' over subordinate courts to the higher courts. Delays in justice delivery to POCSO victims need to be transparent and explained and enforcement of accountability of the lower courts should be the responsibility of the higher courts.
5. It has been found that authorities and stakeholders like the police, medical professionals, and counsellors are not fully aware of the POCSO case investigative steps and the lower courts seem unaware of trial procedures. To ensure speedy and timely disposal of cases, standardisation of investigation procedures and trial procedure needs to be done.

6. Prioritisation of cases according to the age of the victims should be ensured. The younger the child, the graver is the offence committed against them. Prioritisation of such cases will speed up the process of recovery of younger children and their family members from mental trauma and will be helpful to lead a normal life.
7. Ensuring legal aid assistance and legal representation to all child victims of sexual abuse and rape through sensitised, specialised and experienced stakeholders such as medical officers, investigating officers, special public prosecutors and support persons, to enable the victims of child sexual abuse and their families to participate fully in the judicial procedures from reporting of the crime through the investigation and trial and finally the judgement.
8. Creating an enabling ecosystem of healthcare services, both palliative and curative, including mental health support to victims of child sexual abuse and their families. This is essential for the recovery and rehabilitation of the victim of child sexual abuse, and to curb the re-victimisation and repeated traumas the child victims and their families face during the trials.
9. Ensuring holistic rehabilitation including compensation is a key mandate of the POCSO Act. Victims of child sexual abuse are entitled to both interim and final compensation, irrespective of the outcome of the case. As the POCSO Act acknowledges that a victim of child sexual abuse may require immediate financial assistance due to physical injury and/or mental trauma, it is imperative that both interim and final compensation, as part of the immediate needs for relief and rehabilitation process be expedited.
10. The Fast Track Court dashboard available online provides information on the number of functional courts, the number of cases disposed of and the number of pending cases. However, it does not provide any information on the compensation amount released to the victims which is one of the most crucial aspects of rehabilitation. Hence, it is recommended that the FTSC dashboard should also provide information on compensations, both interim as well as final, provided to the victims of child sexual abuse and rape.
11. Sensitising and training relevant officials and stakeholders, including medical officers, investigating officers and all law enforcement officers engaging with victims of child sexual abuse, special public prosecutors, judicial officers, support persons and lawyers of children, on all aspects of POCSO Act, rights of the children, child friendly procedures, is a critical element for ensuring fair and time bound trials under POSCO.
12. Finally, giving wide publicity to the Act as has been laid in the POCSO Act, and raising awareness on the issue of child sexual abuse will go a long way in creating an ecosystem that breaks the silence and taboo surrounding child sexual abuse, ensuring its reporting and justice. In the longer term, it would be a pivoting factor in reducing the prevalence of child sexual abuse in India.

Annexure 1 Percent cases completed against total No. of cases on trial during 2019-2021 by States and UTs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Cases for trial			Total No of cases in which trial was completed			% Cases Completed out of the total cases		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,656	2,063	2,398	114	200	103	7%	10%	4%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52	70	102	-	-	6	0%	0%	6%
3	Assam	4,060	5,090	6,443	310	370	455	8%	7%	7%
4	Bihar	3,742	4,925	6,417	167	72	300	4%	1%	5%
5	Chhattisgarh	5,934	6,837	8,554	1,135	606	937	19%	9%	11%
6	Goa	2	7	8	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
7	Gujarat	9,019	10,876	13,101	415	145	454	5%	1%	3%
8	Haryana	4,047	4,468	5,938	1,085	213	710	27%	5%	12%
9	Himachal Pradesh	55	63	72	1	1	6	2%	2%	8%
10	Jharkhand	1,216	1,606	2,035	192	208	187	16%	13%	9%
11	Karnataka	8,171	9,153	11,342	1,034	585	1,315	13%	6%	12%
12	Kerala	4,457	5,738	8,459	241	174	735	5%	3%	9%
13	Madhya Pradesh	12,675	15,235	19,645	2,998	1,430	2,885	24%	9%	15%
14	Maharashtra	28,365	31,557	36,973	2,558	1,027	2,094	9%	3%	6%
15	Manipur	194	242	315	5	1	15	3%	0%	5%
16	Meghalaya	1,102	1,246	1,524	115	88	70	10%	7%	5%
17	Mizoram	465	498	533	67	62	28	14%	12%	5%
18	Nagaland	63	76	99	2	7	5	3%	9%	5%
19	Odisha	4,927	6,884	9,021	129	223	413	3%	3%	5%
20	Punjab	885	1,290	1,864	279	136	350	32%	11%	19%
21	Rajasthan	3,455	3,313	3,339	303	371	206	9%	11%	6%

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Cases for trial			Total No of cases in which trial was completed			% Cases Completed out of the total cases		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
22	Sikkim	242	298	376	30	24	51	12%	8%	14%
23	Tamil Nadu	6,759	8,071	10,666	1,160	778	1,127	17%	10%	11%
24	Telangana	5,008	5,859	7,735	1,202	592	907	24%	10%	12%
25	Tripura	742	792	894	93	33	62	13%	4%	7%
26	Uttar Pradesh	24,817	30,004	35,080	1,630	1,805	2,360	7%	6%	7%
27	Uttarakhand	970	1,484	2,106	102	50	79	11%	3%	4%
28	West Bengal	8,782	10,988	13,424	415	204	379	5%	2%	3%
29	A&N Islands	322	415	491	31	31	110	10%	7%	22%
30	Chandigarh	8	9	8	-	1	3	0%	11%	38%
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	111	135	30	22	37	31%	20%	27%
32	Delhi	9,459	10,073	11,560	1,053	92	71	11%	1%	1%
33	Jammu & Kashmir	102	248	493	6	6	15	6%	2%	3%
34	Ladakh	NA	1	1	NA	-	-	NA	0%	0%
35	Lakshadweep	28	32	48	2	3	2	7%	9%	4%
36	Puducherry	213	271	312	4	62	-	2%	23%	0%
India		152,092	179,893	221,511	16,908	9,622	16,477	11%	5%	7%

Annexure 2 Percent change (Increase or decrease) in pending cases over last year (2019-21) by States / UTs

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year			% Change in pending Cases over last year	
		2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,542	1,863	2,295	21%	23%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52	70	96	35%	37%
3	Assam	3,750	4,720	5,988	26%	27%
4	Bihar	3,575	4,853	6,117	36%	26%
5	Chhattisgarh	4,799	6,231	7,617	30%	22%
6	Goa	2	7	8	250%	14%
7	Gujarat	8,604	10,731	12,647	25%	18%
8	Haryana	2,962	4,255	5,228	44%	23%
9	Himachal Pradesh	54	62	66	15%	6%
10	Jharkhand	1,024	1,398	1,848	37%	32%
11	Karnataka	7,137	8,568	10,027	20%	17%
12	Kerala	4,216	5,564	7,724	32%	39%
13	Madhya Pradesh	9,677	13,805	16,760	43%	21%
14	Maharashtra	25,807	30,530	34,879	18%	14%
15	Manipur	189	241	300	28%	24%
16	Meghalaya	987	1,158	1,454	17%	26%
17	Mizoram	398	436	505	10%	16%
18	Nagaland	61	69	94	13%	36%
19	Odisha	4,798	6,661	8,608	39%	29%
20	Punjab	606	1,154	1,514	90%	31%
21	Rajasthan	3,152	2,942	3,133	-7%	6%

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year			% Change in pending Cases over last year	
		2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
22	Sikkim	212	274	325	29%	19%
23	Tamil Nadu	5,599	7,293	9,539	30%	31%
24	Telangana	3,806	5,267	6,828	38%	30%
25	Tripura	649	759	832	17%	10%
26	Uttar Pradesh	23,187	28,199	32,720	22%	16%
27	Uttarakhand	868	1,434	2,027	65%	41%
28	West Bengal	8,367	10,784	13,045	29%	21%
29	A&N Islands	291	384	381	32%	-1%
30	Chandigarh	8	8	5	0%	-38%
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	68	89	98	31%	10%
32	Delhi	8,406	9,981	11,489	19%	15%
33	Jammu & Kashmir	96	242	478	152%	98%
34	Ladakh	NA	1	1	NA	0%
35	Lakshadweep	26	29	46	12%	59%
36	Puducherry	209	209	312	0%	49%
India		135,184	170,271	205,034	26%	20%

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1835
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2022

CASES UNDER POCSO ACT

1835: SHRIMATI KAVITHA MALOTHU:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
SHRI VENKATESH NETHA BORLAKUNTA:
DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:
SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:
SHRI SANGANNA AMARAPPA:
DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government assessed/reviewed the implementation status of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act in terms of increase in number of cases registered under the Act year after year;
- (b) If so, the details and findings thereof along with the corrective measures taken thereon;
- (c) The number of cases registered/under investigation/under-trial/sub-judice under the POCSO Act since its implementation, year and State/UT-wise including Karnataka;
- (d) The reasons for the increase in number of pending cases along with the efforts made to bring down the same;
- (e) Whether there is only one conviction for every three offences reported under the said Act, if so, the reasons there for along with the efforts being made to increase conviction rate; and
- (f) The details of the programs being implemented to bring awareness among the adolescent?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 enacted by Govt of India provides safeguards for children against sexual abuse. The act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years. The POCSO Act 2012 provides for establishment of Special Courts for the purpose of ensuring speedy trial.

The Act was further amended in 2019 to introduce more stringent punishment including death penalty for committing sexual crimes on children, with a view to deter the perpetrators & prevent such crimes against children.

Further the POCSO Rules, 2020 were also notified by the Ministry to protect the children from exploitation/violence and sexual exploitation. POCSO Rules, 2020 include provisions for mandatory police verification of staff in schools and care homes, procedures to report child sexual abuse material (pornography), imparting age-appropriate child rights education, among other things. The POCSO Rules 2020 also stipulate that the central government and every state government shall provide periodic training including orientation programmes, sensitization workshops and refresher courses to all persons, whether regular or contractual, coming in contact with the children, to sensitize them about child safety and protection and educate them regarding their responsibility under the Act

(c) National Crime Records Bureau, maintains the data relating to Crimes in India including under POCSO Act State/UT-wise (including Karnataka). The details of cases under POCSO Act is at **Annexure-I**.

(d) & (e):Department of Justice(DoJ) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts (e-POCSO) for disposal of pending cases of rape and POCSO Act since October 2019. The scheme was embarked to be implemented in 31 States/UTs. The FTSCs were to be set up initially for one year, however, Cabinet has approved the continuation of the scheme for further 2 years (up to March 2023) with a total outlay of Rs. 1572.86 cr. having Central Share of Rs.971.70 Cr. to be paid from Nirbhaya Fund. As on 31/10/2022, 733 FTSCs including 413 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 28 States/UTs which have disposed a total of 124000 cases and more than 193000 cases are still pending under these FTSCs.

(f) Section 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012 provides that the Central Government and every State Government shall take all measures to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act. In accordance with this, the Government has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. In order to generate awareness about the POCSO Act, a short film on POCSO Act was disseminated in Cinema Halls and Doordarshan across the nation.

Thereafter, Ministry has undertaken awareness campaign to encompass various aspects of the POCSO Act in an effective manner by way of a short video clips, an audio clip and a poster which have been disseminated through various means all over India. For effective dissemination of the creative, the creative have also been translated into regional languages for effective outreach.

National Council Of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has published Childline (1098) – 24x7 Helpline for children and POCSO E-box on the back side of the front cover of all the course books from class 6th to class 12th to equip the children with the information regarding the possible modes of protection / complaints.

Annexure-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART (C) OF REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1853 TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2022 SHRIMATI KAVITHA MALOTHU: SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:SHRI VENKATESH NETHA BORLAKUNTA: DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA: SHRI SANGANNA AMARAPPA: DR. UMESH G. JADHAV: INDICATING CASES REGISTERED(CR), TOTAL CASES FOR INVESTIGATION INCL. PENDING CASES(TCI), CASES CHARGESHEETED(CCS),TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OFF BY POLICE(CDOP),CASES PENDING INVESTIGATION AT END OF THE YEAR(CPIEY),TOTAL CASES FOR TRIAL(CFT),CASES CONVICTED(CON), CONVICTION RATE(CVR), CASES DISPOSED OFF BY COURTS(CDBC), CASES PENDING TRIAL AT END OF THE YEAR(CPTEY), PERSONS ARRESTED(PAR), PERSONS CHARGE SHEETED(PCV),PERSONS CONVICTED(PCV) UNDER PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES (POCSO) ACT DURING 2014-2021

SL	State/UT	2014													
		CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	Andhra Pradesh	932	1305	601	674	631	1408	29	10.0	298	1110	1163	792	29	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	65	51	53	12	77	1	50.0	2	75	57	62	1	
3	Assam	506	506	223	277	229	223	8	40.0	20	203	489	223	8	
4	Bihar	191	235	188	196	39	544	17	23.6	82	462	228	231	22	
5	Chhattisgarh	1684	1736	1608	1619	117	3039	191	34.9	548	2491	1804	1812	263	
6	Goa	107	174	76	84	90	234	3	37.5	8	226	116	96	3	
7	Gujarat	613	640	527	536	103	1160	5	11.1	45	1115	779	705	5	
8	Haryana	707	733	631	694	39	1089	103	19.3	535	554	826	794	119	
9	Himachal Pradesh	209	240	167	186	54	492	25	36.2	69	423	246	221	33	
10	Jharkhand	112	124	102	102	22	107	13	59.1	23	84	136	116	15	
11	Karnataka	1380	1483	1073	1103	380	1590	27	20.6	132	1458	1538	1282	29	
12	Kerala	1392	2025	1136	1203	822	3246	48	34.0	142	3104	1483	1356	51	
13	Madhya Pradesh	4995	5105	4888	4917	188	9400	721	32.7	2375	7025	5888	5862	848	
14	Maharashtra	3926	4908	3342	3390	1518	11998	112	15.5	734	11264	4623	4187	129	
15	Manipur	50	158	14	14	144	24	0	-	0	24	34	8	0	
16	Meghalaya	118	338	126	132	206	384	7	100.0	7	377	122	131	7	
17	Mizoram	165	178	127	127	51	176	37	90.2	41	135	140	101	38	
18	Nagaland	17	18	6	7	11	6	2	100.0	2	4	15	6	1	
19	Odisha	1126	1313	909	939	374	1799	14	13.5	104	1695	1193	1129	16	
20	Punjab	652	765	493	541	224	624	114	39.3	290	334	763	604	121	
21	Rajasthan	1327	1423	1020	1306	117	2940	133	35.5	382	2558	1228	1217	152	
22	Sikkim	70	70	56	58	12	78	19	65.5	29	49	66	56	3	
23	Tamil Nadu	1065	1357	769	793	564	1550	73	31.5	232	1318	1158	893	65	
24	Telangana	924	1180	657	680	500	1420	35	15.1	238	1182	1332	1061	35	
25	Tripura	245	260	174	196	64	349	9	22.5	57	292	228	206	11	
26	Uttar Pradesh	8009	8361	6847	7527	834	10719	302	53.0	572	10147	12753	10565	410	
27	Uttarakhand	189	194	161	176	18	197	16	38.1	42	155	186	188	20	

28	West Bengal	1291	1770	815	842	928	1521	22	12.0	184	1337	1062	967	22
	TOTAL STATE(S)	32058	36664	26787	28372	8291	56394	2086	30.0	7193	49201	39656	34871	2456
29	A&N Islands	29	31	22	23	8	138	4	57.1	7	131	34	27	4
30	Chandigarh	49	67	47	52	15	80	21	46.7	45	35	54	62	22
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	3	3	3	0	17	1	33.3	3	14	4	4	1
32	Delhi	2240	2554	1480	1505	1049	3307	162	35.3	466	2841	1917	1621	202
33	Jammu & Kashmir	45	51	33	37	14	75	1	5.9	17	58	46	44	1
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	-	0	1	3	3	0
36	Puducherry	24	27	20	21	6	27	0	-	0	27	18	21	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2391	2734	1606	1642	1092	3645	189	35.6	538	3107	2076	1782	230
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34449	39398	28393	30014	9383	60039	2275	30.4	7731	52308	41732	36653	2686

2015														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	1054	1685	772	829	856	1873	78	16.7	529	1344	1233	980	85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54	64	38	40	24	113	0	-	0	113	63	48	0
3	Assam	819	1048	453	554	494	656	15	37.5	40	616	802	453	15
4	Bihar	187	226	142	162	64	604	22	42.3	59	545	187	161	24
5	Chhattisgarh	1656	1773	1606	1626	147	4072	524	48.2	1087	2985	2085	2047	562
6	Goa	79	169	98	113	56	324	13	36.1	37	287	79	107	15
7	Gujarat	1609	1712	1317	1413	291	2432	8	13.6	61	2371	1886	1801	8
8	Haryana	988	1027	800	952	75	1344	137	30.4	451	893	1041	1035	149
9	Himachal Pradesh	206	260	198	212	48	621	27	31.4	90	531	264	280	37
10	Jharkhand	182	204	136	145	59	220	28	56.0	50	170	175	144	28
11	Karnataka	1526	1906	1266	1321	585	2724	32	13.7	235	2489	1800	1516	32
12	Kerala	1486	2308	1265	1316	992	4369	83	40.7	204	4165	1505	1460	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	4624	4812	4612	4644	168	11637	791	30.0	2709	8928	5634	5675	944
14	Maharashtra	4816	6334	3791	3857	2477	15055	195	21.9	908	14147	5589	4711	219
15	Manipur	43	187	32	43	144	56	1	25.0	4	52	23	29	1
16	Meghalaya	167	373	112	121	252	489	2	28.6	7	482	153	135	2
17	Mizoram	169	215	189	190	25	338	101	88.6	116	222	171	190	102
18	Nagaland	15	26	13	15	11	16	4	66.7	6	10	16	16	4
19	Odisha	1372	1746	1202	1231	515	2897	39	13.5	289	2608	1324	1282	40
20	Punjab	666	890	506	566	324	840	169	38.4	440	400	769	677	207
21	Rajasthan	1311	1428	994	1304	124	3552	130	38.7	345	3207	1210	1225	167

22	Sikkim	55	71	50	53	18	68	16	55.2	29	39	55	52	16
23	Tamil Nadu	1544	2108	1268	1326	782	2586	133	34.1	390	2196	1869	1530	143
24	Telangana	1394	1894	1092	1118	776	2274	39	9.5	475	1799	1343	1225	42
25	Tripura	133	192	136	151	41	423	12	25.0	64	359	141	173	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	4541	5375	4342	4710	665	14489	874	65.5	1342	13147	7469	6715	1241
27	Uttarakhand	168	186	131	150	36	287	79	66.4	119	168	207	194	85
28	West Bengal	1504	2432	1816	1849	583	3153	21	19.8	106	3047	1928	1858	22
	TOTAL STATE(S)	32368	40651	28377	30011	10632	77512	3573	36.0	10192	67320	39021	35719	4304
29	A&N Islands	39	47	37	40	7	168	0	-	0	168	38	37	0
30	Chandigarh	62	77	59	61	16	94	15	40.5	37	57	72	71	22
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	20	20	15	15	5	29	0	0.0	1	28	21	18	0
32	Delhi	1936	2985	1563	1605	1380	4404	218	42.8	520	3884	1847	1757	238
33	Jammu & Kashmir	30	44	29	34	10	87	1	4.5	24	63	49	45	1
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	-	0	1	1	0	0
36	Puducherry	49	52	33	34	18	33	2	100.0	2	31	41	36	2
	TOTAL UT(S)	2137	3226	1736	1789	1437	4816	236	41.3	584	4232	2069	1964	263
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34505	43877	30113	31800	12069	82328	3809	36.3	10776	71552	41090	37683	4567

2016														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	830	1686	795	835	851	2139	51	9.3	589	1550	855	862	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	77	39	48	29	102	0	0.0	1	101	58	42	0
3	Assam	821	1315	511	597	718	1127	43	35.2	122	1005	824	512	43
4	Bihar	233	296	157	157	139	702	23	46.9	49	653	292	199	24
5	Chhattisgarh	1570	1696	1576	1585	111	3521	354	36.9	959	2562	1778	1773	378
6	Goa	75	131	56	62	69	343	13	23.6	55	288	82	60	13
7	Gujarat	1408	1699	1302	1396	303	3673	5	7.7	67	3606	1677	1691	6
8	Haryana	1020	1095	844	993	102	1726	94	20.8	451	1275	1125	1035	130
9	Himachal Pradesh	205	253	177	202	51	708	25	23.1	112	596	255	234	31
10	Jharkhand	348	407	222	259	148	392	17	20.0	85	307	363	244	17
11	Karnataka	1565	2150	1323	1386	764	3812	55	19.4	283	3529	1641	1451	58
12	Kerala	1848	2841	1717	1774	1067	5887	47	18.9	250	5637	2671	2490	53
13	Madhya Pradesh	4717	4885	4591	4685	200	13519	641	26.0	2569	10950	5678	5642	792
14	Maharashtra	4815	7291	4291	4432	2859	18431	250	23.7	1093	17338	5092	4983	279
15	Manipur	43	186	39	42	144	94	1	11.1	9	85	28	23	1

16	Meghalaya	151	403	116	172	231	598	28	82.4	35	563	153	126	28
17	Mizoram	167	190	148	151	39	363	54	96.4	56	307	174	153	54
18	Nagaland	27	38	25	28	10	35	6	54.5	11	24	27	27	9
19	Odisha	1928	2443	1566	1593	850	4174	38	11.5	331	3843	1721	1661	48
20	Punjab	596	920	401	475	445	801	94	32.2	292	509	659	441	98
21	Rajasthan	1479	1603	1196	1473	130	4403	151	39.1	392	4011	1479	1478	168
22	Sikkim	92	110	75	76	34	114	9	52.9	17	97	100	84	9
23	Tamil Nadu	1583	2365	1249	1280	1085	3445	199	27.1	734	2711	1866	1480	214
24	Telangana	1158	1934	1023	1039	895	2822	25	7.9	315	2507	1625	1354	32
25	Tripura	156	197	129	141	56	488	24	43.6	77	411	165	133	25
26	Uttar Pradesh	4954	5619	4245	4744	875	17392	714	49.4	1454	15938	8452	6554	1003
27	Uttarakhand	218	254	158	184	70	326	38	90.5	42	284	238	193	45
28	West Bengal	2132	2715	1494	1515	1200	4541	48	21.3	225	4316	1209	1303	48
	TOTAL STATE(S)	34198	44799	29465	31324	13475	95678	3047	29.2	10675	85003	40287	36228	3658
29	A&N Islands	49	56	35	36	20	203	1	20.0	7	196	51	38	0
30	Chandigarh	51	66	41	42	24	87	19	45.2	42	45	61	55	19
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	21	26	19	20	6	47	2	28.6	7	40	25	24	2
32	Delhi	1620	3000	1258	1279	1721	5142	156	41.9	373	4769	1692	1443	179
33	Jammu & Kashmir	25	35	25	28	7	88	1	6.3	17	71	30	30	1
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	5	7	5	5	2	6	0	-	0	6	4	5	0
36	Puducherry	53	71	43	43	28	75	0	-	0	75	46	49	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1824	3261	1426	1453	1808	5648	179	40.5	446	5202	1909	1644	201
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36022	48060	30891	32777	15283	101326	3226	29.6	11121	90205	42196	37872	3859

2017														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	378	805	295	313	492	1191	8	9.3	91	1100	455	455	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	17	4	5	12	7	0	-	0	7	7	6	0
3	Assam	1149	1777	733	804	973	1673	52	31.1	167	1506	1356	1017	53
4	Bihar	1356	1495	809	887	608	1500	34	49.3	69	1431	1710	907	35
5	Chhattisgarh	1676	1776	1576	1593	183	4130	345	34.2	1008	3122	1890	1856	409
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1697	2006	1712	1805	186	5257	12	9.8	127	5130	2333	2329	17
8	Haryana	1139	1241	941	1115	126	2177	183	31.3	585	1592	1258	1237	218
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	16	12	12	4	28	1	100.0	1	27	14	12	1

10	Jharkhand	385	533	230	250	282	540	17	37.8	45	495	339	270	25
11	Karnataka	1956	2727	1975	2045	682	5511	122	20.0	620	4891	2600	2510	139
12	Kerala	1169	1514	892	936	574	2828	33	32.0	110	2718	1258	958	33
13	Madhya Pradesh	1569	1881	1510	1515	366	6357	284	31.4	929	5428	2275	2014	492
14	Maharashtra	5248	8092	4507	4671	3419	20610	498	27.1	1919	18691	6991	5321	566
15	Manipur	29	125	32	33	92	117	3	100.0	4	113	23	34	4
16	Meghalaya	242	461	151	165	296	708	5	83.3	6	702	269	207	5
17	Mizoram	194	236	186	192	44	317	48	69.6	69	248	196	192	48
18	Nagaland	41	48	37	40	8	63	9	64.3	14	49	45	37	16
19	Odisha	249	694	436	440	254	2023	11	5.1	215	1808	454	454	11
20	Punjab	489	660	384	419	240	699	60	23.5	255	444	528	543	79
21	Rajasthan	1180	1253	905	1164	89	3065	89	44.1	205	2860	1164	1150	110
22	Sikkim	87	104	93	97	7	138	19	65.5	31	107	124	115	23
23	Tamil Nadu	1587	2661	1642	1673	987	4341	154	19.6	794	3547	2406	1992	180
24	Telangana	1632	2394	1061	1099	1295	2791	31	10.3	307	2484	1833	1355	38
25	Tripura	139	208	132	139	69	543	19	44.2	62	481	192	162	21
26	Uttar Pradesh	4895	5425	4079	4596	829	15141	819	72.3	1141	14000	6303	6287	1796
27	Uttarakhand	191	261	146	163	98	430	17	81.0	21	409	154	153	17
28	West Bengal	2131	2959	1723	1743	1216	4376	39	18.0	217	4159	1923	1924	41
	TOTAL STATE(S)	30830	41369	26203	27914	13431	86561	2912	33.0	9012	77549	38100	33497	4386
29	A&N Islands	65	83	75	76	7	188	1	4.2	24	164	80	93	1
30	Chandigarh	3	4	2	2	2	2	0	0.0	1	1	3	2	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	17	23	9	9	14	49	3	23.1	13	36	15	15	3
32	Delhi	1623	3344	1714	1754	1586	6483	104	46.2	228	6255	2209	2002	110
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	4	7	4	4	3	10	0	-	0	10	22	21	0
36	Puducherry	66	94	56	58	35	130	0	-	2	128	59	62	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1778	3555	1860	1903	1647	6862	108	41.1	268.0	6594	2388	2195	114
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	32608	44924	28063	29817	15078	93423	3020	33.2	9280	84143	40488	35692	4500

2018														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CIPEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	361	859	338	349	510	1438	6	6.5	95	1343	574	472	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	36	23	23	13	30	1	50.0	2	28	26	24	1
3	Assam	1721	2694	1486	1638	1056	2992	69	21.6	328	2664	2140	1562	73

4	Bihar	2094	2702	1273	1440	1262	2704	104	71.2	146	2558	2017	1801	136
5	Chhattisgarh	1812	1995	1657	1671	324	4779	310	34.0	918	3861	2190	2014	379
6	Goa	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	-	0	2	2	2	0
7	Gujarat	2154	2340	2066	2213	116	7196	33	13.5	249	6947	2783	2766	36
8	Haryana	1924	2050	1597	1896	154	3189	296	35.7	828	2361	2129	2108	350
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	32	23	24	8	50	0	0.0	3	47	45	43	0
10	Jharkhand	615	897	391	451	446	886	38	29.5	129	757	543	452	41
11	Karnataka	2036	2718	2165	2272	445	7056	174	19.4	906	6150	2739	2654	190
12	Kerala	1153	1739	964	1025	711	3681	77	36.0	219	3462	1386	1095	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	2445	2811	2692	2714	97	8120	488	39.4	1312	6808	3256	3302	598
14	Maharashtra	6233	9652	5269	5392	4257	23960	525	28.6	1890	22070	7909	6251	583
15	Manipur	43	135	26	34	101	139	4	100.0	4	135	42	28	4
16	Meghalaya	266	562	174	201	361	876	16	59.3	29	847	249	197	16
17	Mizoram	138	182	171	176	6	419	27	87.1	32	387	184	176	33
18	Nagaland	9	17	13	14	3	62	9	81.8	11	51	15	14	9
19	Odisha	1887	2141	1468	1485	656	3276	24	18.8	128	3148	1680	1709	24
20	Punjab	411	651	354	379	271	798	82	35.3	232	566	455	441	105
21	Rajasthan	488	577	396	512	65	3256	102	45.5	224	3032	510	503	119
22	Sikkim	118	125	112	113	12	219	25	39.7	65	154	140	136	35
23	Tamil Nadu	2039	3026	2192	2246	774	5739	275	23.1	1208	4531	2767	2509	356
24	Telangana	1665	2960	1376	1446	1514	3860	69	12.5	576	3284	2093	1792	72
25	Tripura	127	196	145	159	37	626	13	26.0	57	569	161	184	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	5401	6230	4401	4827	1403	18401	780	63.5	1240	17161	7266	7147	1652
27	Uttarakhand	337	435	213	256	179	622	24	66.7	36	586	239	234	28
28	West Bengal	2267	3483	2403	2537	946	6562	90	28.9	311	6251	2430	2732	103
	TOTAL STATE(S)	37798	51247	33390	35495	15727	110938	3661	33.4	11178	99760	45970	42348	5050
29	A&N Islands	69	76	74	76	0	238	0	0.0	3	235	81	83	0
30	Chandigarh	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	100.0	1	2	2	2	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	24	38	25	25	13	61	4	23.5	17	44	28	28	4
32	Delhi	1839	3426	1994	2034	1391	8249	218	59.1	379	7870	2584	2287	242
33	Jammu & Kashmir	32	32	24	27	5	24	0	-	0	24	35	34	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	7	10	7	7	3	17	0	-	0	17	7	7	0
36	Puducherry	56	91	52	52	39	180	0	0.0	3	177	43	52	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2029	3677	2178	2223	1453	8772	223	56.7	403	8369	2780	2493	247
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39827	54924	35568	37718	17180	119710	3884	34.2	11581	108129	48750	44841	5297

SL	State/UT	2019												
		CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	502	1012	313	358	654	1656	16	16.2	114	1542	645	589	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	49	24	29	20	52	0	-	0	52	40	27	0
3	Assam	1779	2835	1396	1514	1321	4060	83	26.8	310	3750	1890	1548	84
4	Bihar	1540	2802	1184	1297	1505	3742	113	67.7	167	3575	1837	1532	132
5	Chhattisgarh	2027	2351	2073	2085	266	5934	349	30.7	1135	4799	2513	2453	414
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	0	2	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2253	2371	2072	2188	170	9019	74	17.9	415	8604	2773	2748	89
8	Haryana	2074	2228	1686	2024	204	4047	333	30.7	1085	2962	2189	2135	395
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	20	8	9	11	55	0	0.0	1	54	7	9	0
10	Jharkhand	654	1100	459	586	514	1216	100	56.2	192	1024	638	530	104
11	Karnataka	2160	2605	2021	2110	495	8171	190	18.9	1034	7137	2665	2633	208
12	Kerala	1283	2000	1009	1077	916	4457	40	19.4	241	4216	1443	1097	42
13	Madhya Pradesh	6123	6220	5867	5927	293	12675	874	30.1	2998	9677	7376	7454	1086
14	Maharashtra	6558	10815	6295	6541	4269	28365	706	28.9	2558	25807	8723	7510	792
15	Manipur	58	159	59	69	90	194	5	100.0	5	189	59	74	5
16	Meghalaya	219	580	255	274	306	1102	96	84.2	115	987	309	287	96
17	Mizoram	79	85	78	79	6	465	59	88.1	67	398	79	79	63
18	Nagaland	12	15	12	13	2	63	1	50.0	2	61	14	13	1
19	Odisha	2036	2692	1779	1826	866	4927	33	25.6	129	4798	2033	2124	33
20	Punjab	389	660	319	344	315	885	87	31.3	279	606	484	375	121
21	Rajasthan	596	661	423	617	44	3455	178	60.3	303	3152	548	543	216
22	Sikkim	91	103	88	95	8	242	12	40.0	30	212	95	94	12
23	Tamil Nadu	2396	3215	2228	2267	943	6759	286	25.4	1160	5599	3045	2553	318
24	Telangana	1998	3541	1724	1825	1715	5008	89	8.7	1202	3806	2549	2139	108
25	Tripura	176	214	173	179	35	742	34	38.2	93	649	193	183	40
26	Uttar Pradesh	7594	9312	6478	7578	1734	24817	1002	62.5	1630	23187	9650	9377	1674
27	Uttarakhand	369	548	384	397	151	970	92	90.2	102	868	452	451	111
28	West Bengal	2256	3202	2531	2557	645	8782	81	19.5	415	8367	2530	3292	98
	TOTAL STATE(S)	45270	61395	40938	43865	17498	141862	4933	32.4	15782	126080	54779	51849	6262
29	A&N Islands	94	94	87	88	6	322	3	9.7	31	291	99	95	3
30	Chandigarh	5	7	6	6	1	8	0	-	0	8	5	6	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	54	67	54	55	12	98	0	0.0	30	68	62	56	0
32	Delhi	1719	3110	1589	1620	1490	9459	718	68.4	1053	8406	2269	1924	720
33	Jammu & Kashmir	109	116	79	90	26	102	0	0.0	6	96	101	98	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

35	Lakshadweep	25	28	11	11	17	28	0	0.0	2	26	27	13	0
36	Puducherry	48	86	45	45	41	213	4	100.0	4	209	74	74	4
	TOTAL UT(S)	2054	3508	1871	1915	1593	10230	725	64.6	1126	9104	2637	2266	727
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47324	64903	42809	45780	19091	152092	5658	34.6	16908	135184	57416	54115	6989

2020														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CIPEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	454	1108	521	579	529	2063	18	9.0	200	1863	536	793	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	48	18	20	28	70	0	-	0	70	34	26	0
3	Assam	1496	2817	1340	1480	1337	5090	43	11.6	370	4720	2327	1610	43
4	Bihar	1591	3124	1350	1438	1686	4925	41	56.9	72	4853	1700	1533	46
5	Chhattisgarh	2049	2325	2038	2053	272	6837	218	36.0	606	6231	2459	2417	245
6	Goa	5	5	5	5	0	7	0	-	0	7	5	5	0
7	Gujarat	2345	2515	2272	2374	133	10876	23	16.4	145	10731	2985	2959	27
8	Haryana	1853	2057	1506	1872	185	4468	56	26.3	213	4255	1928	1900	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	16	9	9	7	63	0	0.0	1	62	11	14	0
10	Jharkhand	938	1452	582	728	724	1606	137	66.2	208	1398	723	673	152
11	Karnataka	2104	2599	2016	2101	498	9153	61	10.6	585	8568	2527	2507	69
12	Kerala	2163	3117	1522	1588	1527	5738	41	24.8	174	5564	2303	1720	41
13	Madhya Pradesh	5648	5941	5558	5603	338	15235	482	37.2	1430	13805	6989	6964	568
14	Maharashtra	5687	9957	5750	5977	3980	31557	308	30.9	1027	30530	7596	6956	354
15	Manipur	75	165	53	65	100	242	1	100.0	1	241	72	55	1
16	Meghalaya	328	634	259	298	336	1246	48	64.0	88	1158	347	304	55
17	Mizoram	105	111	100	101	10	498	44	72.1	62	436	108	104	44
18	Nagaland	18	20	15	15	5	76	6	85.7	7	69	23	17	6
19	Odisha	2202	3068	2086	2181	887	6884	35	15.7	223	6661	2379	2541	37
20	Punjab	720	1035	684	731	304	1290	51	37.8	136	1154	828	829	70
21	Rajasthan	244	288	161	227	61	3313	302	81.6	371	2942	211	209	371
22	Sikkim	98	106	86	88	18	298	11	47.8	24	274	102	91	11
23	Tamil Nadu	3090	4037	2472	2520	1511	8071	176	23.6	778	7293	3795	2840	260
24	Telangana	2074	3789	2053	2123	1663	5859	102	19.1	592	5267	2789	2471	120
25	Tripura	143	178	143	146	32	792	11	37.9	33	759	181	193	11
26	Uttar Pradesh	6898	8632	6817	7499	1133	30004	1276	70.7	1805	28199	10248	9882	1708
27	Uttarakhand	573	724	616	645	79	1484	35	71.4	50	1434	675	674	39
28	West Bengal	2657	3302	2621	2669	633	10988	29	14.2	204	10784	2568	3003	30
	TOTAL STATE(S)	45591	63170	42653	45135	18016	168733	3555	39.1	9405	159328	56449	53290	4394

29	A&N Islands	118	124	124	124	0	415	11	35.5	31	384	116	137	11
30	Chandigarh	0	1	1	1	0	9	0	0.0	1	8	0	2	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	42	54	43	43	11	111	2	9.1	22	89	56	51	2
32	Delhi	1197	2687	1667	1683	1004	10073	72	79.1	92	9981	1994	1927	87
33	Jammu & Kashmir	200	226	153	174	52	248	2	33.3	6	242	235	230	4
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	8	25	6	6	19	32	2	66.7	3	29	11	6	2
36	Puducherry	65	106	62	62	41	271	42	67.7	62	209	141	120	42
	TOTAL UT(S)	1630	3223	2056	2093	1127	11160	131	60.6	217	10943	2553	2473	148
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47221	66393	44709	47228	19143	179893	3686	39.6	9622	170271	59002	55763	4542

2021														
SL	State/UT	CR	TCI	CCS	CDOP	CPIEY	CFT	CON	CVR	CDBC	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	466	995	535	547	448	2398	8	7.8	103	2295	716	682	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23	51	32	34	17	102	6	100.0	6	96	39	36	6
3	Assam	1926	3267	1723	2031	1236	6443	73	16.3	455	5988	2686	2040	77
4	Bihar	1571	3257	1564	1709	1548	6417	208	69.3	300	6117	1737	1767	236
5	Chhattisgarh	2332	2605	2323	2340	265	8554	274	29.2	937	7617	2783	2755	319
6	Goa	2	2	1	1	1	8	0	-	0	8	0	1	0
7	Gujarat	2443	2576	2390	2483	91	13101	71	15.8	454	12647	2978	2971	79
8	Haryana	2249	2434	1683	2101	333	5938	205	29.0	710	5228	2311	2192	238
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	20	10	10	10	72	2	33.3	6	66	20	18	2
10	Jharkhand	806	1530	637	732	798	2035	107	57.5	187	1848	689	736	119
11	Karnataka	2813	3311	2774	2845	466	11342	249	19.1	1315	10027	3686	3463	259
12	Kerala	2647	4189	2752	2897	1290	8459	140	19.8	735	7724	3281	3065	151
13	Madhya Pradesh	6070	6409	5848	5891	518	19645	914	33.5	2885	16760	7068	7441	1120
14	Maharashtra	6200	10181	6443	6624	3553	36973	527	26.1	2094	34879	8290	7395	598
15	Manipur	97	197	74	79	118	315	7	53.8	15	300	105	103	7
16	Meghalaya	384	720	366	413	307	1524	48	73.8	70	1454	422	369	48
17	Mizoram	104	114	97	101	13	533	23	82.1	28	505	99	98	26
18	Nagaland	31	36	30	30	6	99	4	80.0	5	94	39	36	4
19	Odisha	2498	3385	2360	2445	940	9021	56	13.6	413	8608	2647	2778	57
20	Punjab	751	1055	710	759	296	1864	105	30.2	350	1514	867	837	142
21	Rajasthan	601	662	397	575	87	3339	85	42.1	206	3133	526	518	117
22	Sikkim	100	118	102	103	15	376	19	37.3	51	325	111	109	19
23	Tamil Nadu	4465	5979	3373	3439	2532	10666	226	20.8	1127	9539	5541	4046	258

24	Telangana	2698	4371	2468	2531	1840	7735	96	12.3	907	6828	3138	2842	100
25	Tripura	125	157	135	140	17	894	19	40.4	62	832	166	176	21
26	Uttar Pradesh	7129	8262	6881	7518	744	35080	1514	64.2	2360	32720	10468	9882	1958
27	Uttarakhand	712	791	672	694	97	2106	42	53.2	79	2027	801	819	42
28	West Bengal	2607	3241	2640	2672	569	13424	68	17.9	379	13045	2778	3303	69
	TOTAL STATE(S)	51863	69915	49020	51744	18155	208463	5096	32.3	16239	192224	63992	60478	6080
29	A&N Islands	108	108	107	107	1	491	13	11.9	110	381	117	131	15
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1	8	2	100.0	3	5	0	0	2
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	53	64	50	51	13	135	2	5.4	37	98	61	57	2
32	Delhi	1454	2458	1579	1589	869	11560	42	60.0	71	11489	1952	1895	50
33	Jammu & Kashmir	294	346	251	292	54	493	1	7.7	15	478	343	333	1
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	14	33	19	20	13	48	0	0.0	2	46	31	21	0
36	Puducherry	87	128	103	104	24	312	0	-	0	312	169	111	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2011	3138	2109	2163	975	13048	60	25.8	238	12810	2673	2548	70
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	53874	73053	51129	53907	19130	221511	5156	32.2	16477	205034	66665	63026	6150

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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.273

ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER, 2022

Fast Track Special Courts under POCSO Act

273 Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts set up under POCSO Act;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the period of the above courts is only up to March, 2023;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of these Fast Track Special Courts;
- (d) if so, details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the reasons that only 1 out of every 3 cases results in conviction under POCSO Act?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a): Department of Justice has started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in October 2019 for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, in pursuance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018. Initially, the scheme was for 1 year which has been continued up to 31.03.2023 at a cost of Rs.1,572.86 crore with central share of Rs.971.70

crore.733 FTSCs including 413 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 28 States/UTs (up to 31.10.2022).

(b to d): Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) is operational till 31.03.2023. FTSCs have disposed more than 1,24,000 cases till October, 2022. However, more than 1,93,000 cases are still pending in these courts and hence, there is a need to extend the Scheme beyond March, 2023. Accordingly, an evaluation study of the Scheme has been taken up as per the instant provisions.

(e): Trial of cases comes under the domain of Judiciary. Lack of proper investigation, insufficient evidences and witnesses, family members, victim, turning hostile etc. are some of the reasons of less conviction under POCSO Act, as per information received from the High Courts.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †3843**

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 25th MARCH, 2022

Pending Cases in POCSO Courts

†3843 SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL :

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pending cases in Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) courts in various States in the country including Rajasthan; and
- (b) whether the Government has formulated any plan for speedy disposal of such cases and if so, the details thereof ?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a): As per information provided by High Courts, the details of the number of the pending cases in POCSO courts in various States in the country including Rajasthan is given at **Annexure-I**

(b): Union Government has started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 389 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts in 31 States/UTs for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act, in pursuance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018 and the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Suo Moto 1/2019 dated 25.7.2019. Initially, the Scheme was for 1 year which has been continued up to 31.03.2023 at a cost of Rs. 1572.86 crore with Central share of Rs.971.70 crore. Central share is to be met from Nirbhaya Fund. 28 States/UTs have joined the scheme while States of West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Island are yet to join. As per information received from

P.T.O.

the High Courts for the month of February, 2022, total 712 FTSCs including 399 e-POCSO Courts are operationalized which disposed more than 81,400 cases. Nodal Officers have been appointed by the High Courts and a dedicated dashboard has been created for the States/UTs to upload monthly data. The issue of setting up of FTSCs and their early operationalization has been taken up with concerned States/UTs at various level from time to time. Minister of Law & Justice has addressed letters to Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in this regard. In addition, regular review meetings with officials of the States/UTs and High Court functionaries are being held from time to time. Apart from the above, the issue of early operationalization of remaining FTSCs and robust implementation of the scheme has been raised as one of the agenda point in Inter State Zonal Council meetings.

**Annexure given in Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. † 3483 Status of State/UT
Wise Pending Cases in POCSO Courts (As on 31/1/2022)
Annexure-I**

S.No	States/UTs	Cases Pending
1	Andhra Pradesh,	3701
2	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	Not Available
3	Arunachal Pradesh	282
4	Assam	6225
5	Bihar	14089
6	Chandigarh	176
7	Chhattisgarh	5329
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48
9	Delhi	8429
10	Diu & Daman	40
11	Goa	59
12	Gujarat	7655
13	Haryana	4892
14	Himachal Pradesh	501
15	Jammu & Kashmir	513
16	Jharkhand	4532
17	Karnataka	2567
18	Kerala	4031
19	Ladakh	3
20	Lakshadweep	28
21	Madhya Pradesh	10409
22	Maharashtra	30677
23	Manipur	62
24	Meghalaya	Not Available
25	Mizoram	316
26	Nagaland	Not Available
27	Odisha	12332
28	Puducherry	212
29	Punjab	2504
30	Rajasthan	8573
31	Sikkim	Not Available
32	Tamil Nadu	7493
33	Telangana	9004
34	Tripura	469
35	Uttar Pradesh	60729
36	Uttarakhand	1199
37	West Bengal	19649
	Total	226728
Note: Data for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya is up-to 30/9/2020 and 31/12/2021 respectively.		

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1509
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10th FEBRUARY, 2021**

**Fast Track Courts for Rape Cases
1509. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:**

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

- (a) Whether the government has come up with a proposal to set up special Fast Track Courts (FTCs) across the country to try rape cases as part of a larger scheme to strengthen infrastructure for better investigation and swift prosecution in such cases and if so, details thereof;
- (b) Whether the Ministry has prepared a draft scheme for setting up of such special FTCs to try rape cases; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, COMMUNICATIONS AND
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a to c): Government is implementing a scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) with 389 exclusive Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (e POCSO) Courts across the country for time bound

trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) started in Oct 2019. There are 609 functional FTSCs including 331 exclusive POCSO courts which disposed 36,982 cases up to December, 2020 as per inputs received from the High Courts. Central Share of Rs. 140.00 Crore was disbursed during FY 2019-20 and Rs. 89.89 Crore so far during FY 2020-21 for FTSCs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *49
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.02.2022

CRIME UNDER POCSO ACT

*49. ADV. A.M ARIFF:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

- (a) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there has been a sharp increase in the number of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) The number of cases registered, cases in which charge-sheet filed, cases pending for trial, cases disposed of by courts and rate of conviction under the POCSO Act from 2018 till date in the Country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) Whether the Government is aware that the rate of conviction in cases registered under the POCSO Act is comparatively low and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) The action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard including sensitizing all concerned about the spirit of the POCSO Act ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

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

Statement Referred To In Reply To Part (a) To (d) Of Reply To Lok Sabha Starred Question No.*49 For 04.02.2022 Regarding 'Crime Under POCSO Act'.

(a) to (d) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 enacted by Govt of India provides safeguards for children against sexual abuse. The act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years. The POCSO Act 2012 provides for establishment of Special Courts for the purpose of ensuring speedy trial. The Act was amended in 2019 to introduce more stringent punishment including death penalty for committing sexual crimes on children, with a view to deter the perpetrators & prevent such crimes against children.

Further the POCSO Rules, 2020 were also notified by the Ministry to protect the children from exploitation/violence and sexual exploitation.

POCSO Rules, 2020 include provisions for mandatory police verification of staff in schools and care homes, procedures to report child sexual abuse material (pornography), imparting age-appropriate child rights education, among other things. The POCSO Rules 2020 also stipulate that the central government and every state government shall provide periodic training including orientation programmes, sensitization workshops and refresher courses to all persons, whether regular or contractual, coming in contact with the children, to sensitize them about child safety and protection and educate them regarding their responsibility under the Act

As per the information received from **National Crime Records Bureau** State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge sheeted (CCS), Cases Sent for Trial (CST), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act during 2018-2020 is at Annexure-I.

Dept. of Justice(DoJ) is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts(FTSCs) including 389 exclusive courts for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act. As on 31.12.2021, 700 FTSCs including 383 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 27 States/UT which disposed 73627 cases and 184943 cases are pending in 27 States/UTs till December, 2021. West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh yet to join the Scheme.

Section 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012 provides that the Central Government and every State Government shall take all measures to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act. In accordance with this, the Government has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned.

Further, Ministry of Women & Child Development notified new POCSO Rules, 2020 replacing the previous POCSO Rules, 2012. The POCSO Rules 2020 stipulate that the central government and every state government shall prepare age- appropriate educational material and curriculum for children, informing them about various aspects of personal safety. The Rules also stipulates that suitable material and information may be disseminated by the respective Governments in all public places such as panchayat bhavans, community centers, schools and colleges, bus terminals, railway stations, places of congregation, airports, taxi stands, cinema halls and such other prominent places and also be disseminated in suitable for min virtual spaces such as internet and social media.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) TO (C) OF REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.*49 FOR 04.02.2022 'Crime Under POCSO Act' By ADV. A.M ARIFF Regarding State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Sent For Trial (CST), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases In Which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial At The End Of The Year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) And Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences Act During 2018-2020

SL	State/UT	2018									
		CR	CCS	CST	CON	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	361	338	338	6	93	6.5	1343	574	472	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	23	23	1	2	50.0	28	26	24	1
3	Assam	1721	1486	1486	69	319	21.6	2664	2140	1562	73
4	Bihar	2094	1273	1273	104	146	71.2	2558	2017	1801	136
5	Chhattisgarh	1812	1657	1657	310	913	34.0	3861	2190	2014	379
6	Goa	2	2	2	0	0	-	2	2	2	0
7	Gujarat	2154	2066	2066	33	245	13.5	6947	2783	2766	36
8	Haryana	1924	1597	1597	296	828	35.7	2361	2129	2108	350
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	23	23	0	3	0.0	47	45	43	0
10	Jharkhand	615	391	391	38	129	29.5	757	543	452	41
11	Karnataka	2036	2165	2165	174	899	19.4	6150	2739	2654	190
12	Kerala	1153	964	964	77	214	36.0	3462	1386	1095	84
13	Madhya Pradesh	2445	2692	2692	488	1239	39.4	6808	3256	3302	598
14	Maharashtra	6233	5269	5269	525	1835	28.6	22070	7909	6251	583
15	Manipur	43	26	26	4	4	100.0	135	42	28	4
16	Meghalaya	266	174	174	16	27	59.3	847	249	197	16
17	Mizoram	138	171	171	27	31	87.1	387	184	176	33
18	Nagaland	9	13	13	9	11	81.8	51	15	14	9
19	Odisha	1887	1468	1468	24	128	18.8	3148	1680	1709	24
20	Punjab	411	354	354	82	232	35.3	566	455	441	105
21	Rajasthan	488	396	396	102	224	45.5	3032	510	503	119
22	Sikkim	118	112	112	25	63	39.7	154	140	136	35
23	Tamil Nadu	2039	2192	2192	275	1191	23.1	4531	2767	2509	356
24	Telangana	1665	1376	1376	69	550	12.5	3284	2093	1792	72
25	Tripura	127	145	145	13	50	26.0	569	161	184	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	5401	4401	4401	780	1229	63.5	17161	7266	7147	1652
27	Uttarakhand	337	213	213	24	36	66.7	586	239	234	28
28	West Bengal	2267	2403	2403	90	311	28.9	6251	2430	2732	103
	TOTAL STATE(S)	37798	33390	33390	3661	10952	33.4	99760	45970	42348	5050
29	A&N Islands	69	74	74	0	3	0.0	235	81	83	0
30	Chandigarh	2	2	2	1	1	100.0	2	2	2	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	24	25	25	4	17	23.5	44	28	28	4
32	Delhi	1839	1994	1994	218	369	59.1	7870	2584	2287	242
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	32	24	24	0	0	-	24	35	34	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	7	7	7	0	0	-	17	7	7	0
36	Puducherry	56	52	52	0	3	0.0	177	43	52	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2029	2178	2178	223	393	56.7	8369	2780	2493	247
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39827	35568	35568	3884	11345	34.2	108129	48750	44841	5297

SL	State/UT	2019									
		CR	CCS	CST	CON	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	502	313	313	16	99	16.2	1542	645	589	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	24	24	0	0	-	52	40	27	0
3	Assam	1779	1396	1396	83	310	26.8	3750	1890	1548	84
4	Bihar	1540	1184	1184	113	167	67.7	3575	1837	1532	132
5	Chhattisgarh	2027	2073	2073	349	1135	30.7	4799	2513	2453	414
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2253	2072	2072	74	413	17.9	8604	2773	2748	89
8	Haryana	2074	1686	1686	333	1085	30.7	2962	2189	2135	395
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	8	8	0	1	0.0	54	7	9	0
10	Jharkhand	654	459	459	100	178	56.2	1024	638	530	104
11	Karnataka	2160	2021	2021	190	1007	18.9	7137	2665	2633	208
12	Kerala	1283	1009	1009	40	206	19.4	4216	1443	1097	42
13	Madhya Pradesh	6123	5867	5867	874	2907	30.1	9677	7376	7454	1086
14	Maharashtra	6558	6295	6295	706	2441	28.9	25807	8723	7510	792
15	Manipur	58	59	59	5	5	100.0	189	59	74	5
16	Meghalaya	219	255	255	96	114	84.2	987	309	287	96
17	Mizoram	79	78	78	59	67	88.1	398	79	79	63
18	Nagaland	12	12	12	1	2	50.0	61	14	13	1
19	Odisha	2036	1779	1779	33	129	25.6	4798	2033	2124	33
20	Punjab	389	319	319	87	278	31.3	606	484	375	121
21	Rajasthan	596	423	423	178	295	60.3	3152	548	543	216
22	Sikkim	91	88	88	12	30	40.0	212	95	94	12
23	Tamil Nadu	2396	2228	2228	286	1124	25.4	5599	3045	2553	318
24	Telangana	1998	1724	1724	89	1018	8.7	3806	2549	2139	108
25	Tripura	176	173	173	34	89	38.2	649	193	183	40
26	Uttar Pradesh	7594	6478	6478	1002	1602	62.5	23187	9650	9377	1674
27	Uttarakhand	369	384	384	92	102	90.2	868	452	451	111
28	West Bengal	2256	2531	2531	81	415	19.5	8367	2530	3292	98
	TOTAL STATE(S)	45270	40938	40938	4933	15219	32.4	126080	54779	51849	6262
29	A&N Islands	94	87	87	3	31	9.7	291	99	95	3
30	Chandigarh	5	6	6	0	0	-	8	5	6	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	54	54	54	0	30	0.0	68	62	56	0
32	Delhi	1719	1589	1589	718	1050	68.4	8406	2269	1924	720
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	109	79	79	0	6	0.0	96	101	98	0
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	25	11	11	0	2	0.0	26	27	13	0
36	Puducherry	48	45	45	4	4	100.0	209	74	74	4
	TOTAL UT(S)	2054	1871	1871	725	1123	64.6	9104	2637	2266	727
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47324	42809	42809	5658	16342	34.6	135184	57416	54115	6989

SL	State/UT	2020									
		CR	CCS	CST	CON	CTC	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PC V
1	Andhra Pradesh	454	521	521	18	200	9.0	1863	536	793	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	18	18	0	0	-	70	34	26	0
3	Assam	1496	1340	1340	43	370	11.6	4720	2327	1610	43
4	Bihar	1591	1350	1350	41	72	56.9	4853	1700	1533	46
5	Chhattisgarh	2049	2038	2038	218	606	36.0	6231	2459	2417	245
6	Goa	5	5	5	0	0	-	7	5	5	0
7	Gujarat	2345	2272	2272	23	140	16.4	10731	2985	2959	27
8	Haryana	1853	1506	1506	56	213	26.3	4255	1928	1900	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	9	9	0	1	0.0	62	11	14	0
10	Jharkhand	938	582	582	137	207	66.2	1398	723	673	152
11	Karnataka	2104	2016	2016	61	573	10.6	8568	2527	2507	69
12	Kerala	2163	1522	1522	41	165	24.8	5564	2303	1720	41
13	Madhya Pradesh	5648	5558	5558	482	1297	37.2	13805	6989	6964	568
14	Maharashtra	5687	5750	5750	308	996	30.9	30530	7596	6956	354
15	Manipur	75	53	53	1	1	100.0	241	72	55	1
16	Meghalaya	328	259	259	48	75	64.0	1158	347	304	55
17	Mizoram	105	100	100	44	61	72.1	436	108	104	44
18	Nagaland	18	15	15	6	7	85.7	69	23	17	6
19	Odisha	2202	2086	2086	35	223	15.7	6661	2379	2541	37
20	Punjab	720	684	684	51	135	37.8	1154	828	829	70
21	Rajasthan	244	161	161	302	370	81.6	2942	211	209	371
22	Sikkim	98	86	86	11	23	47.8	274	102	91	11
23	Tamil Nadu	3090	2472	2472	176	745	23.6	7293	3795	2840	260
24	Telangana	2074	2053	2053	102	533	19.1	5267	2789	2471	120
25	Tripura	143	143	143	11	29	37.9	759	181	193	11
26	Uttar Pradesh	6898	6817	6817	1276	1805	70.7	28199	10248	9882	1708
27	Uttarakhand	573	616	616	35	49	71.4	1434	675	674	39
28	West Bengal	2657	2621	2621	29	204	14.2	10784	2568	3003	30
TOTAL STATE(S)		45591	42653	42653	3555	9100	39.1	159328	56449	53290	4394
29	A&N Islands	118	124	124	11	31	35.5	384	116	137	11
30	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	1	0.0	8	0	2	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	42	43	43	2	22	9.1	89	56	51	2
32	Delhi	1197	1667	1667	72	91	79.1	9981	1994	1927	87
33	Jammu & Kashmir	200	153	153	2	6	33.3	242	235	230	4
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	8	6	6	2	3	66.7	29	11	6	2
36	Puducherry	65	62	62	42	62	67.7	209	141	120	42
TOTAL UT(S)		1630	2056	2056	131	216	60.6	10943	2553	2473	148
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		47221	44709	44709	3686	9316	39.6	170271	59002	55763	4542



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