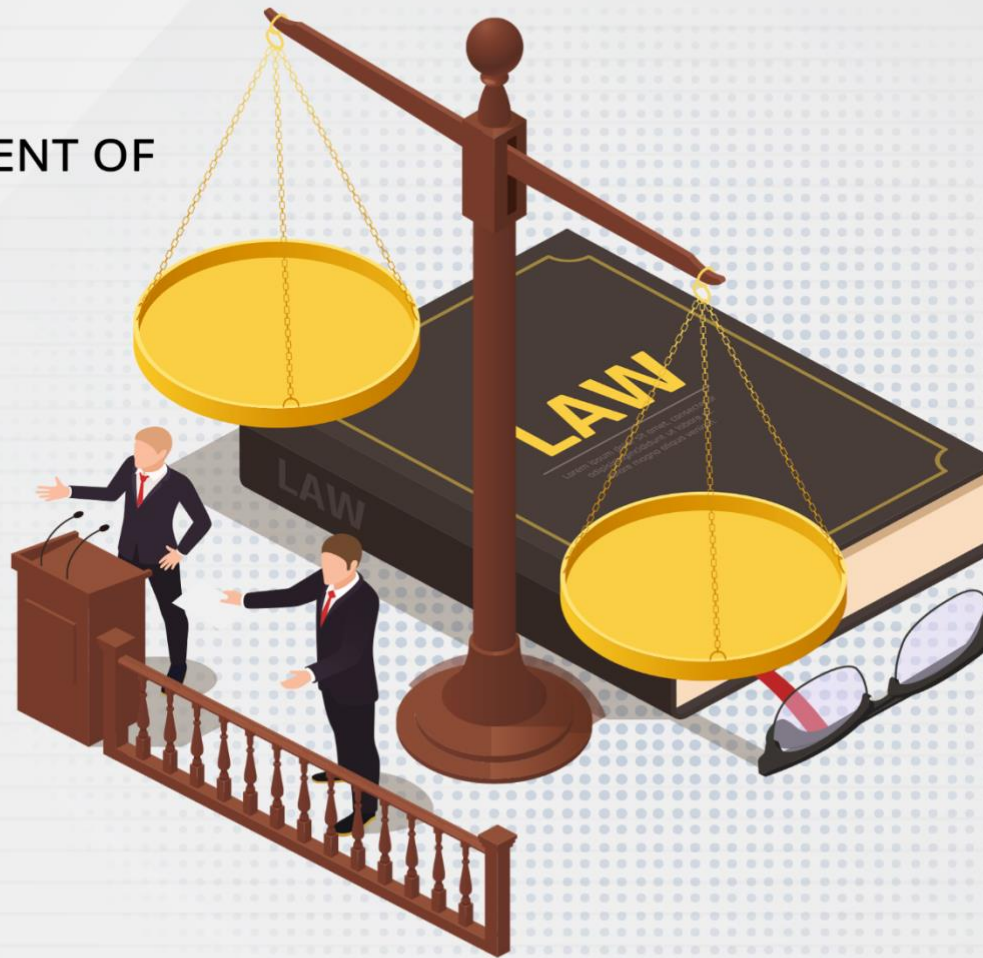


Third Party Evaluation

Scheme of **Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)** for expeditious disposal of cases of **Rape and Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences (POCSO Act)**



न्याय विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE



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Indian Institute of Public Administration

Report

On

“Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of cases of Rape and POCSO Act”

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Sponsored by



**न्याय विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE**

Conducted by



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Shri. S N Tripathi IAS (Retd.)

Director General, IIPA

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List of Abbreviations

E-POCSO	Exclusive Protection of Children against Sexual Offences
CrPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DOEA	Department of Economic Affairs
FTSC	Fast Track Special Courts
FY	Financial Year
GOI	Government of India
IPC	Indian Penal Code
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NJDG	National Judicial Data Grid
NMSW	National Mission for Safety of Women
POCSO	Protection of Children against Sexual Offences
SPP	Special Public Prosecutor
UT	Union Territories
VC	Video Conferencing
VWDC	Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre
WHD	Women Help Desk
IO	Investigation Officer



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice entrusted Indian Institute of Public Administration with the Third-Party Evaluation of its scheme on Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of cases of Rape and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for this evaluation study, are as below:

- i. Objectively evaluate the performance of the scheme against its set objectives and clearly stating the extent to which the scheme has achieved its desired outcomes and whether has created the intended impact.
- ii. Carrying out the physical audit of the infrastructure already created in the course of the scheme implementation
- iii. Highlight whether the scheme has been able to contribute positively to the idea of speedy justice.
- iv. Identifying the areas of improvement for this 26scheme at various levels (viz. planning, implementation, monitoring)
- v. Highlight any best practices or pro-active measures taken by the states to implement these schemes.
- vi. Suggesting ways to improve the performance of the scheme especially for the improvement areas discovered during the evaluation
- vii. Suggest any policy level changes/reforms needed to improve the overall design of scheme.

ABOUT THE SCHEME

The main objective of this scheme is to set up 1,023 fast-track courts to dispose-off pending cases of rape of children and women. To prevent heinous crimes like rape and sexual assault of minor girls, stricter laws have been introduced through “the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018”. The Amendment strengthened the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. PC), Evidence Act, and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and provided for stringent punishment for rape of children and women. The key motive behind introducing harsh punishment is to create deterrence against such crimes, following this aim; the Union of India finalized this scheme in the year 2019 for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to Rape and POCSO Act in furtherance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.

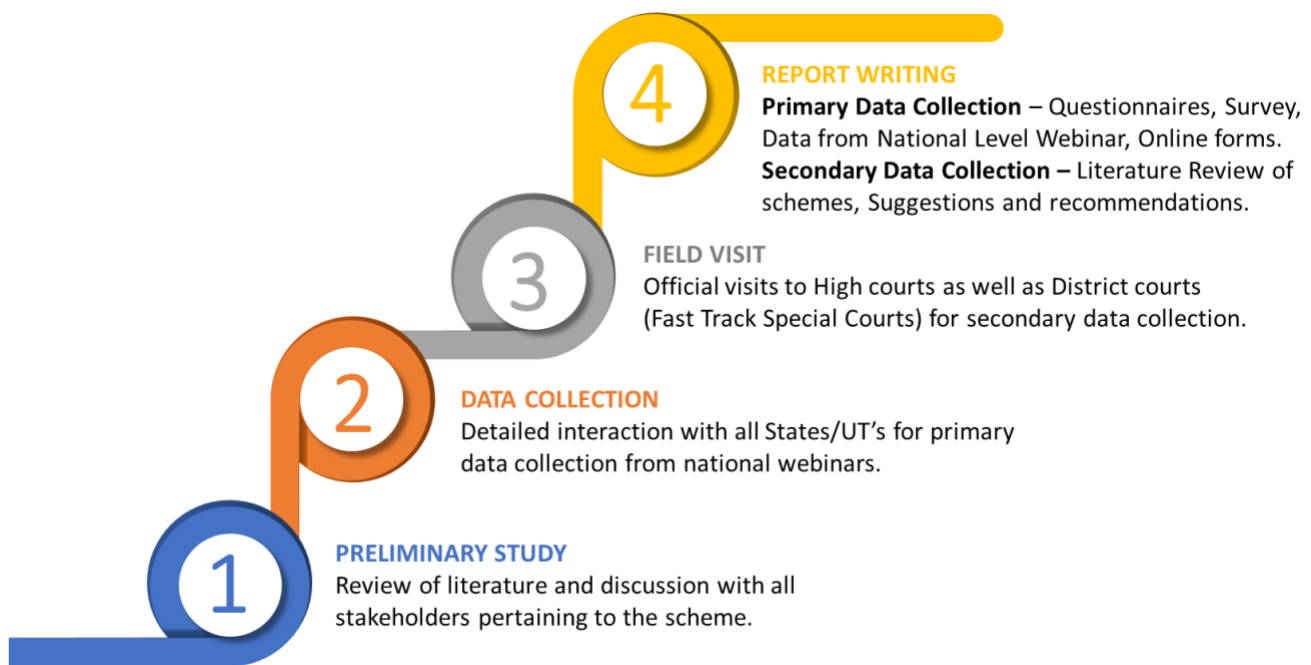
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i.** To assess whether the objective of 'speedy and affordable justice' been achieved by the Fast-Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and exclusive POCSO Courts (e-POCSO).
- ii.** To evaluate the challenges faced by the FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts in their operation.
- iii.** To conduct a Comparative analysis of functioning of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts in different States and to compile best practices.
- iv.** To analyse the progress details on the disposal of cases in the FTSCs and exclusive POCSO Courts.
- v.** To study the issues related to Infrastructure and appointment of the presiding officers in various states and districts.
- vi.** To assess the reasons/major problems/challenges in operationalization of notified Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts in different states.
- vii.** To assess improvements in justice delivery mechanism and positive impact after establishing Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts.
- viii.** To evaluate the progress in disposal of cases in the Fast-Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts.

- ix. To perform an overall assessment of the impact and operation of the scheme and recommendations for maximizing the impact of the scheme in delivering justice expeditiously.

METHODOLOGY

- i. For evaluating this scheme, the Research Team at IIPA applied a heterogeneous methodological approach and a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis methods.
- ii. Detailed information/data regarding the Scheme's implementation, including the physical and financial targets and milestones completed for all the approved projects, are necessary for an evaluation study of this scope.
- iii. In this section of the study, the guidelines, official records, pertinent data and information from the Department of Justice for the Scheme on FTSCs for Rape and POCSO Act were collected and studied to provide the framework for the evaluation of the Scheme on FTSCs for expeditious disposal of Cases of Rape and POCSO Act.



DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The data collection began with the Kickoff meeting with the Officials of the Department of Justice. The primary data of the scheme was gathered through physical interaction with the key stakeholders of the scheme, like the Nodal Officers, Litigants and the victims. Further, the primary data was collected by conducting an Online National Webinar with all States/UTs through one-to-one interaction with all state's Registrar General and other officials who are looking after the scheme. Secondary data collection was collected through the official website of the Department of Justice and NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid).

Team IIPA then proceeded with field visits to different states and union territories. The objective was to get a holistic opinion of all the stakeholders working under the scheme.

COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

The study team collected primary information from the following sources: -

- Online meeting via video conferencing with the Registrar General, and Nodal Officers of the states/UTs.
- Official field visits to different States /UTs.
- Schemes Guidelines, Project status, and updated notifications related to the scheme.

COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA

The IIPA Research team collected secondary data from the following sources: -

- i. Data collected through the official website of the Department of Justice and NJDG (National Judiciary Data Grid).
- ii. Data gathered from the National Crime Records Bureau (NRCB) and other Government official websites of courts of States/UT's.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY IIPA

Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) were set up as a result of the rising violence against women and children. Under this scheme, the FTSCs and e- POCSO court's primary goal is to handle cases of sexual offences against women and children through a streamlined and expedited judicial process. Factually, the setting up of the FTSCs was recommended by the Fifteen Finance Commission for speedy justice delivery in POCSO cases. **The Fifteenth Finance Commission** further granted Rs. 10,425 crores for special fast track court for POCSO Cases. Through this scheme, the Department of Justice has adopted a staunch stance in favor of speedy disposal of cases in order to improve the efficiency of the legal procedure to ensure that the victims get speedy justice. Through this scheme, the courts across India have made their POCSO courts more victim friendly by introducing a separate room for them to record their testimony. These rooms are called the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers; the aim of this facility is to protect the victims from encountering the accused which might make them uncomfortable and increase the possibility of the victims getting hostile. Therefore, by emphasizing on the victim centric approach, the scheme has been so far beneficial in making a conducive environment for the victims.

The following recommendations are based on the data received, field visits and the interaction of the IIPA Research Team with the stakeholders of the district courts and high courts of different states across India.

i. Continuation of the Scheme

The Indian judicial system is regarded as one of the strongest judicial systems in the entire globe. The judiciary is always praised for upholding people's rights and entitlements, caring for the weaker and more vulnerable members of society, and ensuring that everyone receives justice. Therefore, with the same intention the Indian Judiciary is also the first Judiciary to introduce these Fast Track Special Courts specifically for the Rape and POCSO Act cases. The main aim of this scheme is to expedite the judicial process through the establishment of FTSCs across all the states

and districts. The fundamental purpose of these e-POCSO courts and FTSCs is to create a deterrence framework for sexual offences against child and women of this country. IIPA research team observed that since the inception of this scheme, many courts have changed the design of their court infrastructure in order to provide the victims with a safe and secure environment. With the concept of e-POCSO courts, the courts observed more exclusivity as cases related to child sexual abuse are being heard by courts working under this scheme. However, the functioning of the courts varies from state to state and some states are yet to produce the relevant infrastructure for the functioning of Fast track special courts and exclusive POCSO courts. However, after the analysis of the data provided the research team observed that every state differs with its disposal rate which is a major factor when we see the overall progression of the scheme. Therefore, if the scheme is continued for at least three years the states will improve the manpower employed and the issues related to pendency could be addressed if the number of courts are increased per district depending on the pendency rate in that particular state. Further, for the effective implementation of the scheme, it is imperative to have a smooth coordination between the various stakeholders working under the scheme. Therefore, a synchronized coordination would result in the speedy disposal of cases which is one of the key objectives of this scheme.

ii. Training of Investigating Officers (IOs) and key stakeholders:

The main objective of this scheme is to curb the sexual abuse and rape cases and in order to achieve that the stakeholders involved at the ground level have a very crucial role to play. The implementation of this scheme regardless of its subject matter can only be effective if the investigating officers are well aware of the laws related to sexual abuse and the sensitive nature of the cases that come under the POCSO courts. At the initial stage, the police personnel record the F.I.R and thus gather the initial information which forms the basis of their investigation, further, the investigation done under these cases need to be very thorough in the methodology used and the evidence gathered, as it becomes the deciding factor in the dispensation of justice to the victims. For this

reason, the training of the I.O. and other police personnel must be designed in such a way that the investigating team understands the various elements of the crime.

Through the course of recording the inputs of various courts it was found that the problem of non-trained investigating officers was a common problem which affected the disposal of the cases and at the same time had a negative impact on the dissemination of justice. IIPA strongly recommends the formal capacity building of the investigating officers that are dealing with such sensitive cases. The capacity building should include some key facets like:

- a) Get a critical understanding of how the Juvenile Justice Act, the POCSO Act, and other child protection laws are related to one another.
- b) Educate them of the rehabilitation and support options available under the POCSO Act and regulations to sexual abuse survivors.
- c) Capacity Building to provide coordination and linkages with the important stakeholders for successful prosecution and justice for the victims.
- d) Workshops should be conducted on training the investigating officers on how to preserve digital and DNA evidences that are collected from the crime scene.

It is recommended that the requisite training in these cases should be conducted by the retired judges and nodal officers who have vast prior experience of these cases and can facilitate the understanding of the procedure and provisions of the scheme and also sensitize the trainees about the important legal procedures of the case.

iii. Special intervention is required from stakeholders to fulfil the mandate (165 cases per annum)

Under the mandate of the scheme each FTSC is expected to dispose of 41-42 cases in each quarter and at least 165 cases in a year. However, it is observed that the FTSCs are not able to achieve disposal rate as mandated under the scheme; many nodal officers were of the opinion that since, the working days for a judge is 210 days in a year. Therefore, attaining a disposal of 165 cases per annum seems a little farfetched. Many officers were also of the opinion that setting some mandate in place is also beneficial as it sets a benchmark for the courts to achieve and also after consultation with key stakeholders across states and districts it was deduced that a mandate of 100-120 case disposals per annum is more feasible. Therefore, looking at the demographic size of India and the Judicial procedure of the courts. IIPA believes that one specific mandate cannot be appropriate and further recommends that the said mandate needs to be revised after consultation with the judges working under this scheme to get an insight of the disposal mechanism that varies from state to state.

iv. Compulsory Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDCs) in all districts across India

Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres are designated to record the testimony of the victims and is an important initiative as they maintain the exclusivity of the victim and prevent them from the intimidating environment of the court. The VWDCs protect the victims from encountering the accused which might make them uncomfortable and increase the possibility of the victims getting hostile. After interactions with various stakeholders, many judges suggested that deposition centres should be also built separate from the premises of the court as to record the testimonies of the child victim. Further, it is recommended that a **Child Psychologist** should be present in these VWDCs for the victims who need support before testifying in the court. Therefore, through the course of its survey IIPA has found that there is an imperative need of VWDCs along with support person to fulfil the need of the court proceedings in reaching

a verdict and the dispensation of justice. It was recorded that some of the states have successfully installed VWDCs in their courts and received positive results in terms of smoother court proceedings and case disposal.

Henceforth, it is recommended that the scheme should further continue to mandate the setting up of VWDCs to facilitate a better process of recording victim testimonies and thus initiating a better and smoother court proceeding.

v. Need for skilled and Adequate Manpower in FSL

The forensic laboratories have contributed remarkably in providing key evidences to the investigating officers and also delivering speedy justice to victims specially children and women. The staffing in forensic labs, however, is insufficient to deal with the piling of cases. Inadequate manpower and a lack of essential equipment in forensic science labs (FSLs) show that state-level modernization of these facilities is severely lagging behind. This is one of the biggest hinderance to the prompt conclusion of criminal investigations, which further delays court procedures. To accelerate the pending court cases, it is advised that forensic labs may think about hiring more manpower and providing them with specific training. In addition to providing the scientists and reporting officers with trained labour, it will also enable the courts to facilitate fair and speedy justice.

vi. Awareness of the Scheme

In India, it is crucial that the general population is informed about FTSCs and e-POCSO courts to educate the public about the POCSO Act and the special courts established under it. Awareness campaigns should run across a variety of media, including radio, television, and print media. The government must implement awareness campaigns in universities and schools through street plays and '*nukkad natak*' to inform students about their legal rights and a special POCSO curriculum should be introduced in the schools that could educate students about the legal aspects of crimes against women and children. The state of Gujarat has started a great initiative of 21-day awareness

campaign named as '*Bachpan Sanrakshan*' and the aim of this campaign is to create awareness amongst college and school students. Similarly, special workshops should be organized for the students between 14-18 years and they should be informed about consensual romantic relationships.

vii. Monitoring and Benchmarking of FTSCs and e-POCSO

The states should take the lead in periodically evaluating how well FTSCs are functioning by creating monitoring committees under each High Court. Surveying court staff, judges, prosecutors, and victims can yield insightful information about the performance of the courts and further suggest them the areas that need to be improved. Further, the monitoring committees can organise national seminars to review the performance of FTCSs and share the best practices with other States.

viii. Leverage Technology for Speedy Disposal of Cases

The courtrooms need to be upgraded with modern technology, such as audio and video recording systems and LCD projectors. To be at par with the current evolving technologies, the court could enhance IT systems including electronic case filing and digitalization of court records. The protection of the victims, court personnel, and judges can be improved with the addition of security measures like metal detectors and CCTV cameras. Additionally, electronic evidence management systems for the submission, storage and retrieval of digital evidence could be deployed in courtrooms. Artificial intelligence (AI) may be used for case recording (speech to text) and similar case reference and also to analyse vast amounts of legal data in order to assist administrators in streamlining judicial procedures and assist lawyers in identifying precedents in case law. AI can be best used for court procedure and administrative part to expedite the speedy trail.

INTRODUCTION

- Background
- About the Scheme
- Scheme Implementation
- Financial Assistance
- Objectives of the Study
- Methodology
- Stakeholders

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Indian Government has always given the predominant importance to the safety and security of the women and children of this country. The Government of India has repeatedly introduced numerous programmes like "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" and "Balika Samridhi Yojana" with the aim of empowering the girl child. The rape cases involving young girls under the age of twelve and young women under the age of sixteen have shocked the nation as a whole. The recurrence of such crimes and drawn-out trials of defendants has, in turn, called for the establishment of specialised courts that could further expedite the justice system and provide immediate relief to the victims of sexual offenses.

In this context and following the tragedy of December 2012, the Government came up with a dedicated fund known as the Nirbhaya Fund. The main objective behind setting up this fund was to provide funds that could be utilized towards schemes specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women in the country. Nirbhaya Fund is a non-lapsable corpus fund administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under the Nirbhaya fund. The Ministry of Women and Child Development decided to use the Nirbhaya Fund for implementing the Scheme on Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of the cases of Rape and the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. These special courts are expected to expedite the process of justice and are used as a deterrence framework for sexual offenses against women. In comparison to the regular courts, FTSCs have a better clearance rate and are intended to deliver justice as fast as possible.

1.2 About the scheme

The main objective of this scheme is to set up 1,023 fast-track courts to dispose off pending cases of rape of children and women. To prevent heinous crimes like rape and sexual assault of minor girls, stricter laws have been introduced through “the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018”. The Amendment strengthened the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. PC), Evidence Act, and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and provided for stringent punishment for rape of children and women. The key motive behind introducing harsh punishment is to create deterrence against such crimes, following this aim; the Union of India finalized this scheme in the year 2019 for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to Rape and POCSO Act in furtherance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act.

The Department of Justice has put into action this Centrally Sponsored Scheme from October 2019 to establish 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts across the country to facilitate speedy trials involving sexual offenses. The scheme aims at effective implementation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2018 by ensuring targeted disposal of pending rape & POCSO cases i.e. 41-42 cases in each quarter and at least 165 cases in a year. Under the framework of this scheme, one judicial officer and seven staff members are appointed in each court. As per the centrally sponsored scheme (CSS), 60 percent of the amount is supposed to come from the Centre while the remaining 40 percent has to be borne by the respective state governments themselves. This ratio of 60:40 is applicable to all states except the North Eastern states including Sikkim and three hilly states i.e. J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where the financial sharing will be in the ratio of 90:10.

2. SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Implementing Agency

The Department of Justice (DOJ) of the Ministry of Law and Justice is implementing the scheme on Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of cases of Rape and the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act through State/UT Governments and High Courts in close coordination.

2.2 Implementation Mechanism

- i. Department of Justice (DOJ) has assisted all States & UTs and High Courts in the implementation of this Scheme. The DOJ has apprised all the States & UTs consisting of the entire implementation framework of the Scheme to help them understand their roles and responsibilities.
- ii. Under the framework of this scheme, the States/UT have taken the requirements from High Courts and subsequently set up FTSCs, further appointed judicial officers and staff and made necessary arrangements for the functioning of these courts.
- iii. Under the scheme, it is mandated that the case statistics are uploaded to the dashboard which in turn will help in monitoring the functionality of FTSCs and exclusive POCSO Courts. Subsequently, a review of the case disposal will also be tracked from the NJDG database regularly.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

Data will be collected from the monthly reports submitted by High Courts of all states/UTs and the NJDG database by the Department of Justice. It will further analyze the data and draw a comparative analysis of the performance of FTSCs across States & UTs to identify good practices and good performance. Besides this, insights will be gathered on the challenges faced by FTSCs in following fast track procedures. This analysis will be shared with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, and various other key stakeholders

for supporting policies and procedures for strengthening justice delivery for victims of heinous crimes of rape and POCSO.

3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The scheme on Fast Track Special Courts is a centrally sponsored scheme where 60 percent of the amount is supposed to come from the Centre while the remaining 40 percent has to be borne by the respective state governments themselves. Further, the financial ratio of 90:10 is dedicated for the special category states i.e. Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Scheme was initially for a period of one-year spread over two Financial Years 2019-20 and 2020-21 at a total financial outlay of Rs. 767.25 Cr. with Rs. 474 Cr., as Central Share has to be met from Nirbhaya Fund. In FY 2019-20, Rs. 140 Cr and in FY 2020-21, Rs.160.00 Cr and in FY 2021-22, Rs.134.56 Cr was released to States as a part of Central Share. The Cabinet further approved the continuation of the Scheme of FTSCs 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.

Table 1.1-Total amount released by center and utilization (2019-22)

(Figures in crores)

States/UTs	Amount released in 2019-20	Amount released in 2020-21	Amount released in 2021-22	Amount Released in 2022-23	Total amount released from (2019-2022)	Total amount utilized from (2019-2022)
A&N Island	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
Andhra Pradesh	₹ 1.80	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 1.80	₹ -
Arunachal Pradesh	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
Assam	₹ 2.86	₹ 1.87	₹ 3.38	₹ 6.73	₹ 14.83	₹ 3.16
Bihar	₹ 2.03	₹ 15.26	₹ 20.25	₹ 11.90	₹ 49.43	₹ 32.16
Chandigarh	₹ 0.19	Exempted	Exempted	Exempted	₹ 0.19	₹ -
Chhattisgarh	₹ 3.38	₹ 3.38	₹ 4.26	₹ 3.93	₹ 14.94	₹ 8.76
Delhi	₹ 3.60	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 4.23	₹ 7.83	₹ -

Goa	₹ 0.23	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.49	₹ 0.23
Gujarat	₹ 7.88	₹ 7.88	₹ -	₹ 9.26	₹ 25.01	₹ 2.46
Haryana	₹ 3.60	₹ 3.60	₹ 3.60	₹ 4.22	₹ 15.02	₹ 5.40
Himachal Pradesh	₹ 1.01	₹ 1.52	₹ -	₹ 2.38	₹ 4.91	₹ 2.37
Jammu & Kashmir	₹ 0.56	₹ -	₹ 2.64	₹ 1.58	₹ 4.78	₹ 1.91
Jharkhand	₹ 4.95	₹ 4.95	₹ -	₹ 5.83	₹ 15.73	₹ -
Karnataka	₹ 6.98	₹ -	₹ 6.64	₹ 7.40	₹ 21.01	₹ 9.23
Kerala	₹ 8.40	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 7.40	₹ 15.80	₹ 8.40
Madhya Pradesh	₹ 15.08	₹ 15.08	₹ 26.18	₹ 17.72	₹ 74.05	₹ 45.35
Maharashtra	₹ 31.05	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 31.05	₹ 6.23
Manipur	₹ 0.68	₹ 0.68	₹ 0.34	₹ 0.79	₹ 2.47	₹ 0.68
Meghalaya	₹ 1.69	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 1.98	₹ 3.67	₹ 1.14
Mizoram	₹ 1.01	₹ 1.01	₹ 2.03	₹ 1.18	₹ 5.23	₹ 2.53
Nagaland	₹ 0.34	₹ 0.34	₹ -	₹ 0.39	₹ 1.06	₹ 0.55
Odisha	₹ 5.40	₹ 1.30	₹ 16.20	₹ 11.64	₹ 34.54	₹ 11.87
Puducherry	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 0.11	₹ -	₹ 0.11	₹ -
Punjab	₹ 2.70	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 3.16	₹ 5.86	₹ -
Rajasthan	₹ 5.85	₹ 14.40	₹ 19.75	₹ 11.90	₹ 51.89	₹ 40.00
Tamil Nadu	₹ 3.15	₹ 3.15	₹ 2.59	₹ 3.70	₹ 12.59	₹ 8.89
Telangana	₹ 8.10	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 8.99	₹ 17.09	₹ 0.62
Tripura	₹ 1.01	₹ 1.01		₹ 1.17	₹ 3.20	₹ 1.38
Uttar Pradesh	₹ 13.81	₹ 84.29	₹ 24.53	₹ 57.68	₹ 180.31	₹ 82.28
Uttarakhand	₹ 2.70	₹ -	₹ 2.09	₹ 1.53	₹ 6.32	₹ 2.78
West Bengal	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
Total	₹ 140.00	₹ 159.71	₹ 134.56	₹ 186.92	₹ 621.18	₹ 278.36

Data source – Department of Justice (DOJ)

Note – Chandigarh's data is exempted from the above table as the State Government is providing funds to Chandigarh UT for functioning of the courts.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this Third Party Evaluation is to assess whether the scheme has been successful in achieving its objective that is, to ensure targeted disposal of pending rape & POCSO Act cases by setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country. The key objectives of this evaluation study are as follows:

- i. To evaluate the pendency details within the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and exclusive POCSO courts.
- ii. To evaluate the challenges faced by the FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts in their operation.
- iii. To perform a comparative evaluation of the conviction rate of the FTSCs and exclusive POCSO courts with the Regular Courts.
- iv. To analyse the progress details on the disposal of cases in the FTSCs and exclusive POCSO Courts.
- v. To study the specific details of significant issues and difficulties associated with the operationalization of FTSCs and exclusive POCSO Courts in various states and districts.
- vi. To evaluate whether the fund released is sufficient for the states or not.
- vii. To study the issues related to Infrastructure and appointment of the presiding officers in various states and districts.
- viii. To perform an overall assessment of the impact and operation of the scheme and recommendations for maximizing the impact of the scheme in delivering justice expeditiously.
- ix. To share Best Practices and specific comparative analysis of how Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts function in various States.

4.1 Scope of Work

The scope of this Third Party Evaluation of the scheme as mandated is detailed below:

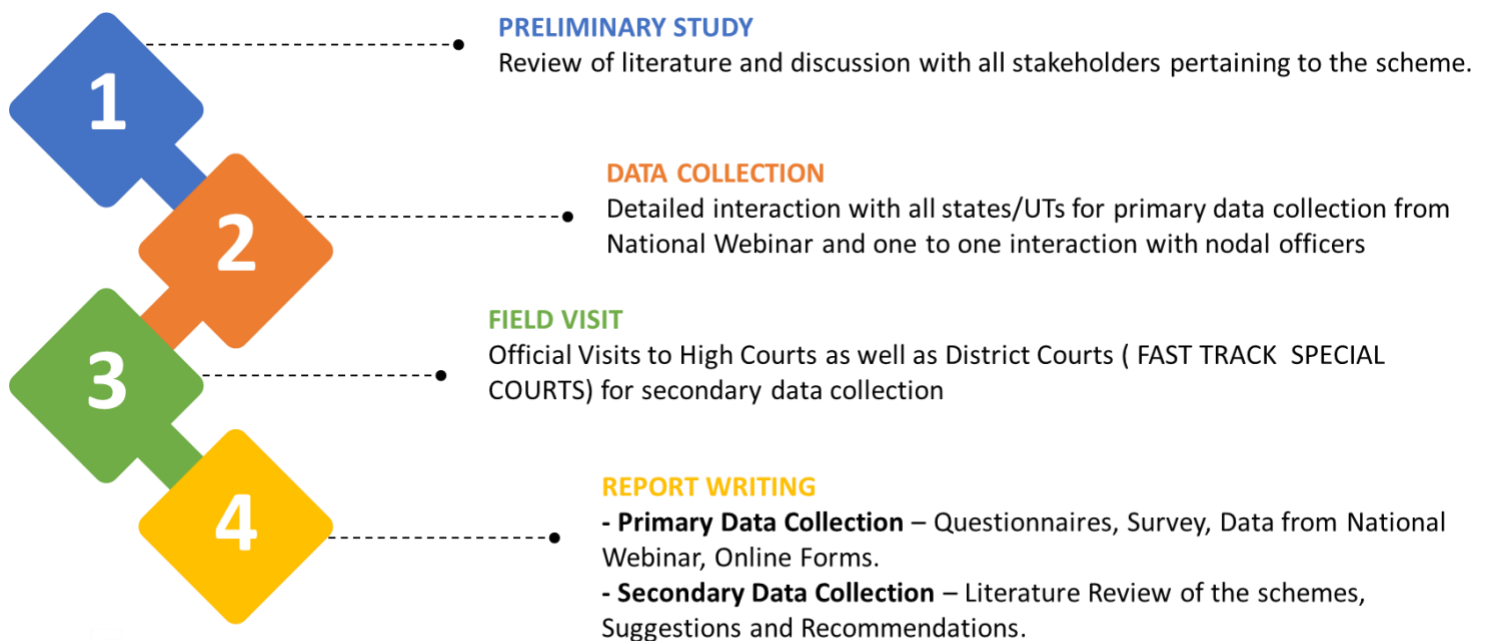
- i. Objectively evaluating the performance of the scheme against the set objectives.
- ii. Study the progress in setting up and operationalization of the FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts.
- iii. Clearly stating the extent to which the scheme has achieved its desired outcomes and has created the intended impact of speedy disposal of POCSO cases.
- iv. Evaluation of the conviction rates of the FTSCs with the Regular Courts.
- v. Carrying out the physical audit of the infrastructure already created for the effective implementation of the scheme.
- vi. Highlighting whether the scheme has been able to contribute positively to the idea of speedy justice under the FTSCs.
- vii. Identifying the reasons behind the pendency of POCSO cases under FTSCs.
- viii. Understanding the extent to which the Scheme has helped to build and increase the citizen's trust in the Judiciary.
- ix. Identifying the areas of improvement for the scheme at various levels (viz. planning, implementation, and monitoring).
- x. Highlighting best practices or proactive measures taken by the states to implement the scheme.
- xi. To evaluate the implementation of the scheme including any monitoring mechanism and suggest suitable modifications for making the scheme more effective in the coming years.
- xii. To suggest ways to improve the performance of the scheme, especially for the improvement areas discovered during the evaluation and field visits.
- xiii. Suggesting policy-level changes/reforms needed to improve the overall framework of FTSCs and exclusive POCSO courts in India.

5. METHODOLOGY

For evaluating this scheme, the Research Team at IIPA applied a heterogeneous methodological approach and a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis methods.

Detailed information/data regarding the Scheme's implementation, including the physical and financial targets and milestones completed for all the approved projects, are necessary for an evaluation study of this scope.

In this section of the study, the guidelines, official records, pertinent data and information from the Department of Justice for the Scheme on FTSCs for Rape and POCSO Act were collected and studied to provide the framework for the evaluation of the Scheme on FTSCs for expeditious disposal of Cases of Rape and POCSO Act.



Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection began with the Kickoff meeting with the Officials of the Department of Justice. The primary data of the scheme was collected by conducting an Online National Webinar with all States/UTs where one to one interaction was with all state's Nodal Officer, Registrar General and other officials who were looking after the scheme. The Secondary data was provided by the Department of Justice.

Collection of Primary Data:

The study team collected primary information from the following sources: -

- i.** Online meeting via video conferencing with the Registrar General, and Nodal Officers of the states/UTs.
- ii.** Official field visits to different States /UTs.
- iii.** Schemes Guidelines, Project status, and updated notifications related to the scheme.

Collection of Secondary Data:

The IIPA Research team collected secondary data from the following sources: -

- i.** Data collected through the official website of the Department of Justice and NJDG (National Judiciary Data Grid).
- ii.** Data gathered from the National Crime Records Bureau (NRCB) and other Government official websites of courts of States/UT's.

6. STAKEHOLDERS

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Department of Justice is a part of the Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India. It is one of the oldest Ministries of the Government of India. The functions of the Department of Justice include the appointment, resignation, and removal of the Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court of India, Chief Justices, and Judges of the High Courts and their service matters. In addition, the Department implements important schemes for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary, the setting up of Special Courts for speedy trial and the disposal of cases of sensitive nature (Fast Track Special Court for cases of rape and POCSO Act), E-court Project on computerization of various courts across the country.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) The broad mandate of the Ministry is to have holistic development of Women and Children. As a nodal Ministry for the advancement of women and children, the Ministry formulates plans, policies, and programs, enacts/ amends legislation, and guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of **Women and Child Development**. Govt. of India has set up the Nirbhaya Funds for various schemes and projects for women's safety and security. MWCD is the nodal agency for schemes to be funded under the Nirbhaya scheme.



न्याय विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE



Ministry of Women and
Child Development

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges multifarious responsibilities, the important among them being - internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Force. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence inputs, and extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for the maintenance of security, peace, and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

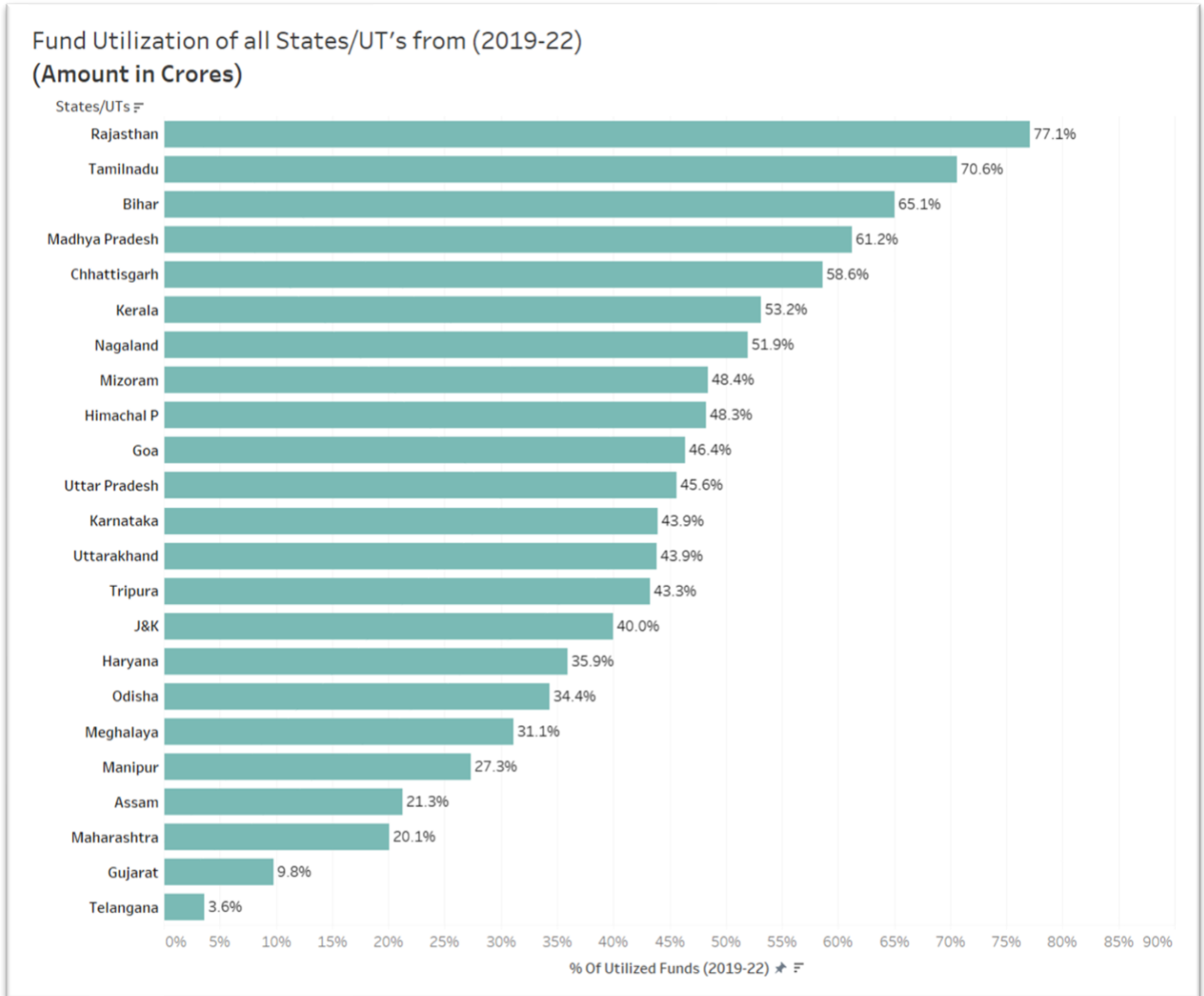


The background features a white central area enclosed by a thin black border. Large, abstract shapes in brown and yellow are positioned around the perimeter, partially overlapping the border. The brown shape is a large, rounded triangle pointing downwards from the top-left. The yellow shape is a large, rounded triangle pointing upwards from the bottom-left. In the top-right corner, there is a yellow banner-like shape pointing downwards.

DATA ANALYTICS

DATA ANALYTICS

Fund Utilization of all States/UT's from (2019-22)



Data Source – Department of Justice

Data updated as on 31st Dec,2022

Graph 1.1

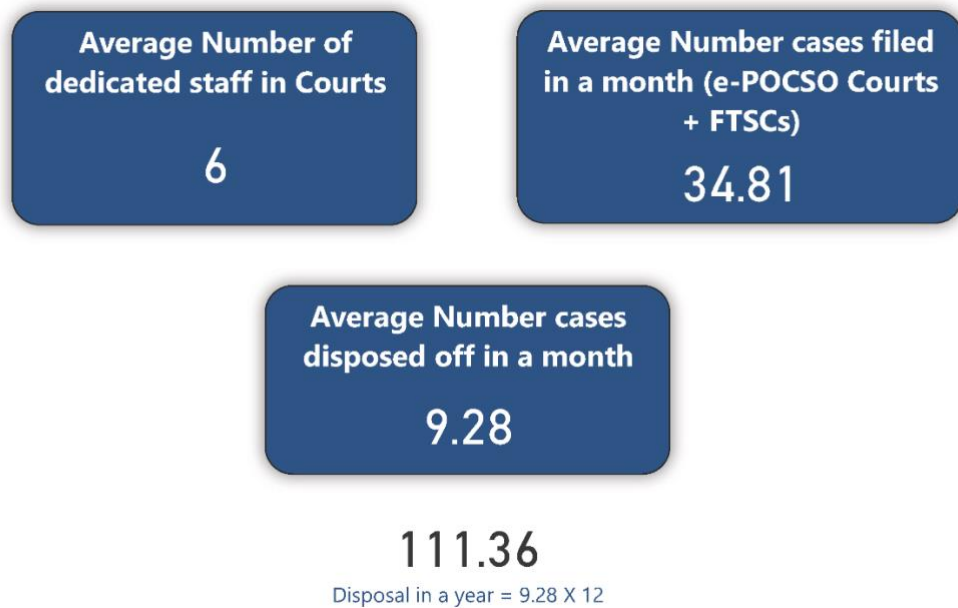
- i. It is observed from the above graph that the States like Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have utilized more than 60% of allocated funds.

- ii. In addition, States like Uttarakhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are among States, which have utilized allocated funds more than 40%.
- iii. States like Telangana, Gujarat, and Maharashtra have utilized less amount of funds allocated as seen from the graph.

*Note** - States excluded from the graph – Punjab, Puducherry, Jharkhand, Delhi, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, A&N Island due to no data of utilization of funds.*

Data Received from the Online Google Forms sent to all States/ UT’s

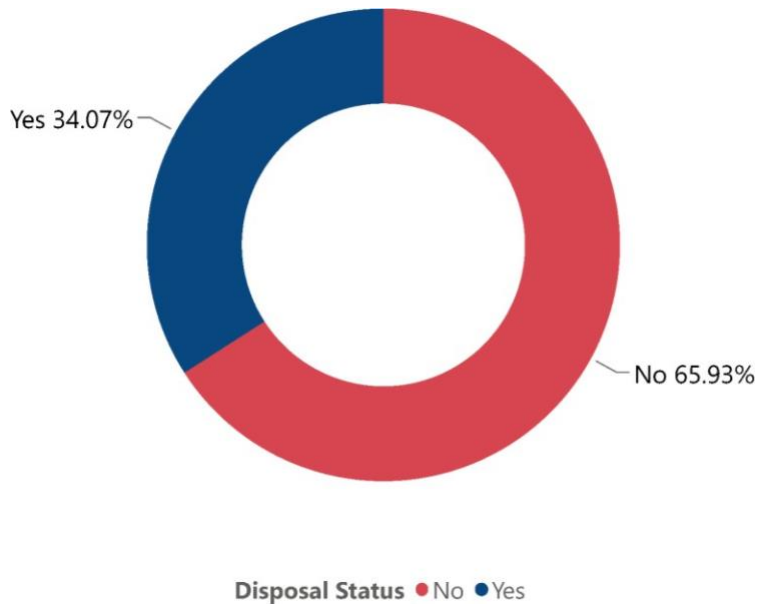
(The below graph’s data source is from the responses received from districts of the States/UTs)



Graph 1.2

The above cards represent some of the important aspect with respect to courts like manpower, number of cases disposed in a month and number of cases filled in a month which was collected from States/UTs who have filled the questionnaire.

**Is your Court able to dispose of cases within prescribed timeline?
(41-42 Case in Quarter, 165 in a year)**

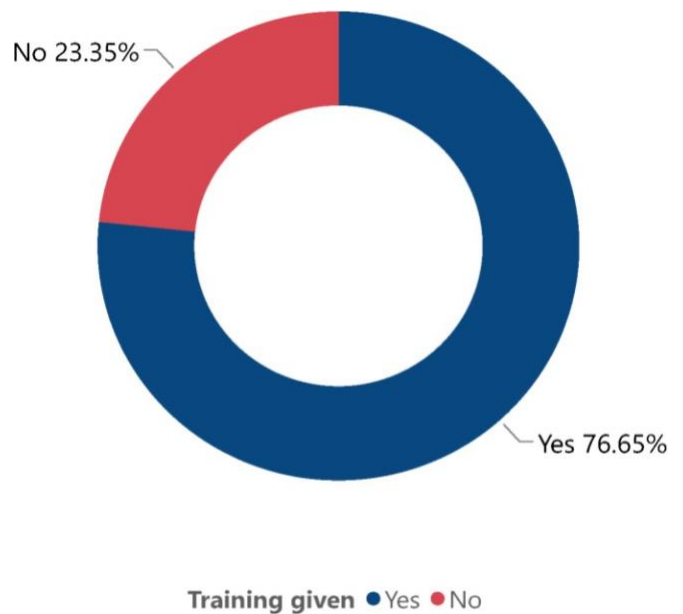


Graph 1.3

Data received from the Online Google Form Survey states that about 66% of the Courts are not able to dispose of in the prescribed timeline. Only 34.07% are able to dispose of cases within the prescribed timeline of 41- 42 in Quarter and 165 in a year.

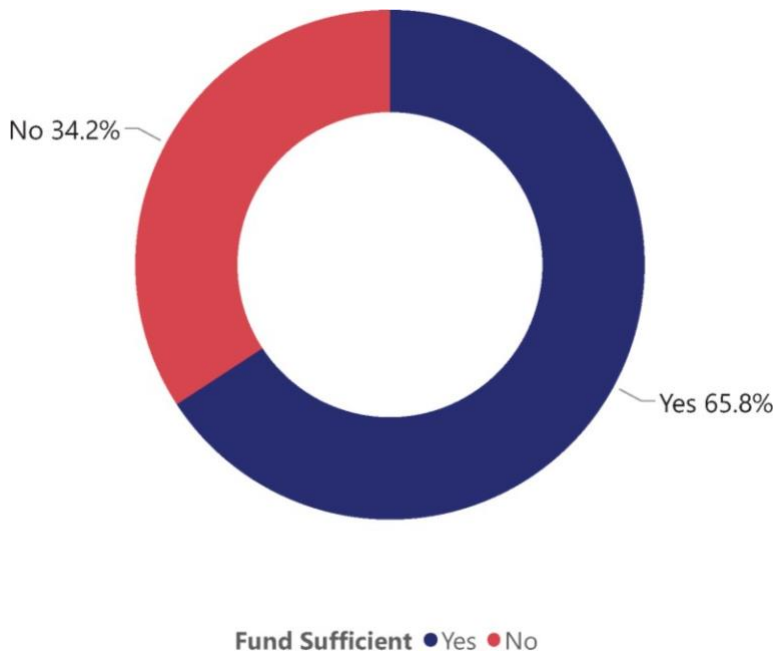
Are you being trained under the FTCS to deal with the cases

Data received from the Online Google form Survey states that about 76.65% of Judicial Administration have received training to deal with POSCO and Fast track cases . Rest 23.35% claim that no training has been given as of now.



Graph 1.4

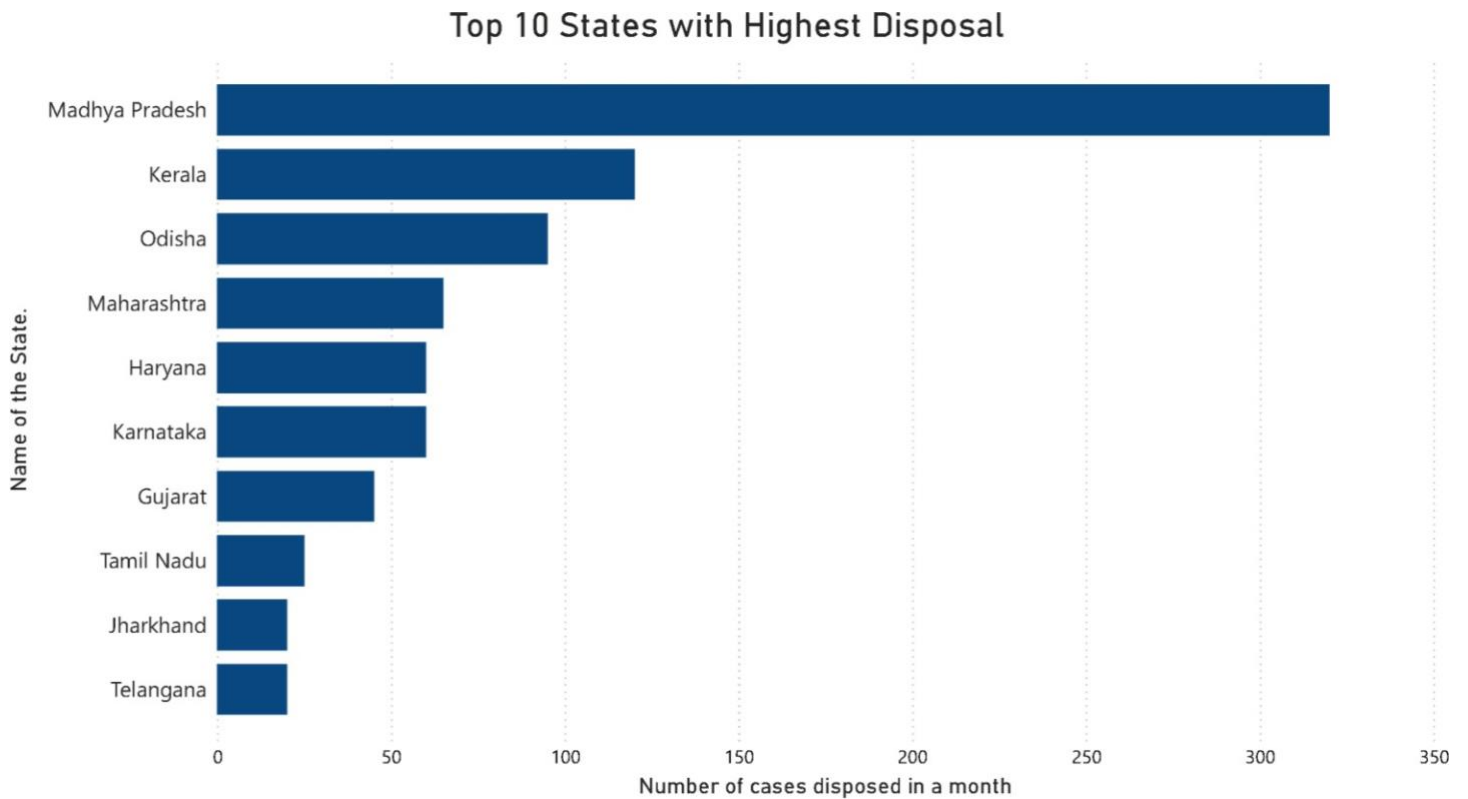
Are the funds sufficient for smooth functioning of the courts



About 65 % agree that the funds given to their courts are sufficient for the smooth functioning of the courts. 34% of the courts said that more funds are needed for functioning.

Graph 1.5

Average disposal in a month of all top 10 States (Fast tracks Special Courts including e-POCSO)



Data Source – Data received from online google survey

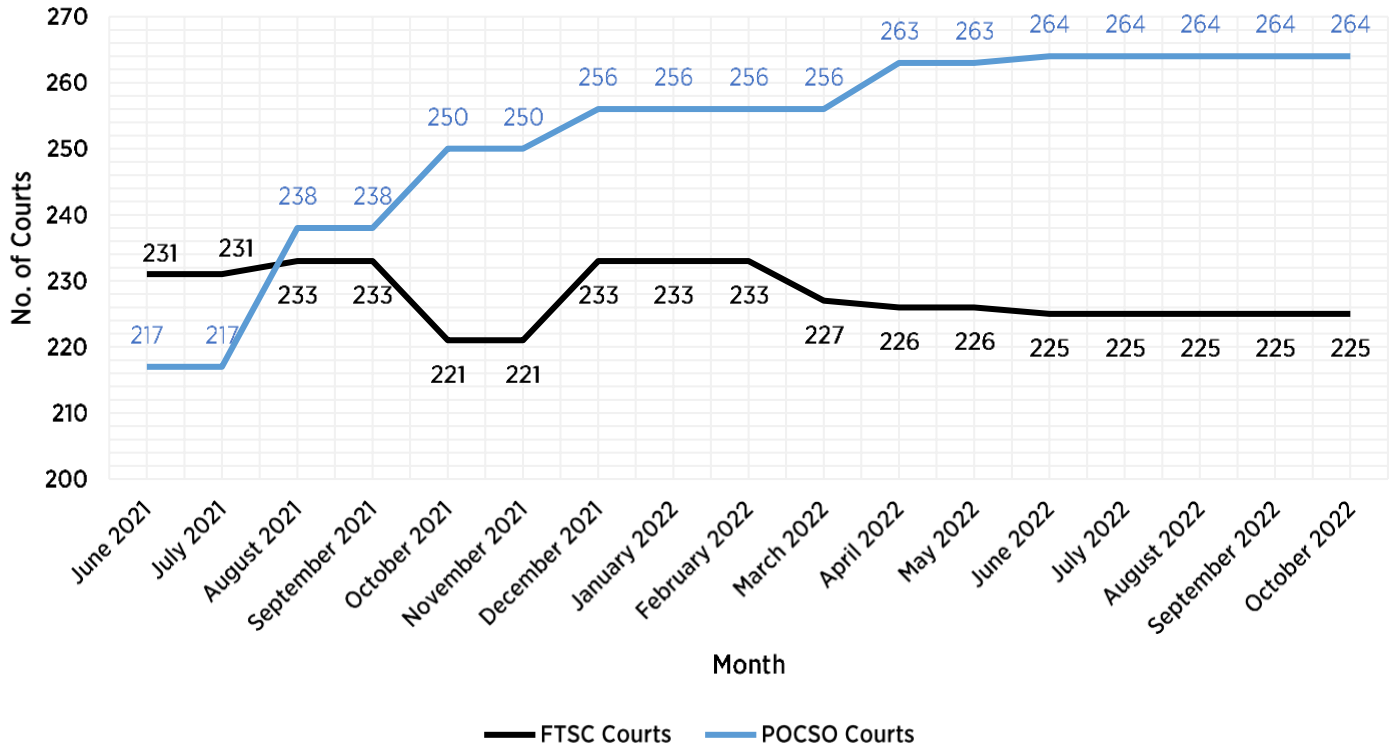
Graph 1.6

- i. The above graph represents the top 10 states having highest monthly disposal in a year. Madhya Pradesh has disposed the highest cases till date Dec, 2022 followed by Kerala, Odisha and Maharashtra.
- ii. The above states are the top 10 states and the rest have been excluded from the graph as the part of the visualization.

*Note** - The dataset used in the above graphical presentation was collected from the online Google Survey sent to all States/UT's. As only the abovementioned states have sent the data, therefore, only these are represented in the above graph.*

Fast track special courts and e-POCSO courts that are fully functional From July 2021 to October 2022

No. of FTSC & POCSO Courts

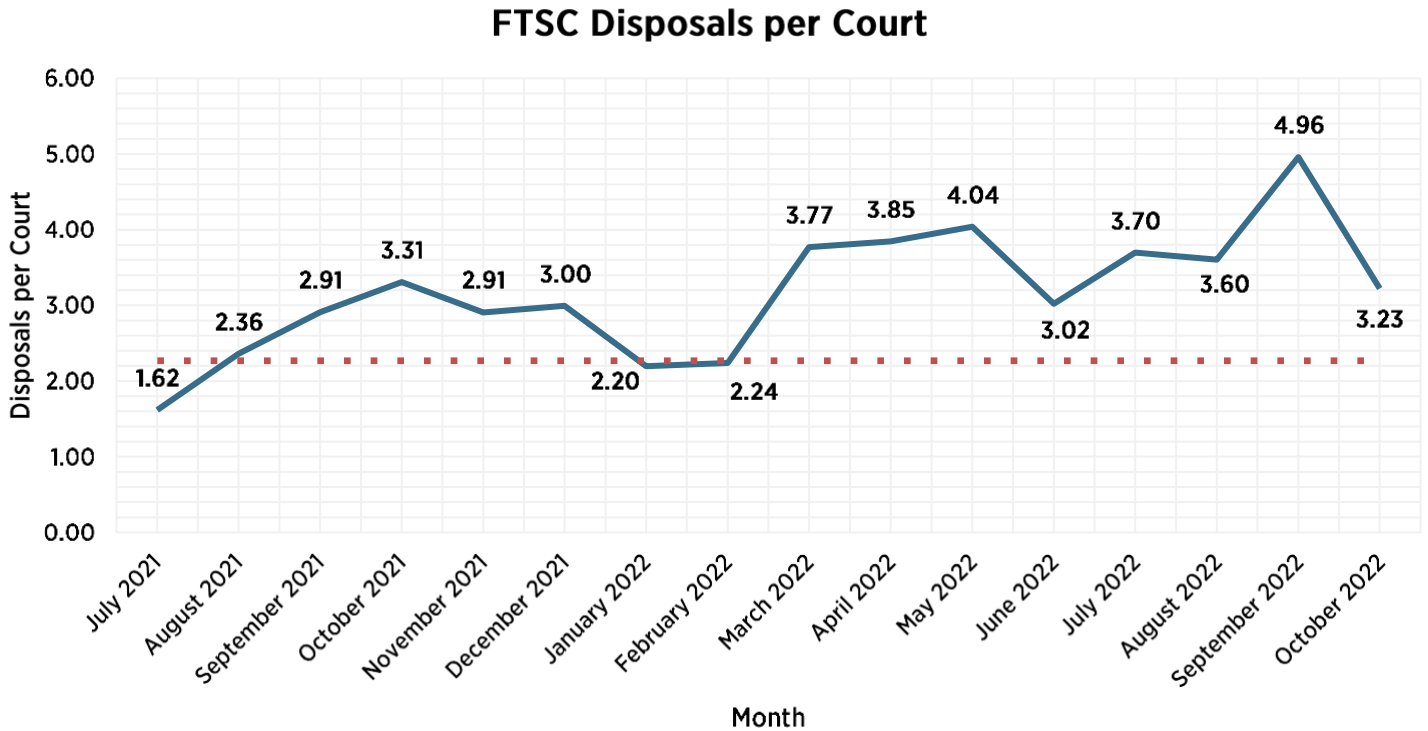


Graph 1.7

- i. The above trendline depicts the number of fully functional fast track special court and e-POSCO courts that were setup each month from June 2021 to October 2022. From the above graph it is evident that more number of Exclusive POCSO courts are being built in the states which have fully functional courts compared to Fast Track special courts.
- ii. The dataset of the above graphical presentation is mentioned in the annexure no. 11

*Note** - The dataset used in the above graphical presentation only consists of states with functional courts ie which are fully operational in the states*

**Fast Track Special Courts case Disposal rate of Functional Courts from July 21-
Oct 22**



Data Source – Data received Department of Justice

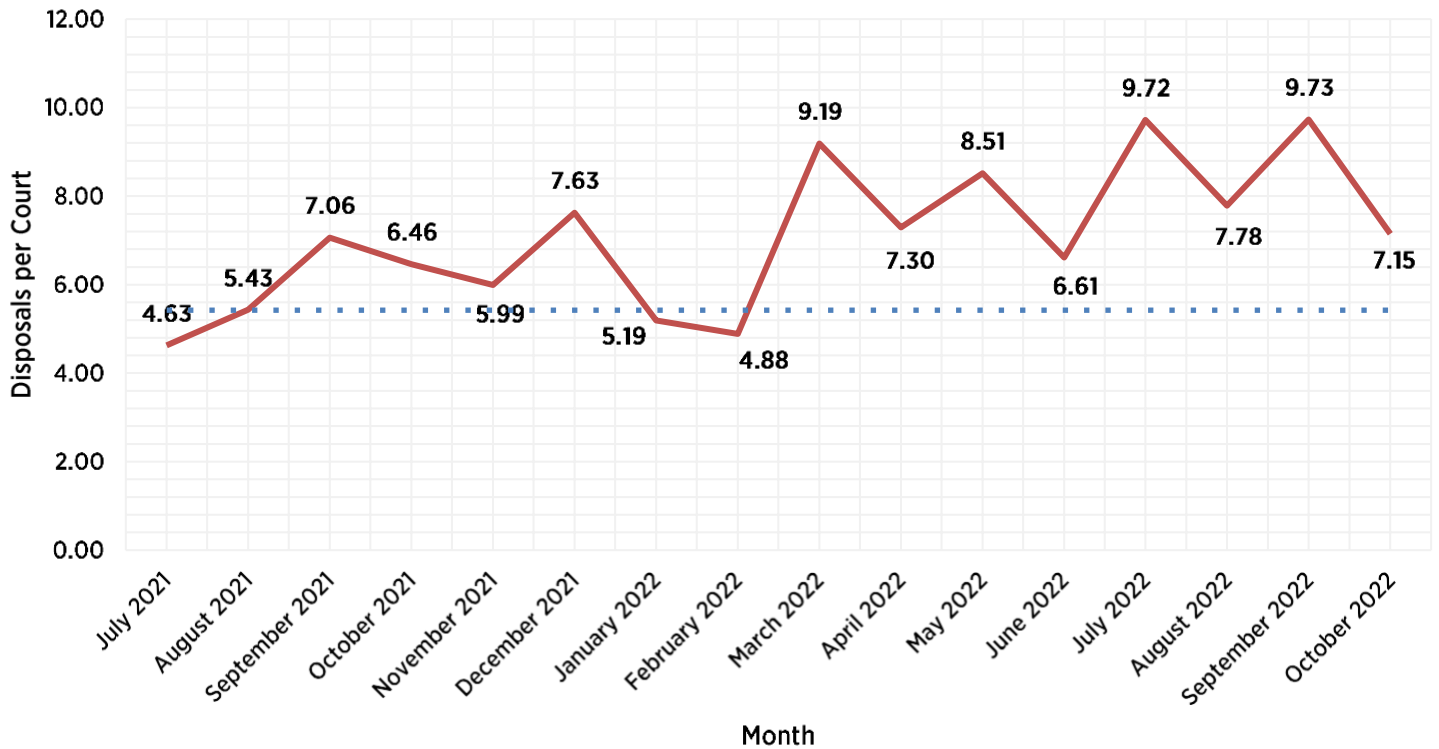
Graph 1.8

- iii. The above line in the red color shows the trendline of the disposal from last 2 year of all the states which has functional courts in it and as it can be observed that there is a gradual increase in the line which makes it evident that the disposal of the Fast Track Special Courts has been increasing but at moderate pace.
- iv. The dataset of the above graphical presentation is mentioned in the annexure no 7.

*Note** - The dataset used in the above graphical presentation only consists of states with functional courts ie which are fully operational in the states*

Exclusive POCSO case Disposal rate of Functional Courts from July 21- Oct 22

POCSO Disposals per Court



Data Source – Data received Department of Justice

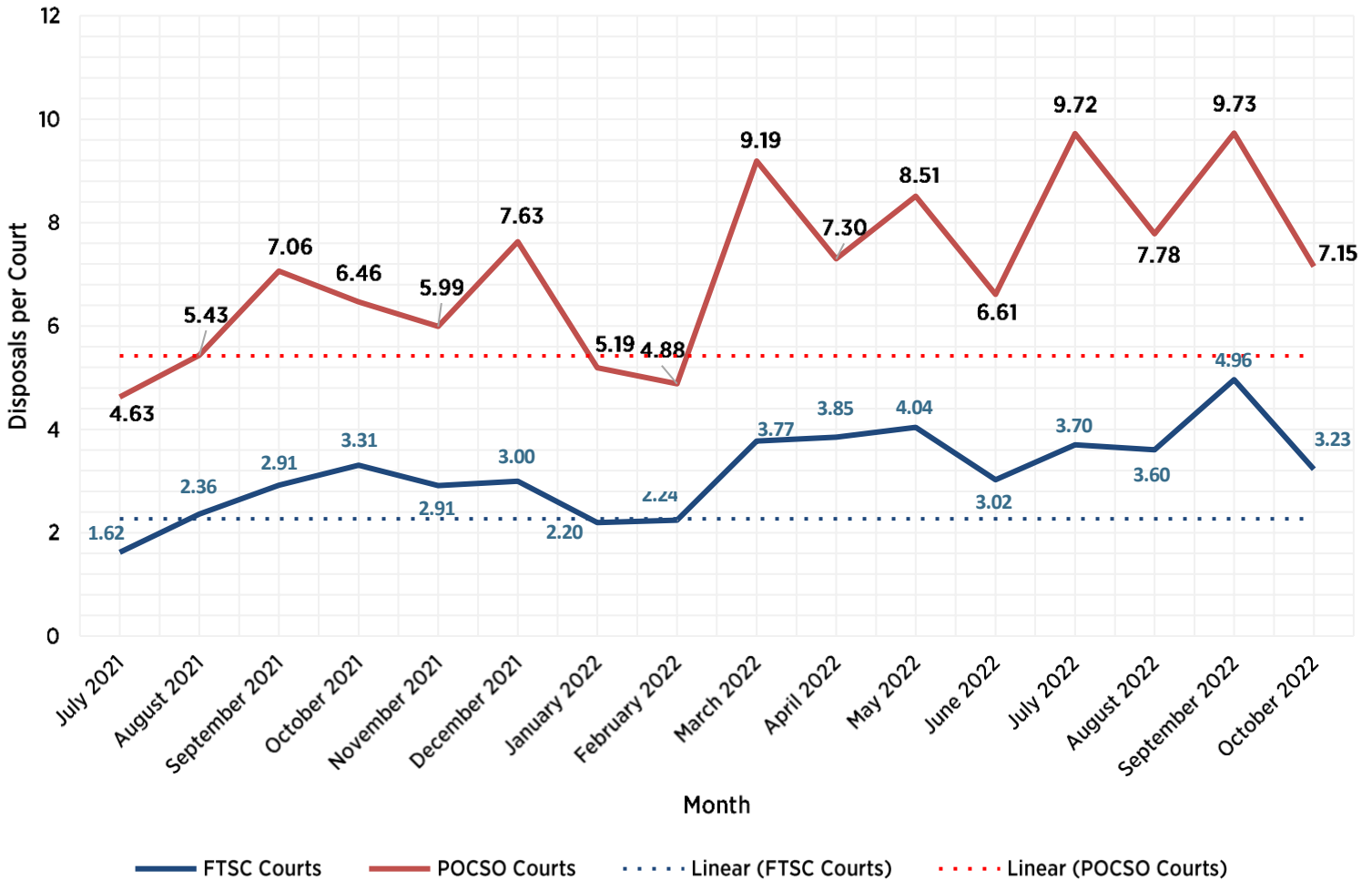
Graph 1.9

- i. The above line in the blue color shows the trendline of the disposal from last 2 year of all the states which has functional courts in it and as it can be observed that there is a gradual increase in the line which makes it evident that the disposal of the Fast Special Track Courts has been increasing but at moderate pace.
- ii. The dataset of the above graphical presentation is mentioned in the annexure no.9

*Note** - The dataset used in the above graphical presentation only consists of states with functional courts ie which are fully operational in the states*

**Combined comparison of FTCS and POCSO of Functional Courts from July 21-
Oct 22**

FTSC + POCSO Disposals per Court



Data Source – Data received Department of Justice

Graph 1.10

- i. It is evident from the graph that the rate of disposal of e-POCSO courts is more than FTSCs courts as the line curve tends to be on higher value in case of POCSO which is represented in red line compared to the FTSC that is represented in blue line
- ii. The dataset of the above graphical presentation is mentioned in the annexure no. 7&9.

*Note** - The dataset used in the above graphical presentation only consists of states with functional courts ie which are fully operational in the states*

Table 1.2- Ranking of FTSC on basis of Average disposal per month

Average disposals per FTSC Court per month	State/UT	Ranking
3.16	NATIONAL AVERAGE	-
9.58	Uttarakhand	1
9.27	Haryana	2
7.11	Chhattisgarh	3
6.58	Punjab	4
6.13	Rajasthan	5
5.63	Chandigarh	6
5.61	Jharkhand	7
5.44	Madhya Pradesh	8
4.82	Gujarat	9
3.76	Himachal Pradesh	10
2.67	Jammu & Kashmir	11
2.64	Delhi	12
2.22	Manipur	13
2.00	Mizoram	14
1.84	Tripura	15
1.81	Uttar Pradesh	16
0.82	Nagaland	17

Data Source – Department of Justice

- As observed from the above table it can be seen the top states having the highest disposal rate in Fast track special courts in a month are Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Punjab followed by Rajasthan, Chandigarh and so on.
- **Note** - States with courts having fully functional courts are included in the ranking table.

$$D_{State/UT} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{16} Disposal_t}{\sum_{t=1}^{16} Courts_t} \forall t = 1, 2, \dots, T.$$

t = 1 for July 2021,

t = 2 for August 2021, ...,

& t = 16 for October 2022.

Note**- Disposals per Court per Month, **D**, were calculated for each state

- **This was done for FTSCs and POCSO courts (functional only) individually and then for both types of courts combined.**

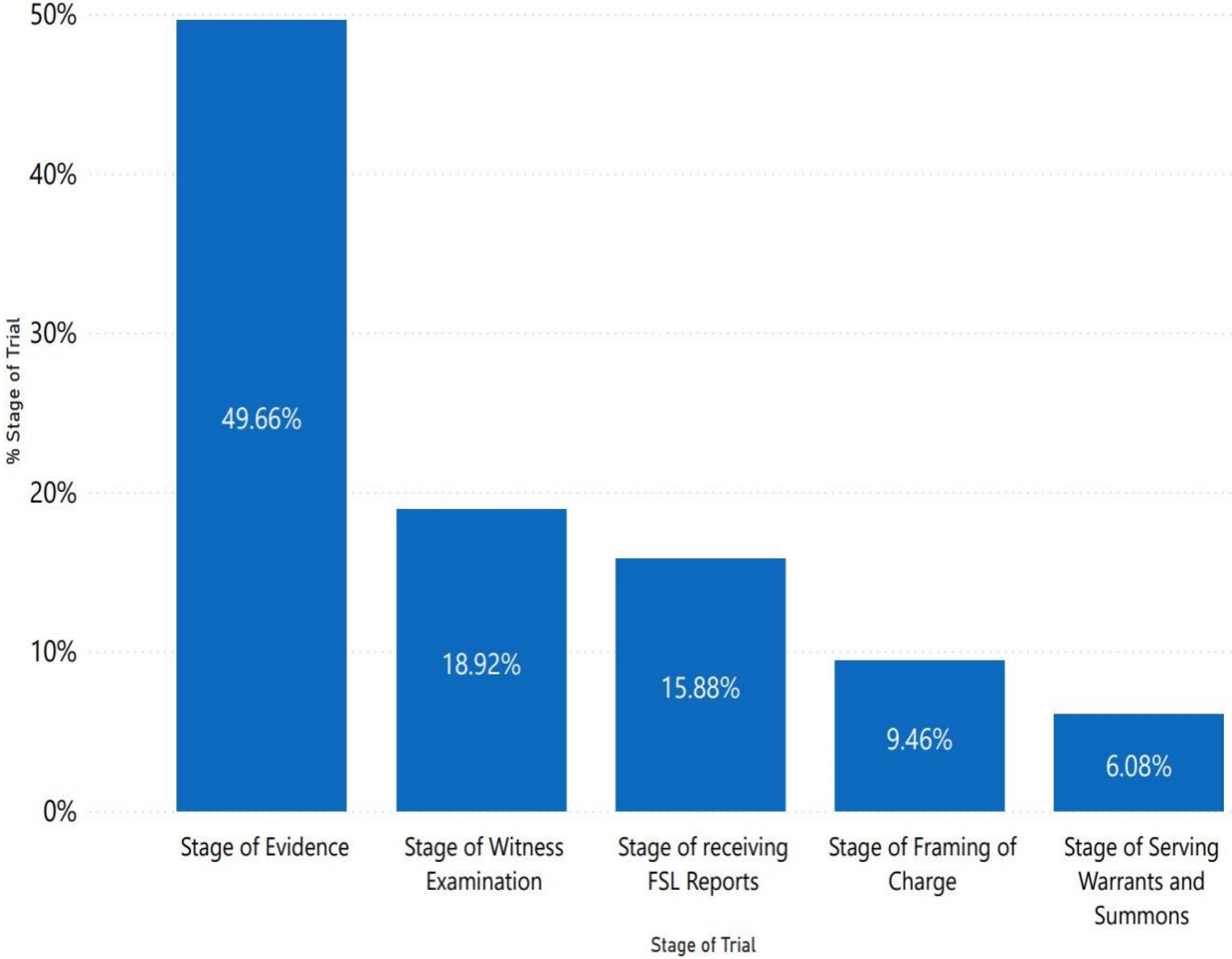
Table 1.3- Ranking of POCSO courts on basis of Average disposal per month

Average disposals per POCSO Court per month	State/UT	Ranking
7.13	NATIONAL AVERAGE	-
11.75	Tamil Nadu	1
9.01	Madhya Pradesh	2
8.87	Chhattisgarh	3
8.58	Haryana	4
8.36	Punjab	5
7.53	Gujarat	6
7.26	Rajasthan	7
7.06	Jharkhand	8
6.93	Himachal Pradesh	9
5.63	Uttar Pradesh	10
4.70	Tripura	11
2.74	Delhi	12
2.56	Meghalaya	13
2.39	Mizoram	14
2.22	Nagaland	15
2.14	Jammu & Kashmir	16
1.85	Uttarakhand	17
1.58	Manipur	18
0.76	Chandigarh	19

Data Source – Department of Justice

- As observed from the above table it can be seen the top states having the highest disposal rate in a month are Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Punjab followed by Rajasthan, Chandigarh and so on.
- **Note** - States with courts having fully functional courts are included in the ranking table.

Stage of Trial- Maximum Time Taken



Graph 1.11

- i. It is observed that the maximum time taken in the stage of trial is the Stage of Evidence, which takes around 50% of the time during the trial, followed by Stage of Witness Examination, Receiving the FSL Reports and so on.

SALIENT FINDINGS

- i. Rajasthan has utilized the highest funds allocated to them as a part of the scheme for strengthening their infrastructure and enhancing their mechanism for speedy disposal of the POCSO and rape cases. Further, remaining states like Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have also utilized more than 60% of the funds allocated to them. (Data updated till December 2022).
- ii. As per responses received from online national webinar Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Odisha are among top 10 states having the highest average disposal in a month.
- iii. Data received from the Online Google form Survey states that about 76.65% of Judicial Administration have received training to deal with POSCO and Fast Track Special Courts.
- iv. The fund given to the States/UTs are deemed sufficient for the efficient operation of the courts by approximately 65% of the Fast Track Special Courts.
- v. From the **Graph 1.7** it is evident that more number of Exclusive POCSO courts are built in the states compared to fast track special courts.
- vi. Data received from Department of Justice observed that from **table no. 1.3** it can be observed the top states having the highest disposal rate in a month are Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Punjab followed by Rajasthan, Chandigarh and so on. (**Data till Dec 2022**)
- v. It is evident from the **graph 1.10** that the rate of disposal of exclusive POCSO courts is more than FTSCs as the line curve tends to be on higher value in case of POCSO which is represented in red line compared to the FTSC courts that is represented in blue line.
- vi. As seen from the graphical representation, the Stage of Evidence is the longest time of the trial as it takes up 50% of the overall time. This is followed by the Stage of Witness Examination, Receiving the FSL Reports, and so on.

RESPONSES FROM KEY SKATEHOLDERS (PRESIDING OFFICERS, PUBLIC PROSECUTORS, ADVOCATES AND LITIGANTS)

A questionnaire was formulated with the objective of recording data and responses across the states regarding the performance of FTSCs and e-POCSO Courts. The questionnaire was designed in a way to maintain inclusivity for all stakeholders that were involved with this scheme and has been circulated at a PAN India level. Keeping in mind the immense sensitivity of the issues concerning this scheme, the questionnaire was formulated to be victim centric whereby it focuses on the impact on the victims during and after the implementation of the scheme.

The questionnaire aims to get responses and data from Presiding Officer, Public Prosecutors, Advocates and Litigants. Including the latest responses as recorded on 18/03/2023 by the IIPA research team, the total number of responses add up to 432 which encompasses more than 60% of the State representation with their respective districts.

RESPONSES RECIVED FROM STATES AND UTs

MAJOR BENEFITS

- Increase in disposal of cases after the introduction of this scheme.
- Dedicated courts are better equipped with the need of victims.
- Due to this Scheme the special courts are able to dispose off cases in a year. Which are not disposed off in regular courts.
- Female officers are deputed in the investigation which helps the female victims.
- Able to handle sensitive subject and witnesses by giving appropriate attention while also taking due care.

- Ability to take care of the settlement of the victims mentally and financially.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Shortage of staff and infrastructure
- No sufficient permanent staff.
- Difficulty in getting witnesses as per schedule
- Paucity of adequate infrastructure and reports from FSL are not received on time
- Lack of proper training to the Investigation Officer.
- Prosecution department is unable to produce witnesses within time and also not submitting required DNA & FSL Reports

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- More efficiency is required in the process of providing the FSL reports by the concerned Laboratory
- By providing separate buildings and more modern infrastructure.
- Providing child psychologist to be attached with POCSO Court to make child victim comfortable in recording their evidence.
- It will be better to continue special courts in every district places.
- Providing proper infrastructure & separate and trained police staff, separate FSL labs in each district.
- General awareness in public regarding the scheme is very important.
- Special training to investigating agencies attached in these cases.
- Cases of consenting love relationship between the age group of 16-18 years be re-looked into so that the real perpetrators of crime against children are targeted and duly brought to justice.
- Training shall be imparted to the police officers to conduct proper investigation and to ensure the presence of the witness before the court.

BEST PRACTICES

The report highlights the best practices as followed by the respective Exclusive POCSO courts and FTSCs of the States. Through the same commendable implementation of the scheme could be charted out. Further, innovative ideas on implementation of the scheme in special circumstances by certain court could add to the provisions of the scheme. Best practices also indicate the willingness of the states in implementing the scheme in the courts thus accruing benefits to the victims of such offenses.

RAJASTHAN

- The state has conducted a listing of pending and old cases to prioritise their disposal thus dealing with the backlog of the cases, efficiently.
- There is complete utilisation of funds at the ground levels and the facilities generated through the same are good enough to cater to the functionality of the stakeholders involved.
- Separate victim deposition centres are being set up and made fully functional, furthering the infrastructural needs of the courts towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the scheme.
- As the total amount of compensation for the POCSO victims is decided by the judges which generally varies on decision of the Judge. To create a unified system of disbursement of compensation, Alwar court has formed a committee which constitutes of senior members of District Court, Police and District Magistrate which decides a fair compensation amount for the victims.

MAHARASHTRA

- The courts in the state are able to achieve the mandate for the disposal of cases as provided by the scheme.
- Awareness and education of the stakeholders is ensured through workshops and training regarding dealing with the case and sensitisation of the judicial officers towards the child victims is constantly provided.
- Separate testimony boxes for recording the testimony of the victims are provided.
- Use of interpreter and devices like monitors are utilised to record the testimonies of the victims and witnesses who are specially-abled.

ANDHRA PRADESH

- The recording of testimonies is allowed by virtual means, thus making the process more effective and accessible.
- Conducting training for investigating officers and public prosecutors is being conducted and furtherance of such a practice is going to be highly effective as it will promote the awareness of the stakeholders and sensitize them towards the gravity of the issue.

BIHAR

- Best practices pertaining to the infrastructures of the e-POCSO Court and FTSCs in the state include the setting up of 100 plus child deposition centers which are child friendly thus create a comfortable environment for the child victim to record her statement.
- Technological innovations pertaining to recording testimonies has been undertaken through which online deposition and examination of the victim and witnesses is done. This facilitates the recording of testimonies of witnesses from remote areas thus solving the problem of constant delay in court proceedings.

GUJARAT

- There are 2 committees to monitor the performance of the POCSO courts and the FTSCs. The analysis of which is done every month.
- A 21-day awareness campaign named '*Bachpan Sanrakshan*' has been conducted to create awareness amongst college and school students.

KARNATAKA

- Monitoring committee, with Hon'ble High court judges as the head is continually active and conducts regular analysis of the courts' performances.
- Consultation meets and discussion are hosted for better implementation and planning of the scheme.
- Workshops for judicial and investigating officers have been organized by the judicial academy for training and sensitization of the officers to enhance their awareness and sensitisation towards the case.

ODISHA

- Odisha Judicial Academy has focused on training of the officers through workshops, sessions, and training programs.
- All the courts are assessed by a dedicated committee, based on disposal, progress and the delay in disposal of cases twice a month.

TELANGANA

- Communication is being done in the language understood by the child.
- segregation of the victim and accused.
- Using toy to indicate body part to refrain from asking the child victim to indicate her on her body.
- Separate entrance for the victim is provided to maintain exclusivity and comfort of the victim.

- Video facility provided for the virtual testimony of the victim and witnesses from the safety of their cabin

NEW DELHI

- Creation of two committees presided by three judges. These are 1. Committee to monitor the implementation of guidelines of the scheme 2. Committee to regulate and monitor the trials under POCSO.
- Monthly and quarterly data is also shared and monitored with the High Courts.
- Child friendly environment is maintained in the courts for unabashed recording of testimony.
- Virtual Facility for recording of the testimony of victim and witness has been made.

TAMIL NADU

- A different Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been initiated by the Judicial academy for the dispensation of victim compensation. Under the same, every survivor is entitled to apply for interim compensation, but is eligible to receive the same only if she is in immediate need for relief or rehabilitation through an application. The quantum for analysis depends on the type of abuse, gravity of the offence and severity of the injury among others.

The procedure is given below:

- (1). An initial receipt of the FIR is taken by the POCSO judge.
- (2). Compliance of a form (**Form A**) filed by the police and Form B (Preliminary Assessment Report) filed by the I.O. is done within 24 hrs of registration of FIR.
- (3). The POCSO judge decides whether there is an urgent need of compensation upon which he/she passes appropriate compensation orders for the interim compensation of the child survivor/victim.
- (4). While, if the POCSO judge decides against the urgency of the compensation he/she shall wait for the filing of an application. This waiting-period shall not exceed 10 days.

(5). In case of failure to file an application of the interim compensation the judge shall assess the situation of the child victim and pass orders with reasons for granting/not granting interim compensation.

- Training and listing of specialists in child psychology are provided to all the officers during the registering of cases for the interrogation of the victims.
- The cases pertaining to consensual or romantic involvements of the accused and the victim are transferred to Mahila courts for the maintenance of exclusivity of all the cases.
- Adolescent Champion Scheme for adolescent boys and girls' scheme to create awareness amongst boys and girls.

The background features a white central area enclosed by a thin black border. Large, abstract shapes in brown and yellow are positioned around the border, with the brown shape on the left and top, and the yellow shape on the right and bottom.

FIELD VISITS

NEW DELHI

KARKARDOOMA COURT (EAST DISTRICT)

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Three Special e-POCSO courts
- Eight Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres
- Karkardooma was the first court to introduce video conferencing in the court rooms for the victim's safety.
- The priority of the court is to maintain the sensitive environment in the courtrooms. The courts make full effort to reframe the questions for the victims.
- All the support staff like the psychologists and female advocates are there with the victims.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME:

- The judges become familiar with the procedure due to similarity of cases, therefore, it helps in speedy disposal.

CHALLENGES:

- Too many cases are assigned to one court. Hence, the courts are overburdened.
- In rape cases examination of prosecution takes a lot of time.
- The Investigation officers are filing the charge sheets invariably, even if the cases are false on most grounds.
- The mandate of 165 case disposal is not feasible since, all the judges under FTSC are also given other administrative work.
- Sensitivity of investigating officers is required. Need more support person to handle cases before the initiation of the trial.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Number of courts per districts should be increased.
- Manageable number of cases should be assigned to one FTSC
- The compensation should be decided pertaining to the nature of the case.
- More public prosecutors need to be appointed
- To keep the system on toes a strict mandate should be given with respect to the disposal of cases.
- Considering that a judge has only 210 working days in a court, the given mandate of 165 days to dispose off cases seems a little farfetched. Therefore, disposal of 30 cases per annum is workable.



VULNERABLE
WITNESS
DEPOSITION
COMPLEX



VIDEO CONFERENCING ROOM FOR
THE VICTIM

PLAY AREA FOR
THE JUVENILE
VICTIM



NEW DELHI

TIS HAZARI COURT (CENTRAL DELHI)

INTERACTION WITH THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

BENEFITS:

- As compared to regular courts, FTSCs are facilitating speedy trials.
- More Vulnerable witness deposition centres (VWDCs) are present in the courts after the introduction of this scheme.

CHALLENGES:

- Getting the victims in the courtrooms takes a lot of time, as most of the victims migrate to other cities.
- Recording of statement of the victim under section 164 (5A) CrPC takes a lot of time, need more support from the investigating officers.
- In most cases, the intimidating nature of cases and the environment in the courts make the victims hostile.
- Victim examination takes the maximum time.
- 50% cases are false (Consensual love affair cases)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More FTSCs must be established as witness examination takes a lot of time.
 - Female public prosecutors must be appointed and Lady Investigating officers should be present with the victims.
 - One of the major challenges is the conflict of the POCSO Act with the Muslim Shariat law. As under the Shariat law, the age of marriage is 15 years.
 - In order to set a mandate for disposal of cases, the average disposal rate per month should be calculated.
 - **Monitoring of FTSC:** The working of the FTSCs should be monitored on a daily basis, where the FTSCs should examine how many victims are being examined on a daily basis and how many victims are appearing before the court.
-



VULNERABLE
WITNESS
DEPOSITION
COMPLEX



VIDEO CONFERENCING ROOM
FOR THE VICTIM



NEW DELHI

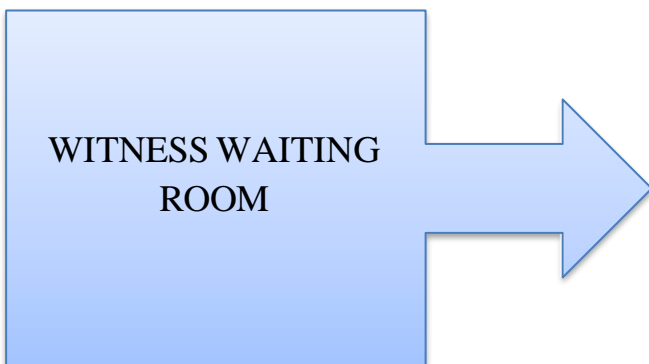
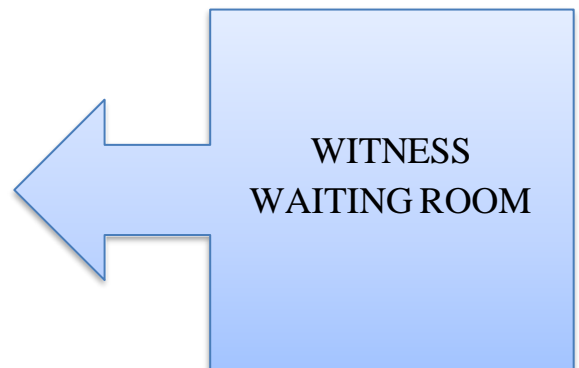
SAKET DISTRICT COURT (SOUTH DELHI)

CHALLENGES:

- There is a dearth of special public prosecutors in the FTSCs in the south district, Delhi.
- The public prosecutors do not have the basic facilities like internet, laptops and support staff that can help them in preparing the case.
- The sessions court need to be equipped with the adequate court staff like the stenographers, the naib court (court staff) for more efficiency in work.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- We need more FTSCs in order to dispose off more cases in a year.
- More judges should be appointed. Since, FTSCs focus on the fast disposal of cases, therefore, appointed of more judges would lead to quick disposal of cases.
- The investigating officers should be trained to deal with the sensitive POCSO Cases.
- The sessions court need to be equipped with the adequate staff
- Every district should have a separate FSL.



RAJASTHAN

JAIPUR METRO 1

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cases involving romantic entanglement and which have an element of consensual relationship should be dealt separately under POCSO Act.
- Cases involving child victims under 12 years of the age should be dealt very sensitively and with due cognisance of the mental well-being of the child.
- The mandate of disposal of cases or the rate of disposal should be reduced from 165 cases annually with due consideration of the additional cases assigned to the court apart from the POCSO and rape cases.

CHALLENGES

- Transfer of Investigating Officers causes disruption in the investigation of the cases as the transfer of cases to other officer leads to ineffective inquiries.
- Cases of POCSO and Rape pertaining to lower caste victims are not dealt effectively and sensitivity this further delays the investigation and proceedings of the cases and sometimes results delay in disposal of cases.
- Delay in getting FSL report and DNA reports create a lot of delay in court procedures.
- Instances of child victims getting hostile in the court is increasing.
- The court is assigned cases pertaining to other offences as well, Therefore this overburdens the courts and has an adverse effect on the disposal rate.
- Wrong filing of cases by the police or the investigating agency is also a big challenge.
- In many cases it has been found that the victims migrate to other cities while their cases are still pending in the court.



VULNERABLE
WITNESS
DEPOSITION
COMPLEX

VIDEO CONFERENCING ROOM FOR
THE VICTIM



WITNESS WAITING
ROOM



RAJASTHAN

ALWAR

Key Observations:

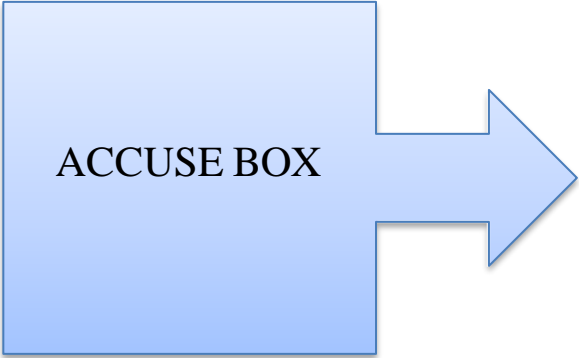
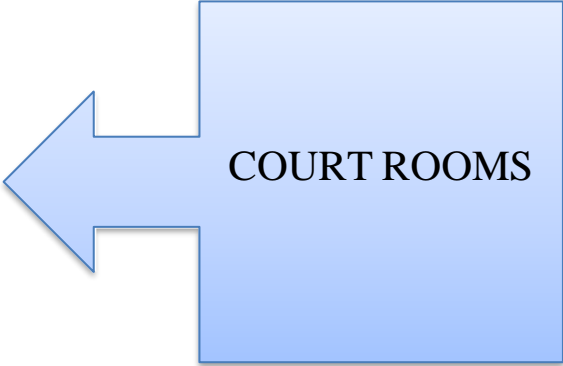
Status of disposal cases of POCSO Courts for year of 2022, Total number of POCSO Courts = 4, Total disposal in the year 2022 -375

Challenges

- Infrastructure is the biggest hurdle in Alwar courts as all the courts and administration is setup in old building. Litigants, Accused and even victims have to wait outside the veranda of the court as there is no space or waiting area in any of the POCSO courts available.
- Shortage of manpower in all division of courts is also a challenge as Alwar recorded high number of crimes in past two years which is resulting in piling up of new cases.
- All examination of the forensics science laboratory is done in Jaipur which results in delaying of the reports as the staff of Jaipur FSL is also overburdened and travel time from Alwar to Jaipur is also approx. 3 hours.

Recommendations

- Retired judges should be utilized as guest speakers in various Judicial academy so that their experience of POCSO Courts on how to deal with sensitive cases can be utilized by addressing all the Judicial Officers who are either new to this work nature of have any general queries while they are working or dealing with any such case.
- Funding from High court for developing new buildings of the courts is an important and very concernment matter for Alwar High Court for speedy disposal of cases.
- Monthly training of Doctors, Investigation officers who are primary working on collecting of the evidence. It has been observed many times due to negligence of Doctors in making report of the victims. The DNA report and general doctor's report does not match with the set of facts available which causes delay in presenting the final reports in the court.
- The public prosecutors were of the opinion that the recruitment of Radiologist in the court for immediate examination of the victim which will help the investigation team to present the chargesheet within the prescribed timeline.



MAHARASHTRA

PUNE DISTRICT

KEY OBSERVATION:

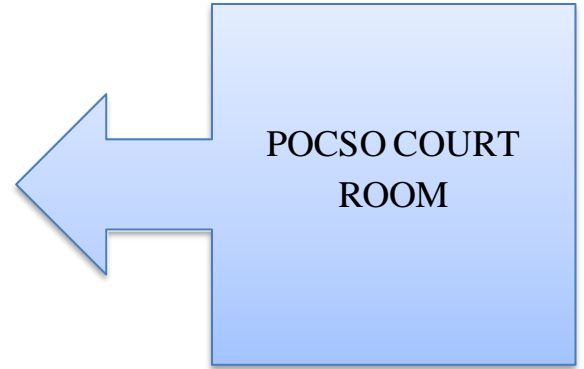
There is significant amount of pendency recorded in the courts. There are 3239 cases pending pertaining to POCSO.

CHALLENGES:

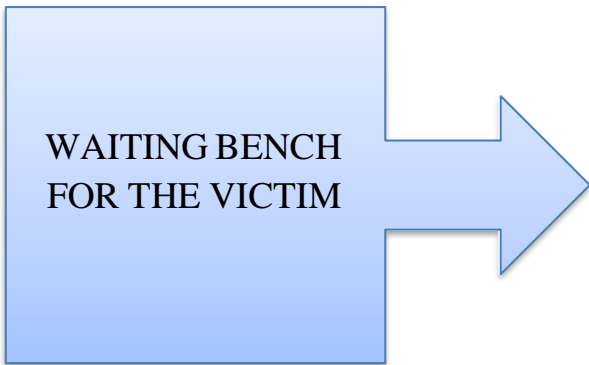
- Due to delay of investigation, witness hostility case proceedings are prolonged during which the accused is forced to stay in jail causing his harassment and violation of his right to life.
- The investigation done by the police is insufficient leading to the failure of court proceedings and thus causing the accused's acquittal.
- The police are unable to present the accused due to many reasons such as absconding of accused or pressure of work.
- Instances of victim hostility has increased a lot thus making it impossible to proceed with the court functions.
- Biases and stereotypes of the family members result in problems in deposition of the victim and the witnesses. Legal guardians are reluctant to produce the victims in the court.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The court staff, I.O. and the judges should be sensitised towards the situations of the accused and the gravity of the case. This ensures that the victim is not mentally traumatised throughout the court proceedings.
- Legal guardians should be made aware of the court proceedings and encouraged to cooperate with the court proceedings for the fulfilment of court procedure and dispensation of justice to the victim.



DIVIDER FOR THE ACCUSED



MADHYA PRADESH

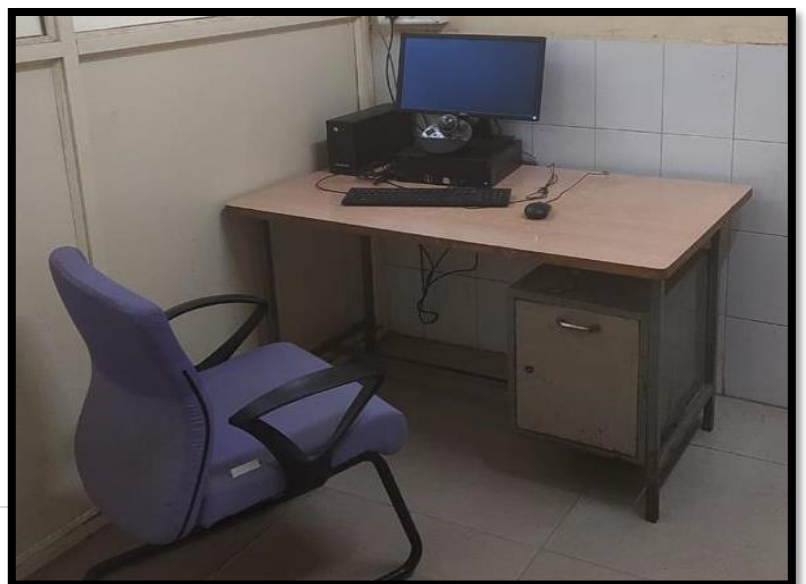
GWALIOR DISTRICT

Challenges:

- The main challenge is to get the FSL and DNA reports on time.

Recommendation:

- A one-stop center should be introduced in all the courts where the victims are able to consult with a psychologist. The concerned support person should also be able to properly counsel the victim before she is asked to testify in court.
- A better coordination should be there between the investigation agency and the prosecution. This will help in speeding up the matters.
- Special POCSO judges should be appointed.
- The age factor in the POCSO Act needs to be amended, as 50% of the cases are those of consensual love affair.



TAMIL NADU

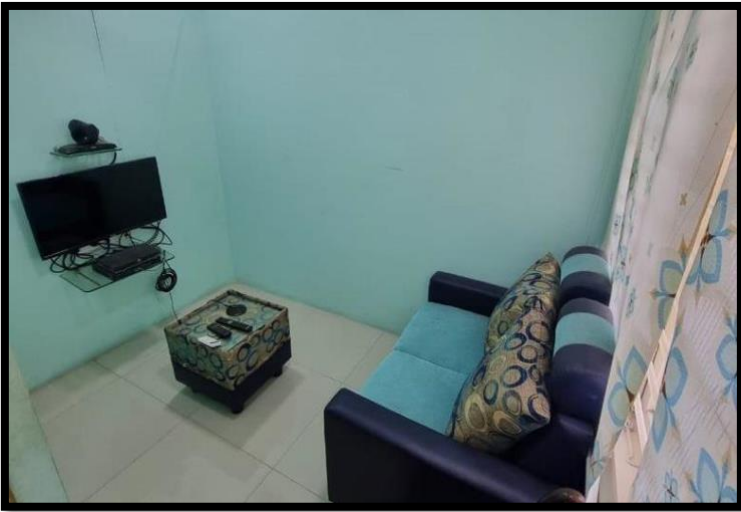
CHENNAI DISTRICT

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The state is able to clear the mandate of disposal of cases; 165 cases per annum. It has diligently implemented various sections of the scheme.
- It has worked around all the challenges faced by the exclusive POCSO and FTSC. Hence it renders a smooth functioning of the court proceedings in its courts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Pertaining to the examination of the child victims, it is recommended that the same should be done at an area distant from the court. It is submitted by the state that the constant examination of the child victim in the court leaves a mental scar on her.
- Even though there are child friendly rooms as mandated by the Act, the same could not be accessed without going inside the court premises which might traumatise the victim.
- Constant deposition or call the victim for testimony in the court multiple times also causes trauma to her as she has to go through the details again and again. The procedure should be separated for the Section 164(5A) of CrPC to prevent multiple depositions of the child victims.
- There is an immediate need to introduce better provisions for determining the age of the child victim, as currently, the procedure for the same is derived from the Juvenile Justice Act (2015). POCSO Act should have a separate provision for the age determination due to the sensitive nature of the cases.
- Infrastructure in e-POCSO courts in different areas is varied and it should be developed in uniformity as is mandated by the scheme.
- Courts should not be overworked with cases as it may lead to delay in justice. More courts should be mandated to be constituted as per the need of the area in consonance with the number of cases which are recorded.



VIDEO
CONFERENCING
ROOM FOR THE
VICTIM



PLAY AREA FOR THE JUVENILE
VICTIM

CHILD FRIENDLY
DEPOSITION ROOM

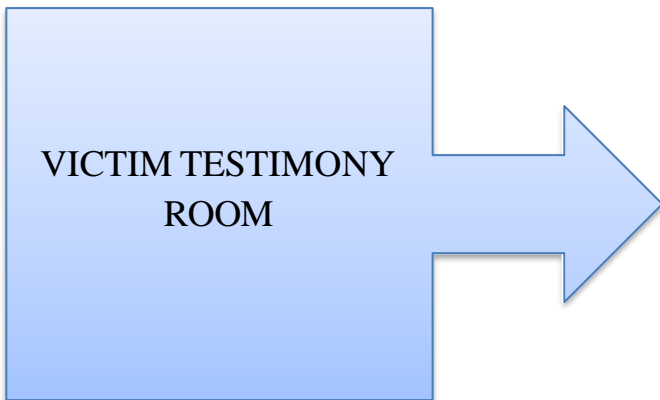
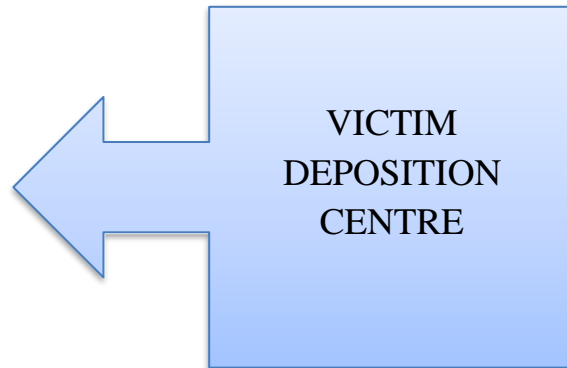


GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Ahmedabad district has only one Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers
- The nodal officers feel that the major benefit of the scheme is that the victim is rehabilitated. The scheme makes it easy for them to give their testimony.
- After the introduction of this scheme, the disposal rate has also improved.



NATIONAL WEBINAR

- Minutes of the Meeting
- Agenda of the National Webinar
- Virtual Interaction with the States

NATIONAL WEBINAR ON SCHEME OF FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS (FTSC'S) FOR EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CASES OF RAPE AND POCSO ACT

The Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) organized a National webinar for the discussion on the scheme for Fast track special court (FTSCs) in collaboration with Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice (DOJ) on 12th January 2023. Respective Nodal officers who are currently looking after the scheme participated in this webinar. The main aim of the webinar was to have a comprehensive discussion with all the Nodal officers of the states who are overseeing the working of this scheme. Respective Law Secretaries and Registrar General, who are currently looking after the scheme participated in this webinar, discussed the current developments pertaining to this scheme, and subsequently recommended a way forward for an effective implementation of the scheme.

Minutes of the Meeting

10:30 – 11:00 - Inaugural Session

The webinar commenced with an inaugural address by Dr. Surabhi Pandey and Research team addressed all the distinguish dignitaries of all the states present in the webinar on 12th January, 2023 at 10:30 AM. The webinar was a one to one interaction with all state representatives where the participants were informed about the agenda of the webinar followed by objectives of the scheme and the intended impact the scheme should create.



11:00 – 4:00 – One to One interaction with all states

Dr. Surabhi Pandey along with the Research officers started one to one interaction with the states regarding the discussion on the agenda of the webinar and how states are working under the scheme. The agenda discussed with the state are given below.

Agenda of the National Webinar:

- i. Scheme Benefits of FTSCs and exclusive POCSO courts.
- ii. Financial Implications (States to center ratio of fund received in last 2 years)
- iii. Details of the conviction rates of the FTSCs with the Regular Courts.
- iv. Progress details on disposal of cases in the FTSCs and e-POCSO Courts.
- v. Pendency Details within the FTSCs.
- vi. Specific details on significant issues, and difficulties associated with the operationalization of notified FTSCs and e-POCSO Courts in various states.
- vii. Constraints faced by the FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts in their operation.
- viii. Inquiry on whether the fund released is sufficient for the states or not.
- ix. Challenges faced by the FTSCs for disposal of cases.
- x. Issues related to Infrastructure and appointment of the presiding officers.

- xi. Overall assessment of the impact and operation of the scheme and recommendations for maximizing the impact of the scheme in delivering justice expeditiously.
- xii. Share Best practices and specific comparative analysis of how Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts function in various States.
- xiii. Specific suggestions and recommendations.

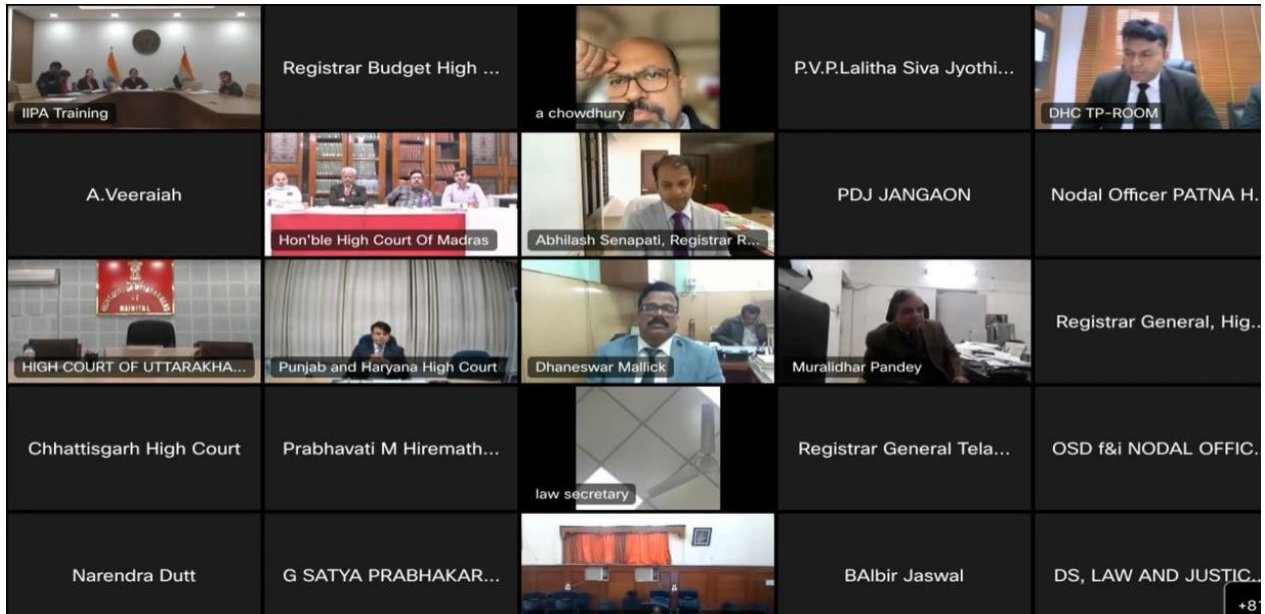


12:50 – 1:15 – Feedback and Valedictory session

Twenty-Seven (27) States have participated in this national webinar, which are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

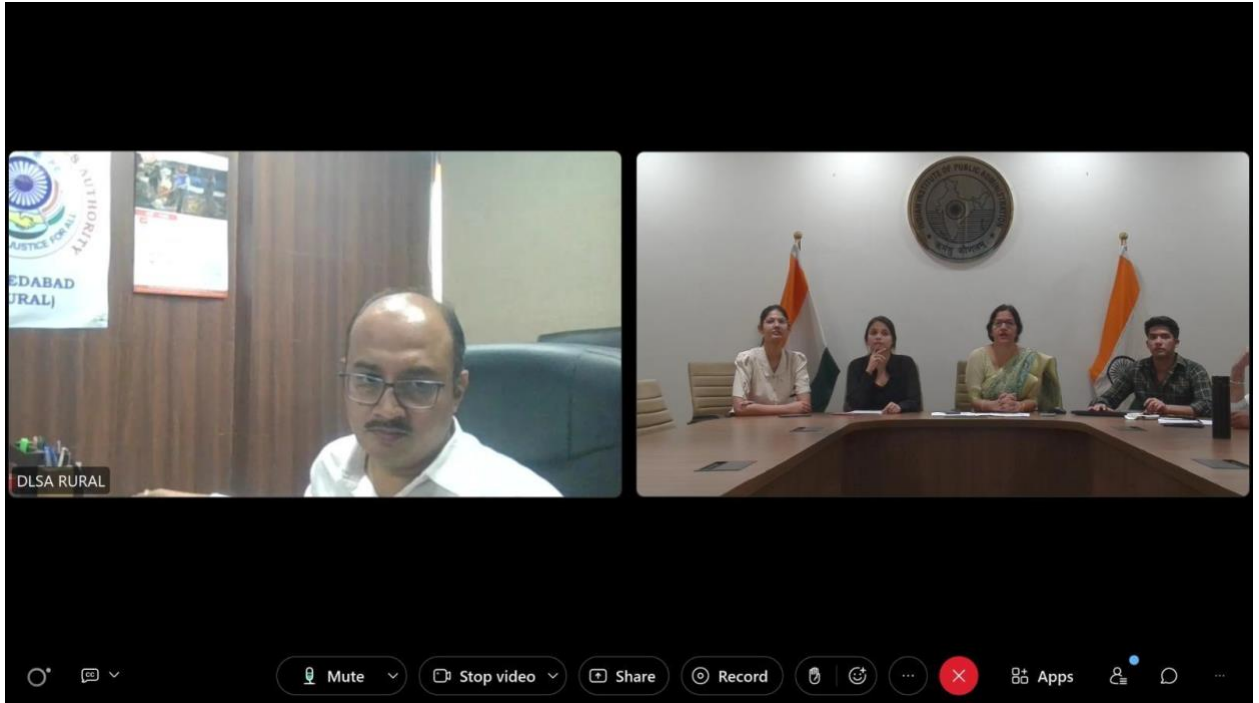
Dr. Surabhi Pandey and team members of IIPA then concluded the session and some final suggestions from the states were taken on how in future the states will improve the scheme from grass root level.

Snapshots from the meeting



VIRTUL INTERACTION WITH THE STATES

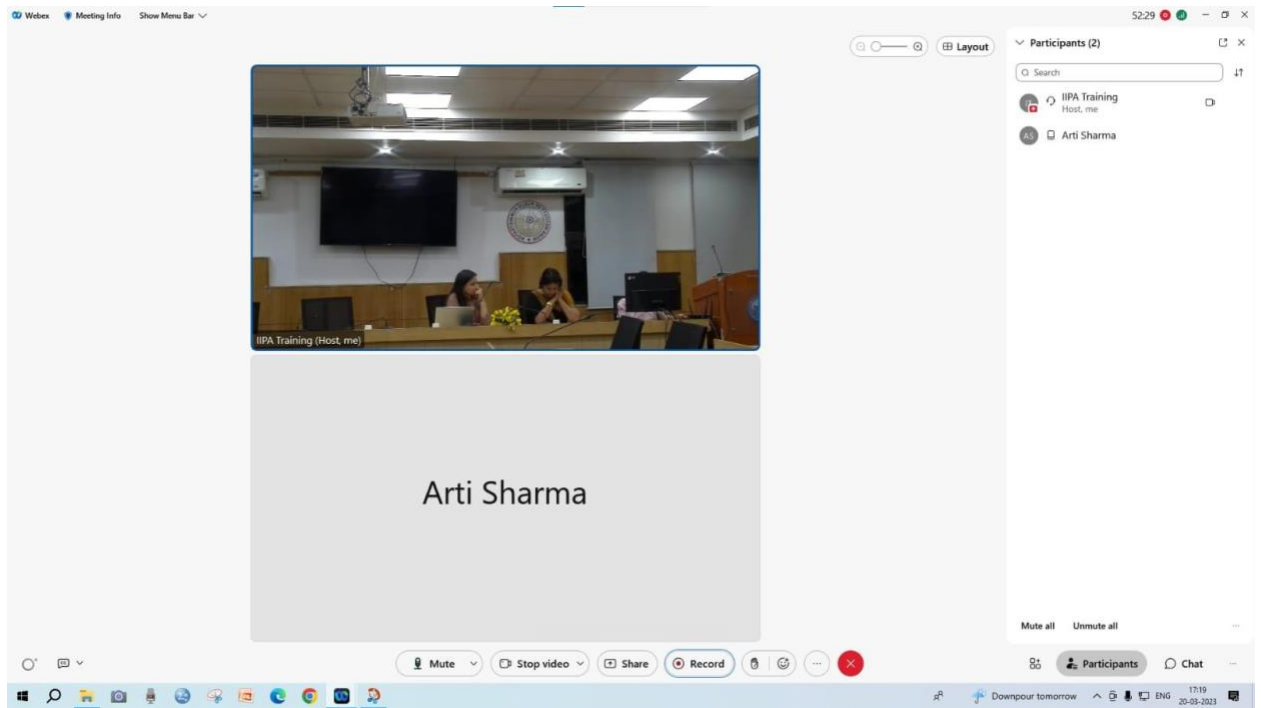
- **GUJARAT**



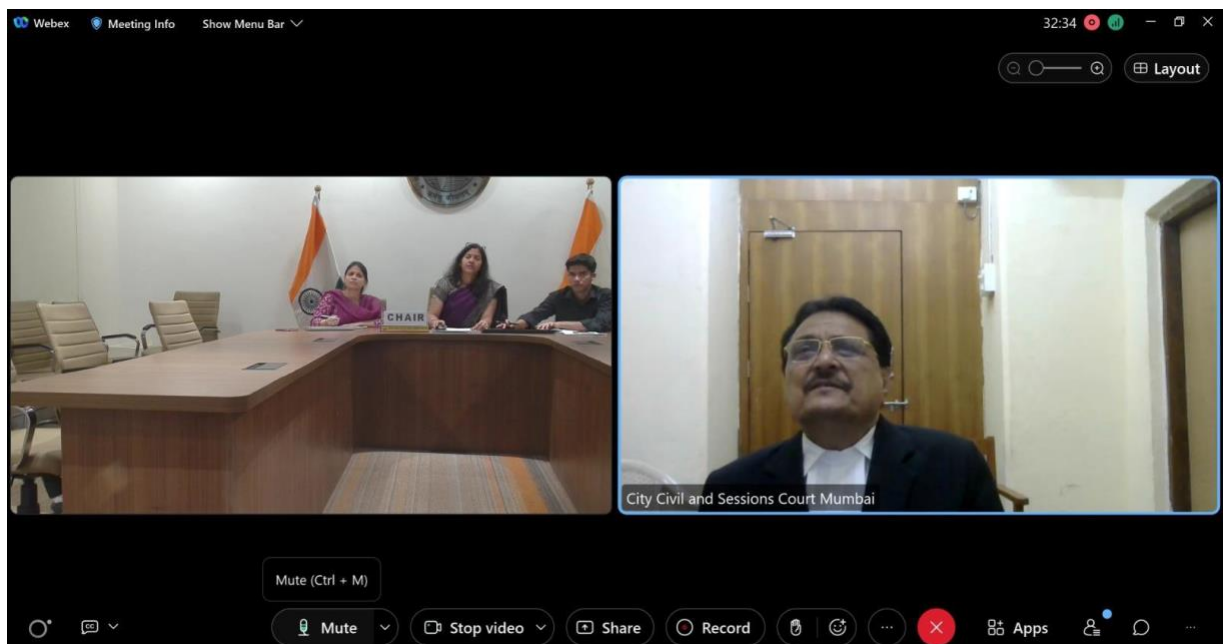
- **TAMIL NADU**



- **MADHYA PRADESH**



- **MAHARASHTRA**



- **RAJASTHAN**



- **PUNE**





**CHALLENGES
FACED BY
STATES/UTs**

CHALLENGES FACED BY STATES/ UTs

i. **Delay in court procedure due to the non-receipt of the evidence from Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL)**

The reports from the FSL are vital for the cases of sexual assault and rape as they are the key evidence to draft the final verdict in the cases of POCSO.

ii. **Lack of child friendly infrastructure in the courts**

The main objective of the POCSO act is to safeguard the interest and well-being of the child; however, due to the lack of child friendly environment and vulnerable witness's deposition centre in the courts the victims do not feel safe and are unable to give their testimony in the court.

iii. **Functioning of the scheme is highly affected due to the cultural hurdles** The tribal population present in the secluded tribe districts follow their own age criteria traditions like child marriage; therefore, they refuse to comply with the provisions of the POCSO act.

iv. **Shortage of skilled manpower in the FTSCs**

In the POCSO cases, the judges ultimately rely on the expertise of Special Public Prosecutors (SPPs), who are tasked with assisting the court by presenting the State's case and supporting evidence. However, the problem is the absence of public prosecutors who are trained to deal with POCSO cases.

v. **Inability to get the witnesses in time**

In most of the POCSO cases, the medical officer who examines the victims after the incident is one of the key witnesses for the prosecution. Many of these doctors either leave the city or are transferred to other districts; therefore, their unavailability delays the trial.



**SUGGESTIONS
AND
RECOMMENDATION
BY STATES/UTS**

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY STATES/UTs

i. Appointment of Special Judges

Most of the states were of the opinion that the Judges appointed under the FTSCs dealing with cases of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) shall be given special training to deal with the sensitive cases. The Ad-hoc judges appointed shall have a prior experience of dealing with POCSO cases.

ii. Appointment of Female Public Prosecutor

The cases registered under the FTSCs are sensitive in nature; therefore, the states should appoint a woman counsel to represent the survivors in Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act cases, especially when the victims are minor.

iii. More Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres (VWDC) should be Constructed

The high courts should establish more VWDC to create a safe environment to record the statements of the vulnerable victims/witnesses.

iv. Enhance the FSL (Forensic Laboratory Laboratories) Infrastructure

Most of the states face a lot of delay in receiving the Forensic Reports and other Digital evidences. Due to the delay in submission of reports by FSLs, there is a delay in court proceedings. Therefore, there is a need to enhance the infrastructure of the FSL and provide the adequate skilled manpower.

v. Awareness Programmes should be conducted at the Schools and Universities

In order to increase the awareness on POCSO Act, the schools and colleges should educate the students about the mechanisms available to them for reporting sexual offences. Special workshops should be organized for the students between 14-18 years and they should be informed about consensual romantic relationships.

vi. Training Workshops for Investigating Officers

Regular workshops should be conducted on training the investigating officers on how to preserve digital and DNA evidences that are collected from the crime scene. The Investigating agencies should be trained on how to preserve the evidences such as hard drives, mobile phone and DNA samples.

vii. Appointment of Support Person/Psychologists

The states were of the opinion that the victims face a lot of trauma and hence, a panel of child psychologists should be appointed in each court to make a conducive environment for the victims.

viii. Legislative amendment

The law making authorities may consider reducing the age of consent from 18 to 16 years under the POCSO act. Further, the Amendment of section 2(1) (d) of the POCSO Act, 2012, i.e. revision of the definition of “Child” under the section.



RECOMMENDATIONS
BY IIPA

RECOMMENDATIONS BY IIPA

Under this scheme, the FTSCs and e-POCSO court's primary goal is to handle cases of sexual offences against women and children through a streamlined and expedited judicial process. Through this scheme, the Department of Justice has adopted a staunch stance in favour of speedy disposal of cases in order to improve the efficiency of the legal system while also assuring that the victims are getting justice as fast as possible.

The following recommendations are based on the field visits and the interaction of the IIPA Research Team with the Nodal officers of the high courts of different states across India.

i. Continuation of the Scheme

The main aim of this scheme is to expedite the process of justice through the establishment of FTSCs across all the states and districts. The fundamental purpose of these e-POCSO courts and FTSCs is to create a deterrence framework for sexual offences against child and women of this country. Thus, IIPA strongly recommends the continuation of this scheme for at least three years as its primary objective is to handle cases of sexual offences against women and children through a streamlined and expedited judicial process.

ii. Awareness of the Scheme

In India, it is crucial that the general population is informed about FTSCs and e-POCSO courts. To educate the public about the POCSO Act and the special courts formed by it, awareness campaigns should run across a variety of media, including radio, television, and print media. The government must implement awareness campaigns in universities and schools through street plays and '*nukkad natak*' to inform students about their legal rights and how to report a sexual abuse case.

iii. Enhancement of Infrastructure

Under this scheme the government does not intend to build any permanent infrastructure for the FTSCs, however, the courts are currently functioning in the premises taken on lease as decided by the respective States. Therefore, IIPA believes it is imperative that the states take some additional initiatives to enhance the existing infrastructure of these courts.

The courts must have an enabling infrastructure, such as a system for maintaining records, photocopiers, and modern computers. If victims feel uneasy in the courtroom, the court may use the latest technology, like video conferencing to allow victims to testify remotely. Further, IIPA observed that some FTSCs are yet to be established in certain districts; therefore, it is recommended that establishment process for the same should be expedited to receive the intended results.

iv. Leverage Technology for Speedy Disposal of Cases

The courtrooms need to be upgraded with modern technology, such as audio and video recording systems and LCD projectors. To be at par with the current evolving technologies, the court could enhance IT systems including electronic case filing and digitalization of court records. The protection of the victims, court personnel, and judges can be improved with the addition of security measures like metal detectors and CCTV cameras. Additionally, electronic evidence management systems for the submission, storage and retrieval of digital evidence could be deployed in courtrooms.

v. Appointment of Experienced Judges in Fast Track Special Courts for POCSO cases

Under the scheme, the FTSCs will have one Judicial Officer and seven staff members. The Judicial officer appointed under this scheme shall work exclusively for disposal of Rape and POCSO Act cases. The FTSCs' inability to establish a mechanism for quick case disposal is actually due to the lack of experienced judges in the court. States need to prioritise on increasing the number of judges so that the court can hear more cases and clear the backlog of pending

cases. Further, the FTSCs are dealing with vulnerable victims that have been through a significant amount of trauma. Therefore, IIPA recommends the appointment of the special judges who have dealt with POCSO cases in their careers and have the correct psychological bend of mind to deal with the trauma that the victims have faced.

vi. An appropriate Environment for the Victims

The POCSO Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation designed to prevent children from sexual offences while also protecting their best interests throughout the legal system by including child-friendly procedures in the designated POCSO courts.

The states should take initiatives to conduct the trial in a way that is child-friendly, behind closed doors without disclosing the child's identity. Further, every FTSC should have a child psychologist to assist the child with rigorous pre-trial and trial procedures. Keeping in view the vulnerability of the child, it is recommended that if they are not summoned to the witness stand frequently and may testify through video conferencing rather than being physically present in the court.

vii. Monitoring and Benchmarking of FTSCs and e-POCSO

The states should take the lead in periodically evaluating how well FTSCs are functioning by creating monitoring committees under each High Court. Surveying court staff, judges, prosecutors, and victims can yield insightful information about the performance of the courts and further suggest them the areas that need to be improved. Further, the monitoring committees can organise national seminars to review the performance of FTSCs and share the best practices with other States.

viii. Victim Compensation

The government is mandated by the law to compensate the victim who have faced sexual abuse so that the money can be used for the rehabilitation of the victims. The process of receiving victim compensation should be transparent, with clear timelines and communication between the court, the victim, and other relevant parties. A regular audit should be conducted to ensure that no false cases are reported under the POCSO courts. If such false cases are reported and the victims have received the monetary benefit, the same deserves to be recovered from these victims because it would otherwise amount to misappropriation of public funds.

ix. Sensitivity towards the Juvenile cases

In the Juvenile cases the emphasis is on the accused who is under the age of 18, these cases are often handled differently than adult criminal trials. The best interest of the child accused should always come first in such situations, and the judicial system should take all reasonable steps to protect and rehabilitate the underage accused. Further, it is recommended by IIPA that teachers, police officers, and social workers should receive training from the Government in order to better comprehend the concerns of the accused.

x. Capacity building of the Stakeholders involved in FTSCs & e-POCSO

To safeguard the rights of the victims of sexual abuse, a number of laws and regulations for children have been developed over time. However, one of the numerous difficulties is, putting these laws into practice and inculcating knowledge among the stakeholders. As a result, various forms of sexual abuse continue to be perpetrated against women and children. This is where capacity building is crucial because it enhances knowledge, fosters sensitivity, and gives people a forum to discuss problems and discover solutions. The states should conduct periodic integrated capacity-building programs for stakeholders of the FTSCs with a focus on sensitivity training. The capacity building programmes must be designed in a way that it focuses on imparting practical skills that

address real-life, on-ground problems and also ensuring that the stakeholders stay abreast of the latest developments in the POCSO laws.



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURES

Annexure1:-



Questionnaire for Presiding officers for evaluation of the scheme

Please fill out the following questionnaire for the evaluation of the scheme.

1. Name of the State.

2. Name of the District.

3. Name of the Officer and designation.

4. Contact details (E-mail and Phone Number)

5. Under which court are you appointed?

FTSC (Rape/POCSO)

FTSC exclusive POCSO

6. Total fund allotted to your State by the Centre.

7. Total funds utilized till now

8. Is the allocated fund sufficient for the functioning of FTSCs

Yes

No

9. Number of POCSO cases filled in a month.

10. How many cases are still pending in your court in a month?

11. Please Specify the number of cases disposed off in a month

12. Total number of dedicated staff under this scheme

13. Which stage of the trial, in your opinion, takes the longest and thereby limits the notion of speedy justice?

14. Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why?

(Timeline: 41-42 cases in a quarter and 165 cases in a year).

Yes

No

15. What are the major benefits observed after the introduction of the scheme?

16. Is there any improvement since the implementation of the scheme? If not, then state the reason.

17. What are the major challenges faced while working with the scheme?

18. Is there any quarterly monitoring undertaken of the FTSCs or exclusive POCSO courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?

Yes

No

19. In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCSO courts victim friendly? If not, please suggest suitable measures to make a conducive environment for the victims?

Yes

No

20. Is your court equipped with adequate court resources like, computer, printer, video- conferencing facility etc.?

Yes

No

21. Are you being trained to deal with the cases under Fast track court? If not, do you think a special training should be organised for you to deal with cases under FTSCs?

Yes

No

22. Is there a feedback procedure available for the victim's side? If yes, how effective is it?

Very effective

Somewhat ineffective

Neither effective nor ineffective

23. In your opinion, is the POCSO act sufficient to deter the crime in future? Please suggest any legislative amendments to the Act.

24. Since there is a provision of compensating the victims under POCSO. Do you think that the victims are being compensated fairly?

25. Please give suggestions and recommendations on how this scheme could be strengthened in the long term.

26. Share your opinion on the 2 months' time allotted in relation to the investigation and filing of the charge sheet?

27. Please share any success story related to the scheme?

Annexure 2:-**Table A.1- DISPOSAL OF CASES IN FTSCs PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL COURTS
IN 2021**

STATES	2021					
	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	19	26	60	363	67	92
Himachal Pradesh	24	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kerala	208	269	303	343	394	586
Odisha	10	55	204	92	114	146
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	23	34	134	62	88	89
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure – 3

**Table A.2- DISPOSAL OF CASES IN FTSCs PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL COURTS
IN 2022**

2022										
STATES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	94	196	134	151	117	327	615	88	131	85
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	19	30	54	71	33	75	76	305	112	118
Kerala	193	174	202	202	191	194	247	205	180	211
Odisha	202	65	139	146	107	118	123	166	135	157
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	128	67	116	71	31		313	132	281	159
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure – 4

**Table A.3- DISPOSAL OF CASES IN e-POCSO PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL COURTS
IN 2021**

STATES	2021					
	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Andhra Pradesh	4	2	8	8	41	90
Bihar	120	114	212	298	176	234
Assam	1	19	58	105	229	161
Maharashtra	75	121	127	139	128	543
Himachal Pradesh	13	10	13	9	8	0
Karnataka	88	137	180	151	151	378
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	484	108	104	192	207	240
Punjab	21	26	26	22	123	0
Telangana	8	29	31	30	36	270
GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure – 5

Table A.4- DISPOSAL OF CASES IN e-POCSO PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL COURTS IN 2022

STATES	2022									
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT
Andhra Pradesh	165	12	76	99	70	98	367	115	165	106
Bihar	262	255	283	317	250	250	280	333	386	211
Assam	91	148	163	16	165	173	197	168	250	112
Maharashtra	158	346	618	356	108	343	157	163	170	106
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	147	687	154	154	38	146	154	158	174	156
Kerala	310	382	246	249	176	252	215	207	180	176
Odisha	253	119	185	181	125	227	214	329	254	163
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	270	118	93	165	65	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	0	0	6	2	0	2	1	6	5	0

Annexure – 6

Table A.5- ONLINE DATA RECEIVED FROM STATES/UTs ON PENDING CASES, NUMBER OF DIPOSED CASES AND TOTAL MANPOWER.

States	Sum of Cases pending in courts in a month	Sum of Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Total Manpower
Chandigarh (UT)	239	12	5
Gujarat	4402	230	0
Haryana	5792	368	370
Jharkhand	4707	363	162
Karnataka	3899	287	81
Kerala	3188	220	112
Madhya Pradesh	11612	806	155
Maharashtra	10730	340	286
Punjab	2004	132	251
Rajasthan	6801	83	101
Tamil Nadu	4766	172	0
Telangana	4190	174	205
UT Jammu & Kashmir	63	3	135
Uttar Pradesh	78238	865	5
Uttarakhand	940	38	0
Grand Total	141571	4093	1868

Annexure – 7

Table A.6- Fast track special courts disposal rate

State/UT	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022
Chhattisgarh	7.00	8.25	11.25	9.00	6.00	7.25	3.00	4.25
Gujarat	6.91	1.64	3.27	3.55	2.91	4.45	2.73	0.82
Mizoram	1.50	5.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	0.00
Nagaland	1.00	1.00	0.00	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Jharkhand	1.43	2.64	3.07	3.07	6.21	6.14	6.00	7.86
Madhya Pradesh	2.77	3.36	5.27	5.55	9.36	5.91	7.09	6.36
Manipur	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50
Haryana	7.25	8.50	9.25	9.75	9.75	8.25	6.25	8.50
Chandigarh	1.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Rajasthan	3.93	5.20	7.80	4.93	6.27	5.93	2.40	4.13
Tamil Nadu	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Tripura	0.00	1.50	4.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	0.50	3.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.53	1.26	1.57	1.56	1.44	1.81	1.34	0.92
Uttarakhand	2.75	8.75	9.75	48.25	6.50	6.25	3.25	2.25
Delhi	1.60	1.60	0.60	1.80	1.80	4.60	0.60	2.20
Meghalaya	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Jammu & Kashmir	Zero Courts	16.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
Punjab	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	1.67	2.33	4.78
Himachal Pradesh	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	0.33	0.67	2.33
TOTAL	1.62	2.36	2.91	3.31	2.91	3.00	2.20	2.24

Annexure – 8

Table A.7- Fast track special courts disposal rate continued

State/UT	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022
Chhattisgarh	8.00	9.75	4.75	9.00	7.75	3.25	9.50	5.75
Gujarat	14.55	5.45	2.27	2.36	3.91	5.18	6.09	11.09
Mizoram	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
Nagaland	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	9.57	8.50	8.67	11.17	7.67	10.50	8.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.45	4.18	3.09	6.50	8.10	5.90	8.30	4.20
Manipur	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	0.50	2.00	3.00
Haryana	9.50	0.75	9.00	3.50	11.00	14.25	22.50	10.25
Chandigarh	4.00	7.00	8.00	3.00	11.00	11.00	14.00	12.00
Rajasthan	5.80	7.00	8.07	6.60	8.80	7.07	8.33	5.73
Tamil Nadu	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Tripura	0.50	3.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	2.00	3.50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1.86	2.85	2.99	1.96	1.82	2.06	3.08	1.83
Uttarakhand	5.00	2.75	10.75	11.50	9.00	6.50	14.50	5.50
Delhi	4.00	5.00	4.80	1.80	2.20	2.80	4.20	2.60
Meghalaya	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Jammu & Kashmir	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	1.50
Punjab	6.78	8.33	9.89	0.44	10.78	9.11	9.89	8.33
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	4.67	3.67	3.67	5.33	5.00	6.33	4.33
TOTAL	3.77	3.85	4.04	3.02	3.70	3.60	4.96	3.23

Annexure – 9

Table A.8 POCSO courts disposal rate

State/UT	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022
Chhattisgarh	12.73	9.00	10.18	9.45	8.82	10.64	15.45	6.18
Gujarat	7.46	4.83	5.63	6.67	4.29	10.42	6.00	4.50
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2.25	3.50	2.38	1.88	3.63	8.50	9.38	10.25
Madhya Pradesh	8.42	6.40	9.78	7.93	9.86	12.43	8.55	8.13
Manipur	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Haryana	6.42	6.83	9.17	8.67	9.33	7.58	4.58	8.00
Chandigarh	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Rajasthan	8.12	6.37	10.20	7.83	6.53	7.13	2.57	3.13
Tamil Nadu	2.29	19.36	12.71	13.50	5.71	7.29	2.64	6.71
Tripura	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Uttar Pradesh	1.59	2.77	4.61	4.51	3.99	4.39	3.27	2.51
Uttarakhand	0.00	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Delhi	0.64	0.55	2.36	1.64	1.55	3.09	1.27	2.36
Meghalaya	0.40	0.80	1.60	0.80	2.20	2.40	0.40	0.80
Jammu & Kashmir	Zero Courts	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
Punjab	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	9.67	6.67	7.00
Himachal Pradesh	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	3.00	3.00	4.00
TOTAL	4.63	5.43	7.06	6.46	5.99	7.63	5.19	4.88

Annexure – 10

Table A.9 POCSO courts disposal rate continued

State/UT	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022
Chhattisgarh	9.18	6.36	5.36	7.45	11.45	4.00	8.27	6.45
Gujarat	31.17	10.08	9.29	4.42	8.21	5.96	8.92	6.17
Mizoram	2.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Nagaland	0.00	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Jharkhand	15.50	8.88	10.25	11.25	10.88	11.44	11.44	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	10.25	6.48	6.50	9.56	13.07	11.18	13.09	6.63
Manipur	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Haryana	12.17	8.67	8.83	2.00	11.25	11.17	14.42	10.67
Chandigarh	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Rajasthan	4.80	7.50	20.23	9.10	16.80	7.37	8.10	6.00
Tamil Nadu	9.86	12.50	10.14	11.07	11.21	11.07	17.21	34.79
Tripura	4.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	16.00	4.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	3.58	6.73	6.31	4.50	5.68	5.80	7.42	5.34
Uttarakhand	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
Delhi	4.18	4.55	4.36	0.36	2.55	2.27	3.00	1.73
Meghalaya	1.00	1.80	1.60	3.20	3.80	3.20	4.00	6.20
Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.50
Punjab	11.00	5.33	7.00	0.67	10.33	10.00	15.67	10.33
Himachal Pradesh	7.00	5.67	7.33	6.67	6.33	7.00	8.00	4.00
TOTAL	9.19	7.30	8.51	6.61	9.72	7.78	9.73	7.15

Annexure – 11 – Data of the questionnaire

Table A.10

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSO cases filled in a month (Average)	Cases pending in court in a month	Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Number of dedicated staff under this scheme
Arunachal Pradesh	PAPUM PARE			0	0	0	0
Bihar	PATNA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh (Ut)	CHANDIGARH U.T.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	7	239	12	5
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	0	0	0
Delhi	West	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	365	8	2
Delhi	West District	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	5	3	2
Delhi	South Delhi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	No	No	No	No
Gujarat	Vadodara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	158	5	2
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	7	240	7	5
Gujarat	Vadodara	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	11	168	12	6
Gujarat	AHMEDABAD (RURAL)	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	2	127	7	8
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural)	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	2	151	3	8
Gujarat	MORBI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	691	7	2
Gujarat	SURENDRANAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	147	0	7
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO		9	122	11	6
Gujarat	Anand District Court	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	11	2	5
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural)	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	120	6	8
Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	FTSC exclusive POCSO		10	175	14	6
Gujarat	BHAVNAGAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	99	8	2
Gujarat	Vadodara	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	179	13	6
Gujarat	PANCHMAHALS	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	104	5	8
Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	39	76	1	43
Gujarat	Surat	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	165	9	6
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO		2	119	6	2
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		4	147	7	2
Gujarat	Anand District	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	119	5	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	39	177	4	43
Gujarat	Mahesan	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	106	100	6	1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	39	175	14	43
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	39	134	15	43
Gujarat	BHAVNAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	120	14	2
Gujarat	Ahemadabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	39	175	14	43
Gujarat	Rajkot	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	62	5	3
Gujarat	Mahesana	FTSC exclusive POCSO		5	75	10	3
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	1	107	10	6
Gujarat	SURENDRANAGAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	2	0	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad City	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	39	157	10	43
Gujarat	Ahemadabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	225	4	1
Haryana	Kurukshetra	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	170	4	9
Haryana	Nuh (Mewat)	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	222	12	7
Haryana	Hisar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	20	415	12	9
Haryana	Palwal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	20	291	54	8
Haryana	Rohtak	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	290	34	7
Haryana	Panipat	FTSC exclusive POCSO		15	315	11	6
Haryana	Gurugram	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	14	500	16	10
Haryana	Sirsa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	317	15	6
Haryana	SONEPAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	15	159	15	10
Haryana	Ambala	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	14	165	12	5
Haryana	Gurugram.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	14	514	16	10
Haryana	Jind	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	156	14	9
Haryana	YAMUNA NAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	130	14	9
Haryana	Bhiwani	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	63	10	6
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO		41	320	36	8
Haryana	Faridabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	18	623	12	8
Haryana	Rewari	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	172	10	6
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO		41	320	36	8
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO		15	320	12	8
Haryana	Mahendergarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	81	12	1
Haryana	Fatehabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	11	77	1	6
Haryana	REWARI	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	172	10	6
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	154	4	0
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur at Rampur Bushahr	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	9	123	5	7
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	220	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	135	5	7
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	130	7	6
Jharkhand	Latehar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	141	4	3
Jharkhand	Ranchi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	108	3	0
Jharkhand	Pakur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	71	0	1
Jharkhand	Ranchi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	1	428	17	6
Jharkhand	RAMGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	3	53	1	0
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum at Chaibasa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	4	152	3	0
Jharkhand	GUMLA	FTSC exclusive POCSO		13	189	4	0
Jharkhand	Giridih	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	8	384	8	5
Jharkhand	RAMGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	14	4	0
Jharkhand	Giridih	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	101	2	0
Jharkhand	Simdega	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	19	88	2	0
Jharkhand	Giridih	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	80	2	0
Jharkhand	RANCHI			0	0	0	6

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSO cases filed in a month (Average)	Cases pending in court in a month	Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Number of dedicated staff under this scheme
Jharkhand	Ranchi			0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	RANCHI			0	0	0	6
Jharkhand	Bokaro	FTSC exclusive POCSO		9	159	12	3
Jharkhand	Palamau at Daltonganj	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	0	12	4
Jharkhand	SAHIBGANJ	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	79	9	2
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	FTSC exclusive POCSO		14	163	26	6
Jharkhand	DUMKA	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	28	1	0
Jharkhand	Dumka	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	8	73	5	6
Jharkhand	PALAMAU AT DALTONGANJ	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		65	161	2	6
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		5	53	5	0
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	232	10	4
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	46	2	0
Jharkhand	Godda	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	7	106	9	0
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	146	8	0
Jharkhand	Chatra	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	7	19	6	1
Jharkhand	DEOGHAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	3	84	10	5
Jharkhand	Jamtara			3	39	3	0
Jharkhand	Koderma			0	11	0	1
Jharkhand	KODERMA	FTSC exclusive POCSO		3	41	2	0
Jharkhand	Jamtara			0	114	4	0
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	FTSC exclusive POCSO		233	0	5	5
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Khunti	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		4	50	4	0
Jharkhand	Latehar	FTSC exclusive POCSO		5	141	6	3
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	146	8	0
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum Jamshedpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO		4	188	7	1
Jharkhand	Seraikella -Kharswan	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	3	108	12	6
Jharkhand	Garhwa	FTSC exclusive POCSO		14	234	27	0
Jharkhand	Rajmahal at sahebganj	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		2	100	3	0
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC exclusive POCSO		4	188	7	1
Jharkhand	Gumla	FTSC exclusive POCSO		7	189	8	0
Karnataka	BENGALURU RURAL DISTRICT	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	129	12	4
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	181	10	6
Karnataka	Bengaluru	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	26	25	5
Karnataka	Mandya	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	49	9	4
Karnataka	Belagavi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	9	390	6	6
Karnataka	DAKSHINA KANNADA	FTSC exclusive POCSO		3	126	10	6
Karnataka	Mandya	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		6	235	6	0
Karnataka	Bidar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	73	1	0
Karnataka	SHIVAMOGGA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	22	10	6
Karnataka	CHIKKABALLAPURA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	410	7	7
Karnataka	KALABURAGI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	155	11	5
Karnataka	MYSURU	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	269	12	5
Karnataka	Hassan	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	450	15	9
Karnataka	HAVERI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	138	15	8
Karnataka	Bengaluru	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		8	217	13	5
Karnataka	Tumakuru.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	163	12	3
Karnataka	Davanagere	FTSC exclusive POCSO		10	192	12	5
Karnataka	Udup	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	11	151	7	7
Karnataka	BAGALKOTE	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	8	118	55	5
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	105	5	5
Karnataka	UTTAR KANNADA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	89	8	7
Karnataka	Chamrajnagar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	101	14	0
Karnataka	Mangaluru	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	110	12	4
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		25	99	1	7
Kerala	Palakkad	FTSC exclusive POCSO		8	172	15	6
Kerala	Idukki	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		51	51	0	6
Kerala	Kozhikode	FTSC exclusive POCSO		15	232	15	2
Kerala	THRISSUR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		26	28	0	2
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCSO		36	36	0	6
Kerala	Kozhikode	FTSC exclusive POCSO		55	185	15	19
Kerala	Malappuram	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	241	15	6
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		31	416	12	9
Kerala	Thalassery	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	130	15	7
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	0	0	5
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	182	17	4
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	116	18	2
Kerala	KOLLAM.	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	151	15	6
Kerala	Wayanad	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	102	0	7
Kerala	Malappuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		156	154	2	5
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	29	18	8
Kerala	THIRUVANANTHAPURA	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	216	15	7
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	88	13	4
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	135	15	6
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		74	74	0	6
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	139	0	4
Kerala	Malappuram			8	32	11	11
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		25	180	8	10
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	171	12	4
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	113	14	3
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	FTSC exclusive POCSO		10	148	10	3
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	259	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	CHHATARPUR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	151	15	4
Madhya Pradesh	JHABUA	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	95	6	3
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	296	14	3

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSO cases filed in a month (Average)	Cases pending in court in a month	Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Number of dedicated staff under this scheme
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	FTSC exclusive POCSO		7	150	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	171	11	4
Madhya Pradesh	Balagaht	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	105	20	5
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	102	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	135	20	3
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	6	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	141	6	5
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	136	11	3
Madhya Pradesh	SHAHDOL	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	123	10	5
Madhya Pradesh	मण्डला	FTSC exclusive POCSO		7	130	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	Tehsil Deosar, District Singrauli	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	3	136	6	4
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	164	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	115	12	3
Madhya Pradesh	DINDORI	FTSC exclusive POCSO		7	148	11	4
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	82	13	4
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	8	131	18	0
Madhya Pradesh	मण्डलेश्वर	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	107	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	7	206	14	3
Madhya Pradesh	TEHSIL BAGLI DISTRICT DEWAS	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	60	0	6
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	230	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	252	15	4
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	215	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	75	16	4
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	45	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	12	292	12	3
Madhya Pradesh	DHAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	145	15	10
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	67	12	7
Madhya Pradesh	SAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO		13	150	15	4
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	774	18	5
Madhya Pradesh	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	15	380	15	6
Madhya Pradesh	SIDHI	FTSC exclusive POCSO		8	118	17	3
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO		7	190	7	3
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	4	89	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	282	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	153	18	4
Madhya Pradesh	SAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	12	156	15	4
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	550	15	7
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	11	165	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	20	25	20	10
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSO		12	334	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	297	15	7
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	20	408	18	7
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	3	188	4	3
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	FTSC exclusive POCSO		10	15	20	5
Madhya Pradesh	नरसिंहपुर	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	8	69	10	0
Madhya Pradesh	मण्डलेश्वर	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	1	241	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	3	108	12	3
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	190	7	3
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	20	300	25	6
Madhya Pradesh	DATIA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	66	15	3
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	66	10	3
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	14	180	18	4
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	FTSC exclusive POCSO		8	108	15	0
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	108	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	FTSC exclusive POCSO		25	250	16	5
Madhya Pradesh	Bijawer district chhaterpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		6	113	13	3
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	254	15	3
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	0	15	5
Madhya Pradesh	seoni	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	13	193	20	4
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria (M.P.)	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	90	10	4
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	100	4	0
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	11	366	12	7
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	338	8	7
Maharashtra	Pune	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	515	8	3
Maharashtra	Latur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	9	125	8	7
Maharashtra	Thane			22	905	2	5
Maharashtra	Thane	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	148	133	15	0
Maharashtra	Akola	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	70	8	5
Maharashtra	Latur		No	0	27	1	0
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	9	203	10	8
Maharashtra	Latur		No	0	20	1	0
Maharashtra	Raigad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	14	591	5	5
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		5	156	7	6
Maharashtra	Amravati	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	232	14	7
Maharashtra	Wardha	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	163	10	8
Maharashtra	RATNAGIRI	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Jalna	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	11	185	3	7
Maharashtra	MUMBAI	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	410	339	8	7
Maharashtra	District & Sessions Court , Pune.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	403	9	5
Maharashtra	District & Sessions Court, Pune.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	403	9	5
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	338	8	7
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	2	48	2	7
Maharashtra	Akola	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		2	76	6	6
Maharashtra	Raigad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	14	591	5	5
Maharashtra	Solapur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	359	253	35	8

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSO cases filed in a month (Average)	Cases pending in court in a month	Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Number of dedicated staff under this scheme
Maharashtra	Nanded	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	51	108	8	4
Maharashtra	DISTRICT NASHIKS	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	408	360	10	6
Maharashtra	NANDED	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	54	126	8	5
Maharashtra	Nashik	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	280	4	7
Maharashtra	osmanabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5153	0	5	6
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		14	492	2	7
Maharashtra	Kolhapur.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	75	10	8
Maharashtra	Mumbai, City Civil Court.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	410	337	10	7
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	127	7	6
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	14	492	7	7
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	126	7	6
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	124	9	6
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	126	8	6
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	126	8	6
Maharashtra	Thane	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	400	6	7
Maharashtra	SANGLI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	325	8	7
Maharashtra	SANGLI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	325	8	7
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	FTSC exclusive POCSO		0	0	6	6
Maharashtra	BHANDARA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	175	7	6
Maharashtra	NAGPUR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	0	126	8	6
Manipur	West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai.	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	58	6	5
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills District	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	118	5	11
Meghalaya	Imphal East, Thoubal and Ukhrul	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	3	164	2	5
Mizoram	Aizawl	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	0	29	2	8
Mizoram	Aizawl	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	37	2	11
Mizoram	Champhai	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	5	2	8
NCT of Delhi	North	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	401	6	8
Odisha	KANDHAMAL	FTSC exclusive POCSO		6	247	8	4
Odisha	KANDHAMAL	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		7	84	8	7
Odisha	Cuttack	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	126	5	6
Odisha	Bolangir	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	85	263	6	8
Odisha	Puri		Yes	12	709	9	4
Odisha	Balasore			15	560	12	
Odisha	GANJAM	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	152	12	2
Odisha	Balasore	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	390	8	
Odisha	Koraput	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	9	240	7	
Odisha	Koraput	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	9	104	7	
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	192	6	
Odisha	Bhadrak	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	10	357	10	5
Odisha	NAYAGARH	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	149	6	6
Odisha	Keonjhar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	8	7	7	4
Odisha	Cuttack			15	608	10	0
Odisha	Rayagada	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		7	72	5	3
Odisha	Dhenkanal	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	120	15	6
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	3	49	7	4
Odisha	Ganjam			17	7	10	6
Odisha	Sundargarh			12	0	12	0
Odisha	ANGUL	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	130	6	3
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	13	534	9	7
Odisha	Sambalpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	116	5	4
Odisha	Bhadrak	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	278	7	5
ODISHA	NAYAGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	76	6	4
Odisha	Angul			10	240	10	0
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	246	7	7
Odisha	Bargarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	309	7	5
Odisha	Jajpur.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	36	10	8
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	192	6	5
Odisha	Balangir	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	11	5	6	4
Odisha	Nabarangpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	67	5	4
Odisha	Rayagada	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	11	5	6
Odisha	Keonjhar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	156	5	6
Odisha	Kendrapara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	162	10	3
Odisha	SAMBALPUR			6	347	5	0
Odisha	Jharsuguda	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	182	7	1
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	179	6	8
Odisha	Jajpur	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	17	555	10	5
Odisha	Kendrapara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	10	465	10	5
Odisha	NABARANGPUR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	215	8	5
Odisha	Malkangiri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	16	6	4
Odisha	Dhenkanal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	167	9	6
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	12	105	14	8
Punjab	Bathinda	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	20	4	9
Punjab	Jalandhar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	188	8	11
Punjab	Gurdaspur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	323	14	8
Punjab	Mansa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	48	5	4
Punjab	Patiala	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	117	0	6
Punjab	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	232	12	8
Punjab	Moga	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	36	10	5
Punjab	Fazilka	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	150	14	10
Punjab	AMRITSAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	92	6	0
Punjab	Mansa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	48	5	10
Punjab	Ludhiana	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	225	16	4
Punjab	Ludhiana	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	3	210	12	9
Punjab	LUDHIANA	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	3	210	12	9
Rajasthan	JODHPUR		No	83	6801	83	0

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSO cases filled in a month (Average)	Cases pending in court in a month	Number of cases disposed-off in a month	Number of dedicated staff under this scheme
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	4	2	7
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	26	508	11	7
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	16	29	8	16
Tamil Nadu	Virudhungan	FTSC exclusive POCSO		10	65	1	11
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	20	269	15	15
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	38	481	44	14
Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	23	0	23
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	133	3	10
Tamil Nadu	KANCHEEPURAM	FTSC exclusive POCSO		14	294	14	7
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore District	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	19	308	4	15
Tamil Nadu	KANCHEEPURAM	FTSC exclusive POCSO		14	294	14	7
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalor	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	181	12	15
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	427	0	14
Tamil Nadu	Salem	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	23	418	14	14
Tamil Nadu	CHENNAI	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	41	473	10	13
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		6	567	0	17
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	30	292	20	0
Telangana	Nirmal	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	143	3	3
Telangana	Mahabubnagar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	20	418	22	6
Telangana	Nizamabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	7	150	2	4
Telangana	Medchal-Malkajgiri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	323	2	2
Telangana	Hanumakonda			4	132	1	0
Telangana	Mulugu District	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	65	6	14
Telangana	Mancherial	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	143	20	2
Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	161	0	0
Telangana	Medchal-Malkajgiri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		40	721	0	1
Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	36	10	2
Telangana	Medak	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	269	6	12
Telangana	Nagarkurnool		No	5	20	3	2
Telangana	Warangal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	6	4	12
Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	204	12	8
Telangana	KARIMNAGAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	193	4	3
Telangana	Suryapet	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	27	33	4
Telangana	NALGOND	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	423	2	3
Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal District	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	117	5	3
Telangana	Danie Ruth	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	4	6	2
Telangana	SANGAREDDY	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	12	295	6	12
Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri			0	0	0	0
Telangana	Jangaon	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	7	44	6	5
Telangana	MAHABUBABAD	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	168	10	7
Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	12	3	7
Telangana	Narayanpet	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	2	4	9
Telangana	Wanaparthy	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	6	0	0	0
Telangana	Kamareddy	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	4	114	4	12
UT Ladakh	Leh	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	0	0	0
Ut Of J&K	Ramban	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	63	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh			2454	78238	0	0
Uttarakhand	High Court of Uttarakhand	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		21	940	38	23

Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 41-42 cases in a quarter and 165 cases in a year).	Is there any quarterly monitoring undertaken of the FTSCs or exclusive POCOS courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCOS courts victim friendly? If not, please suggest suitable measures to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate court resources like, computer, printer, video-conferencing facility etc.?	Are you being trained to deal with the cases under Fast track court? If not, do you think a special training should be organised for you to deal with cases under FTSCs?	Is there a feedback procedure available for the victim's side? If yes, how effective is it?	Since there is a provision of compensating the victims under POCOS. Do you think they are fairly compensated
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
No	No	Yes	No	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	Very effective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Yes	No		No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
						Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
						Yes
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
	Yes					Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes