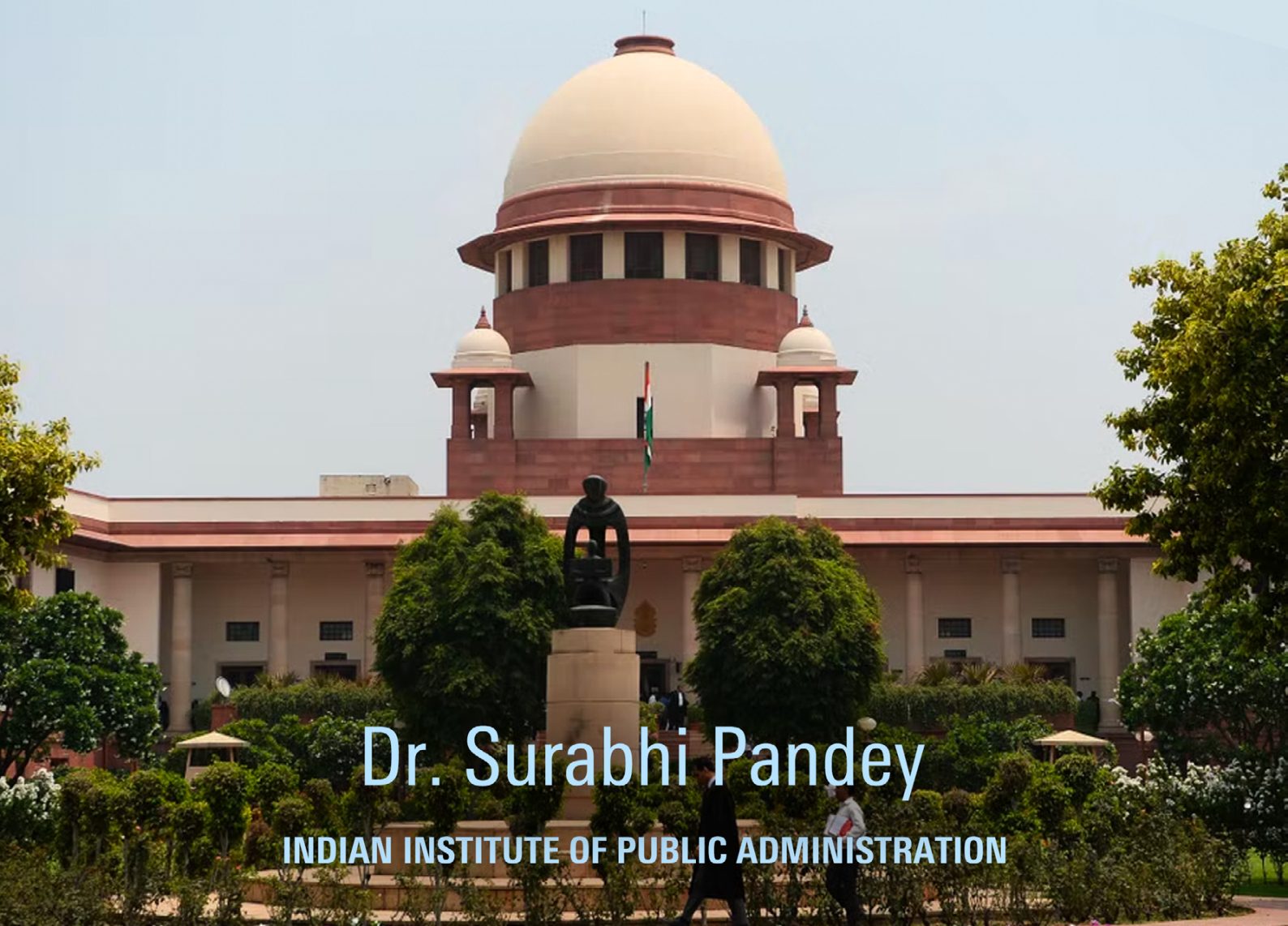


# THIRD PARTY EVALUATION

of Scheme on **Fast-Track Special Courts (FTSCs)**  
& Expeditious Disposal of Cases of Rape  
& **Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences**  
(POCSO Act)



Dr. Surabhi Pandey

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:**



**Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi – 110002**



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**Shri S.N. Tripathi. IAS (Retd.)**  
**Director General, IIPA**



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**List of Acronyms & 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 has entrusted Indian Institute of Public Administration with the Third-Party Evaluation of the 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 scheme 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 Special Courts to dispose-off pending cases related to 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 (CrPC), 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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are given as follows:

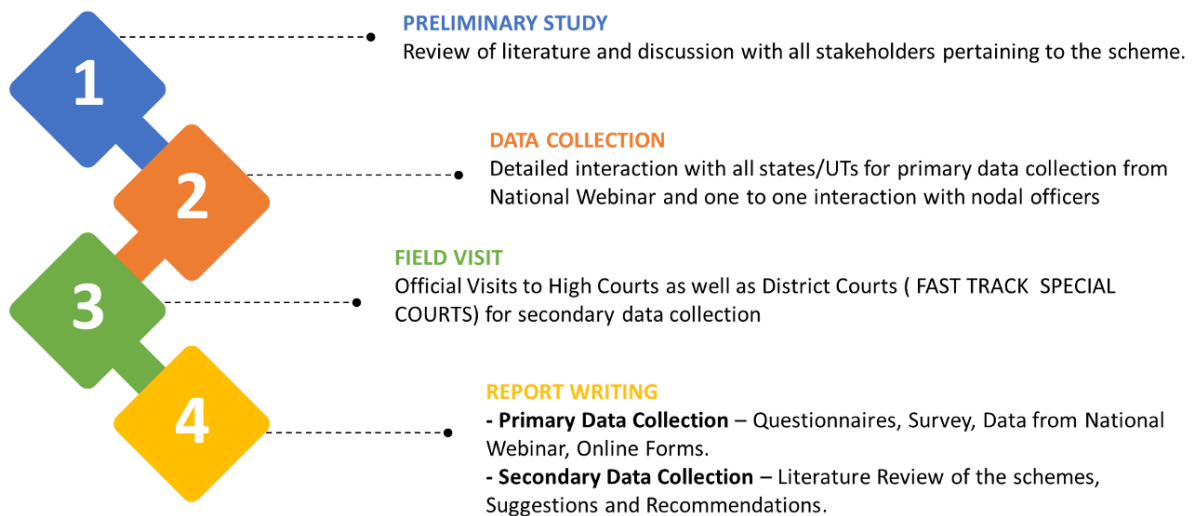
- i. To assess whether the objective of speedy and affordable justice has been achieved by the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and exclusive POCSO Courts (e-POCSO).
- ii. To evaluate the challenges faced by the FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts in their operation.
- iii. To conduct a comparative analysis of functioning of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts in different States and to compile best practices.
- iv. To evaluate the progress in disposal of cases in the Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-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 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 of IIPA applied a balanced approach of quantitative and qualitative tools of data collection and analysis methods.
- ii. Detailed information and data regarding the Scheme's implementation were collected through physical interaction with various stakeholders. In addition to this, the opinions of nodal officers, public prosecutors, and lawyers were obtained during physical court visits. For primary data collection, field visits, surveys, and questionnaires were used. Secondary data were collected from information available on the websites of the Department of Justice, the National Judiciary Data Grid (NJDG), the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), and other official government websites of courts in States and UTs. For sample collection, the IIPA team has divided the States into four zones to provide an equitable representation of the facilities, which are as follows:

- North: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chandigarh.
- South: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana
- East: Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha
- West: Gujarat, Goa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Maharashtra

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)



### DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The data collection began with the Kick-off meeting with officials of the Department of Justice. The primary data for the scheme was gathered through physical interaction with the key stakeholders of the scheme, like the Nodal Officers, litigants, and victims. Additionally, the core data was gathered through one-on-one conversations with all States' Registrar generals and other officials who are looking after the scheme during an online national webinar involving all States and UTs. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and the Department of Justice's official websites were used to gather secondary data. Team IIPA conducted field visits to different States and Union Territories. The objective was to get the 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 and UTs
- Official field visits to different States or UTs
- Scheme Guidelines, Project Status, and Updated Notifications Related to the Scheme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA:**

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

Data collected through the official website of the Department of Justice and the National Judiciary Data Grid

Data gathered from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and other official government websites of courts in States and UTs

### **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 Courts primary goal is to handle cases of sexual offences against women and children through a streamlined and expedited judicial. 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 ensuring that the victims are getting justice as fast as possible.**

**On the basis of the information gathered, the observations made during field visits, and the interaction of the IIPA Research Team with the stakeholders of the District courts and the High Courts of different States, the following recommendations are put forth:**

#### **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 children and women in this country. Thus, IIPA strongly recommends the continuation of this scheme for at least three years, as its primary objective is to address cases of sexual offences against women and children through an accelerated and streamlined 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. Additionally, IIPA observed that some FTSCs are yet to be established in certain districts; therefore, it is recommended that the establishment process for the same 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. The court could improve its IT infrastructure, particularly electronic case filing and the digitalization of court records, to keep up with the rapidly changing State of technology. 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 and the appropriate psychological inclination to cope with the trauma the victims have experienced.

### **vi. An appropriate Environment for the Victims**

The POCSO Act is a comprehensive piece of law created to safeguard children from sexual offenses as well as to uphold their best interests throughout the legal system by including child-friendly procedures in the designated e-POCSO courts.

The States should take initiatives to conduct the trial in a child-friendly setting, behind closed doors, and without revealing the identity of the child. A child psychologist should also be present at every FTSC to assist the child with rigorous pre-trial and trial procedures. Given the child's sensitivity, it is advised that if they are not regularly called to testify, they give their testimony by video conference rather than appearing in person.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **vii. Monitoring and Benchmarking of FTSCs and e-POCSO**

By establishing monitoring committees under each High Court, the States should take the initiative in regularly assessing how well FTSCs are operating. Surveying court staff, judges, prosecutors, and victims can provide useful information about the performance of the courts and point out any areas that still need improvement. Additionally, the monitoring committees are able to plan national conferences to assess FTSCs performance and share best practices with other States.

### **viii. Victim Compensation**

The government is mandated by law to compensate victims who have faced sexual abuse so that the money can be used for their rehabilitation. The process of receiving victim compensation should be transparent, with clear timelines and communication between the court, the victim, and other relevant parties. To make sure that no fictitious cases are reported to the e-POCSO courts, a routine audit should be carried out. If such fictitious cases are recorded and the victims have benefited financially, then it is only fair to reclaim that money from them because it would otherwise amount to misappropriation of public funds.

### **ix. Sensitivity towards the Juvenile cases**

In juvenile cases, the accused, who is under 18, is the main focus. In contrast to adult criminal proceedings, these matters are frequently handled differently. In such circumstances, the child accused should always come first, and the legal system should take all appropriate measures to safeguard and rehabilitate the minor charged. IIPA also suggests that the government fund training for educators, police officers, and social workers 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, women and children continue to be the victims of many types of sexual assault. Building capacity is essential in this situation because it improves understanding, encourages sensitivity, and provides a platform for people to discuss issues and find solutions. The States should regularly organize comprehensive capacity-building initiatives for FTSC stakeholders, with a specific emphasis on sensitivity training. The capacity building programmes must be designed in a way that it focuses on imparting practical skills that addresses real-life, on-ground problems and also ensuring that the stakeholders stay abreast of the latest developments in the POCSO laws.





# INTRODUCTION



# 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 specialized 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.

# ABOUT THE SCHEME

The main objective of this scheme is to set up 1,023 fast-track courts to dispose of 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 (CrPC), 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 finalised 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, 2018.

## INTRODUCTION

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.

# SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

## **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.

## **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 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.



## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

### **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.

### **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., North Eastern Regions, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand while 100% assistance is provided to UTs without legislature. 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. As on March 2023, 773 FTSCs including 415 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 28 States/UTs which have disposed of more than 1,56,000 pending cases. During the F.Y. 2022-23, a total of Rs. 200.00 Cr. was released as a Central share of funds for the functioning of such FTSCs in the States/UTs.

Table 1.2: Ranking of FTSC on basis of Average disposal per month (Crores of Rupees)

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	1.8	-	-	-	1.8	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	2.86	1.87	3.38	6.73	14.83	3.16
Bihar	2.03	15.3	20.3	11.9	49.43	32.2
Chandigarh	0.19	Exempted	Exempted	Exempted	0.19	-
Chhattisgarh	3.38	3.38	4.26	3.93	14.94	8.76
Delhi	3.6	-	-	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	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.22	15.02	5.4
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	7.4	21.01	9.23
Kerala	8.4	-	-	7.4	15.8	8.4
Madhya Pradesh	15.1	15.1	26.2	17.7	74.05	45.4
Maharashtra	31.1	-	-	-	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	5.4	1.3	16.2	11.6	34.54	11.9
Puducherry	-	-	0.11	-	0.11	-
Punjab	2.7	-	-	3.16	5.86	-
Rajasthan	5.85	14.4	19.8	11.9	51.89	40
Tamil Nadu	3.15	3.15	2.59	3.7	12.59	8.89
Telangana	8.1	-	-	8.99	17.09	0.62
Tripura	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.17	3.2	1.38
Uttar Pradesh	13.8	84.3	24.5	57.7	180.31	82.3
Uttarakhand	2.7	-	2.09	1.53	6.32	2.78
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>621.21</b>	<b>278</b>

# 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, which is to ensure targeted disposal of pending rape and 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 to evaluate whether the funds released are sufficient for the States.
- vi. To study the issues related to infrastructure and the appointment of the Presiding Officers in various States and districts.
- vii. To perform an overall assessment of the impact and operation of the scheme and make recommendations for maximizing the impact of the scheme in delivering justice.
- viii. To share best practices and a specific comparative analysis of how Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) and e-POCSO Courts function in various States.

## 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.

## INTRODUCTION

- ii. Study the progress in setting up and operationalising 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 carrying out a physical audit of the infrastructure already created for the effective implementation of the scheme.
- v. Highlighting whether the scheme has been able to contribute positively to the idea of speedy justice under the FTSCs.
- vi. Identifying the reasons behind the pendency of POCSO cases under FTSCs.
- vii. Understanding the extent to which the scheme has helped to build and increase the citizens' trust in the judiciary.
- viii. Identifying the areas of improvement for the scheme at various levels (viz, planning, implementation, and monitoring).
- ix. Highlighting best practices or proactive measures taken by the States to implement the scheme.
- x. To evaluate the implementation of the scheme, including any monitoring mechanisms, and suggest suitable modifications for making the scheme more effective in the coming years.
- xi. To suggest ways to improve the performance of the scheme, especially in the improvement areas discovered during the evaluation and field visits.
- xii. Suggesting policy-level changes and reforms needed to improve the overall framework of FTSCs and exclusive POCSO courts in India.

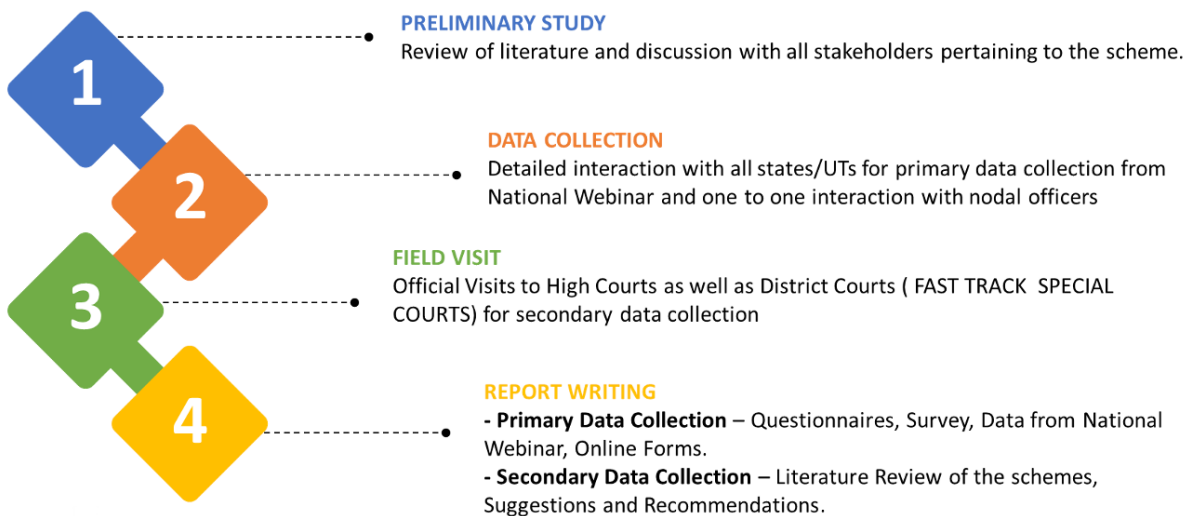
# METHODOLOGY

For evaluating this scheme, the Research Team of IIPA applied a balanced approach of quantitative and qualitative tools of data collection and analysis methods.

Detailed information and data regarding the Scheme's implementation were collected through physical interaction with various stakeholders. In addition to this, the opinions of nodal officers, public prosecutors, and lawyers were obtained during physical court visits. For primary data collection, field visits, surveys, and questionnaires were used. Secondary data were collected from information available on the websites of the Department of Justice, the National Judiciary Data Grid (NJDG), the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), and other official government websites of courts in States and UTs. For sample collection, the IIPA team has divided the States into four zones to provide an equitable representation of the facilities, which are as follows:

- North: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chandigarh.
- South: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana
- East: Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha
- West: Gujarat, Goa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Maharashtra

From the above zones, sample data was collected and analysed to gain a holistic opinion about the scheme. 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 the POCSO Act were collected and studied to provide the framework for the evaluation of the Scheme on FTSCs for expeditious disposal of Rape cases and cases under the POCSO Act.



# DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

The data collection began with the Kick-off meeting with officials of the Department of Justice. The primary data for the scheme was gathered through physical interaction with the key stakeholders of the scheme, like the Nodal Officers, litigants, and victims. Additionally, the core data was gathered through one-on-one conversations with all States' Registrar Generals and other officials who are looking after the scheme during an online national webinar involving all States and UTs. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and the Department of Justice's official websites were used to gather secondary data.

Team IIPA conducted field visits to different States and Union Territories. The objective was to get the holistic opinion of all the stakeholders working under the scheme.

## **Primary Data Collection**

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 and UTs
- Official field visits to different States/UTs
- Scheme Guidelines, Project Status, and Updated Notifications Related to the Scheme

## **Secondary Data Collection**

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

- Data collected through the official website of the Department of Justice and the National Judiciary Data Grid
- Data gathered from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and other official government websites of courts in States and UTs

# 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.



न्याय विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF  
JUSTICE

## 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, disaster management etc. 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.



# 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 funding under the Nirbhaya Scheme.



गृह मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
**HOME AFFAIRS**





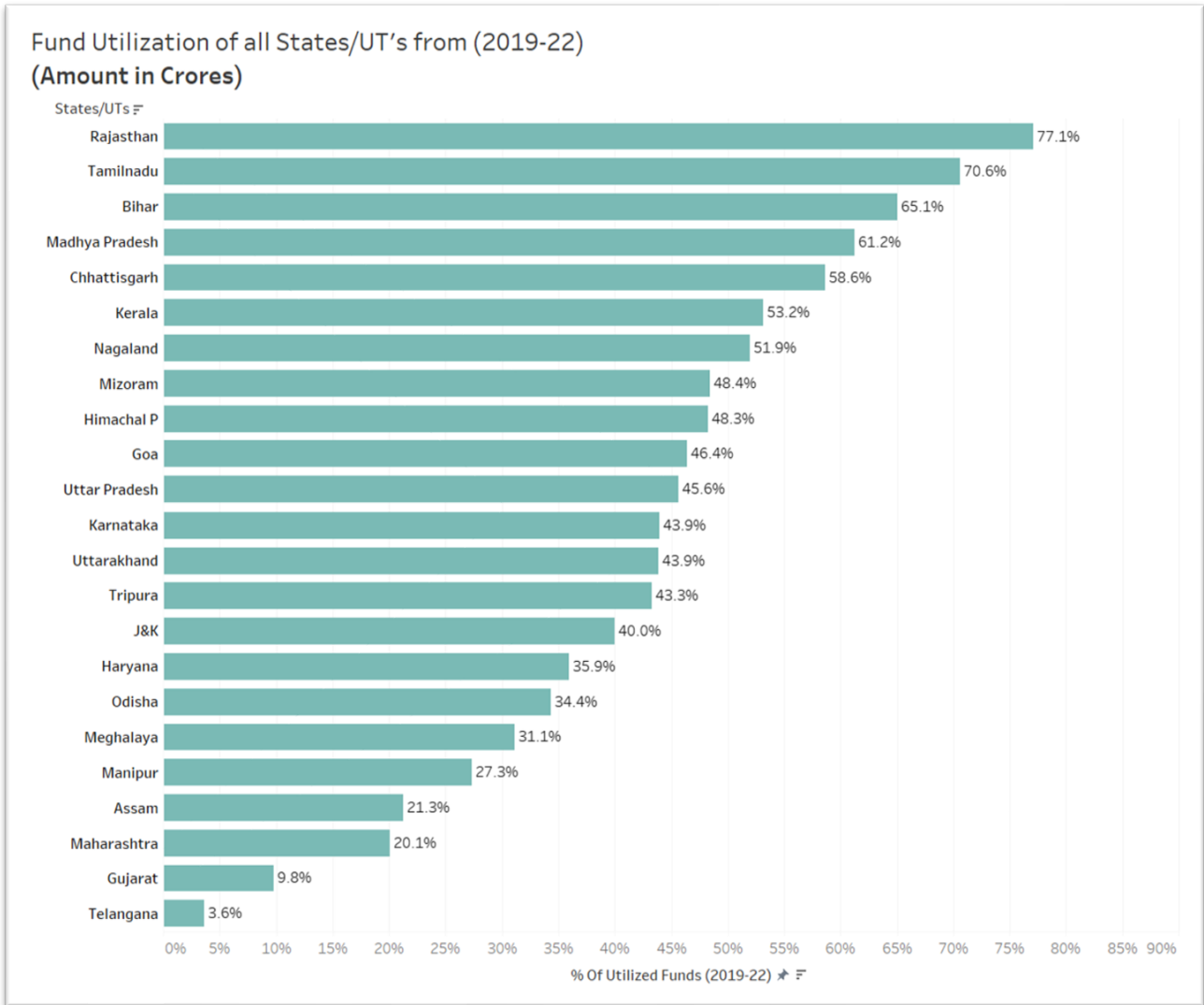


# **DATA ANALYTICS**



# DATA ANALYTICS

**Graph 1.1: Fund Utilisation of all States/UTs from 2019-2022**



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

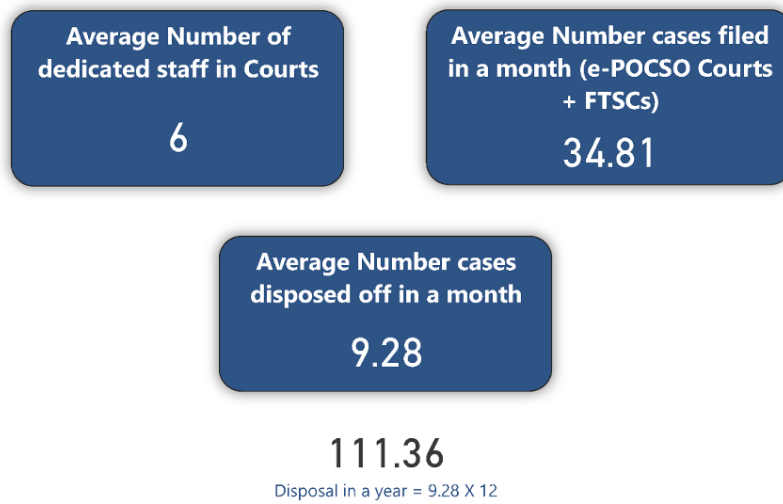
ii. In addition, States like Uttarakhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are among States, which have utilized allocated funds more than 40%.

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.

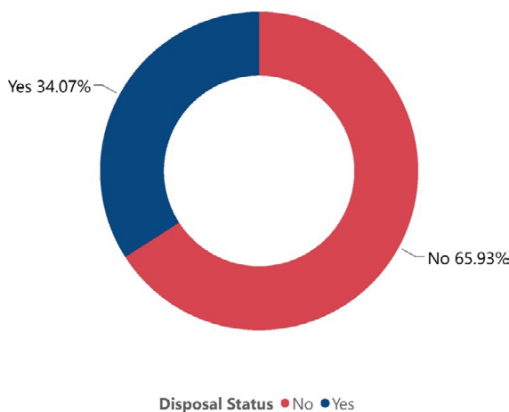
**Graph 1.2: Data Received from the Online Google Forms sent to all States/UTs**

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



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

**Graph 1.3: Is your Court able to dispose of cases within prescribed timeline? (41-42 Case in Quarter, 165 in a year)**

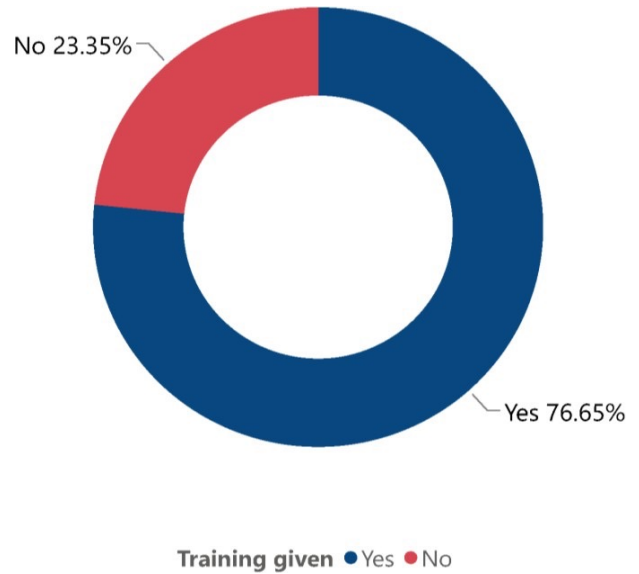


Data received from the Online Google Form Survey States that about 66% of the Courts are not able to dispose of in the prescribed timeline. Only 34.07% are able to dispose of cases within the prescribed timeline of 41- 42 in Quarter and 165 in a year.

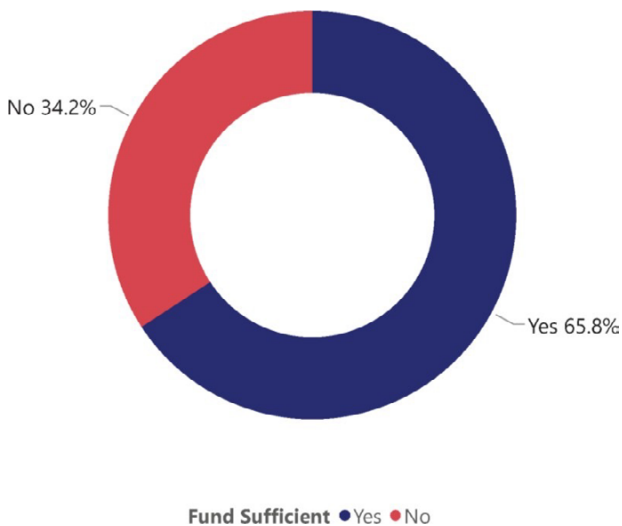
# Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

**Graph 1.4: Are you being trained under the FTSC 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 rape and POCSO cases in FTSCs . Rest 23.35% claim that no training has been given as of now.

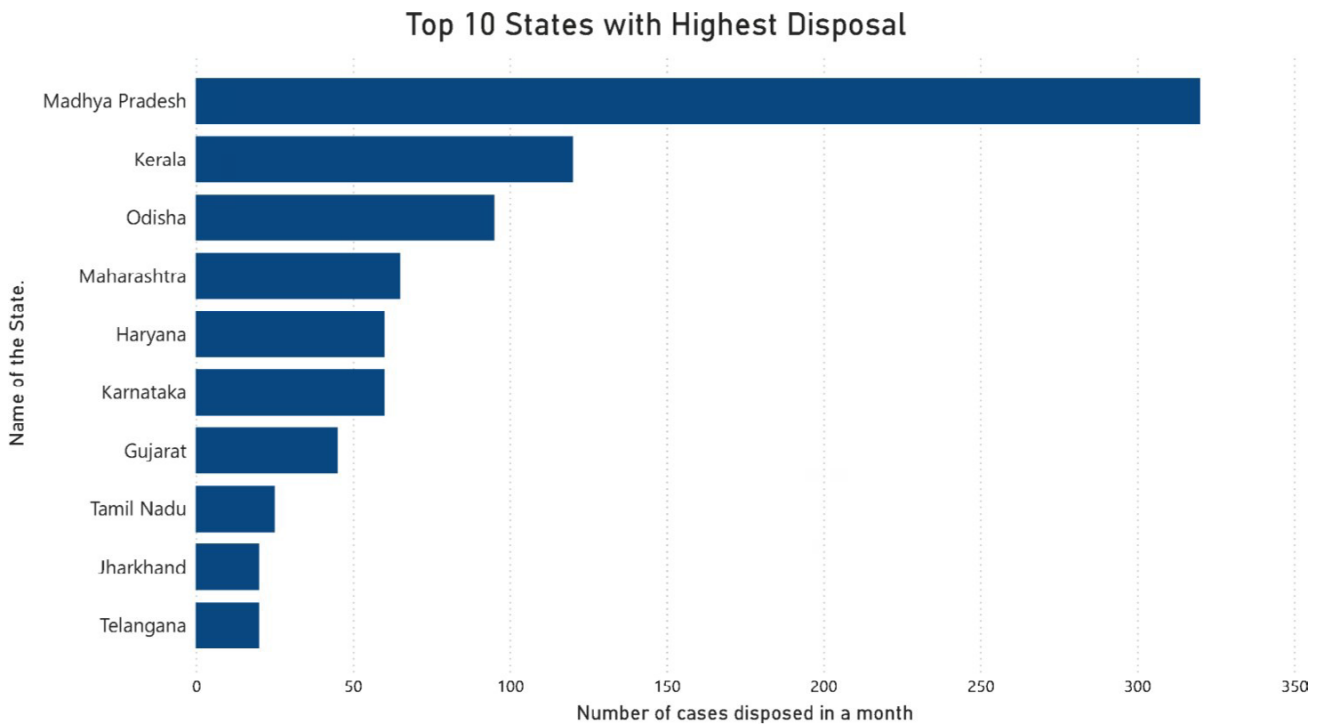


**Graph 1.5: Are the funds sufficient for smooth functioning of the courts?**



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 1.6: Average disposal in a month of all top 10 States (Fast Tracks Special Courts including e-POCSO)**



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.

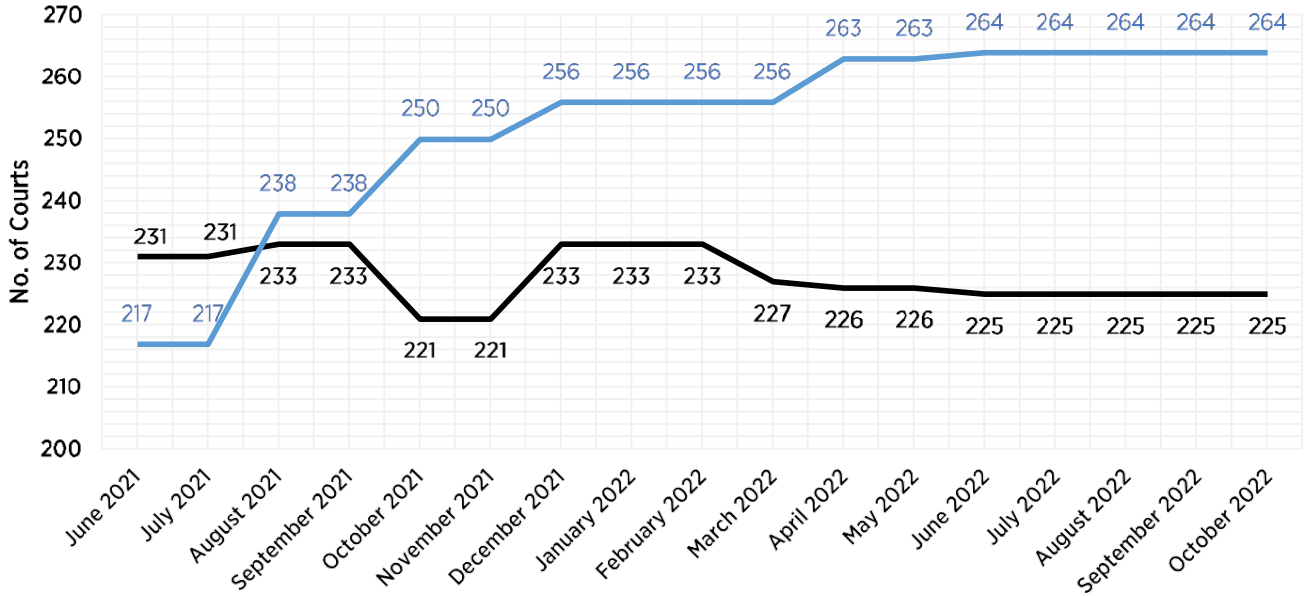
ii. The above States are the top 10 States and the rest have been excluded from the graph as the part of the visualization.

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 above-mentioned States have sent the data, therefore, only these are represented in the above graph



Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

**Graph 1.7: Fast Track Special Courts and e-POCSO Courts that are fully functional From July 2021 to October 2022**

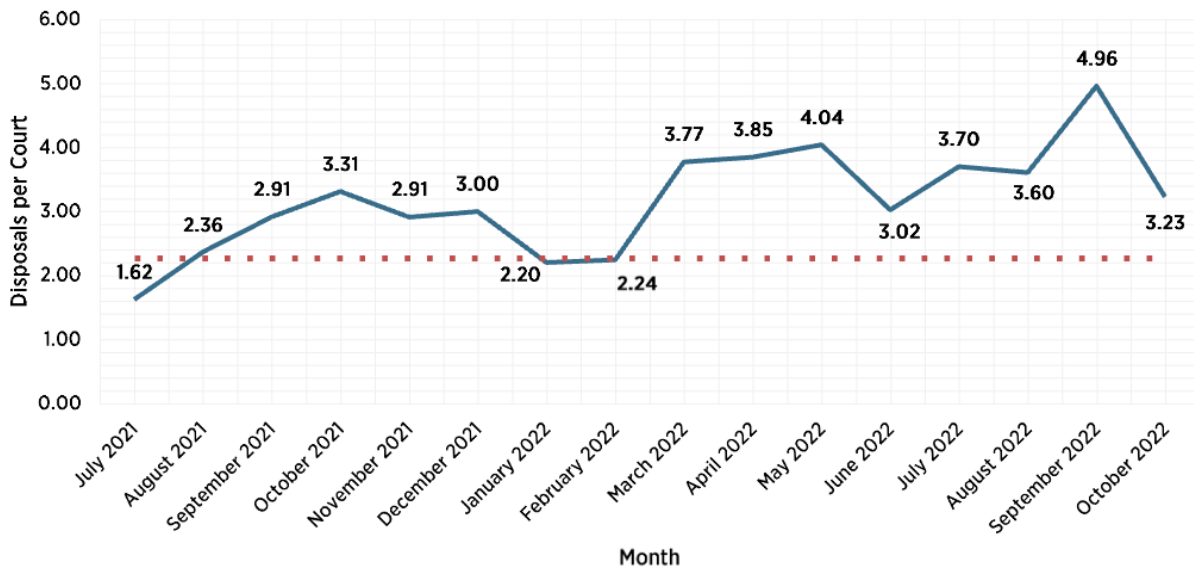


i. The above trend line depicts the number of fully functional Fast Track Special Court and e-POCSO courts that were setup each month from June 2021 to October 2022. From the above graph, it is evident that a greater number of exclusive POCSO courts are being built in the States which have Partially 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 i.e., which are fully operational in the States

**Graph 1.8: Disposal rate of Functional Fast Track Special Courts from July 21- Oct 22**

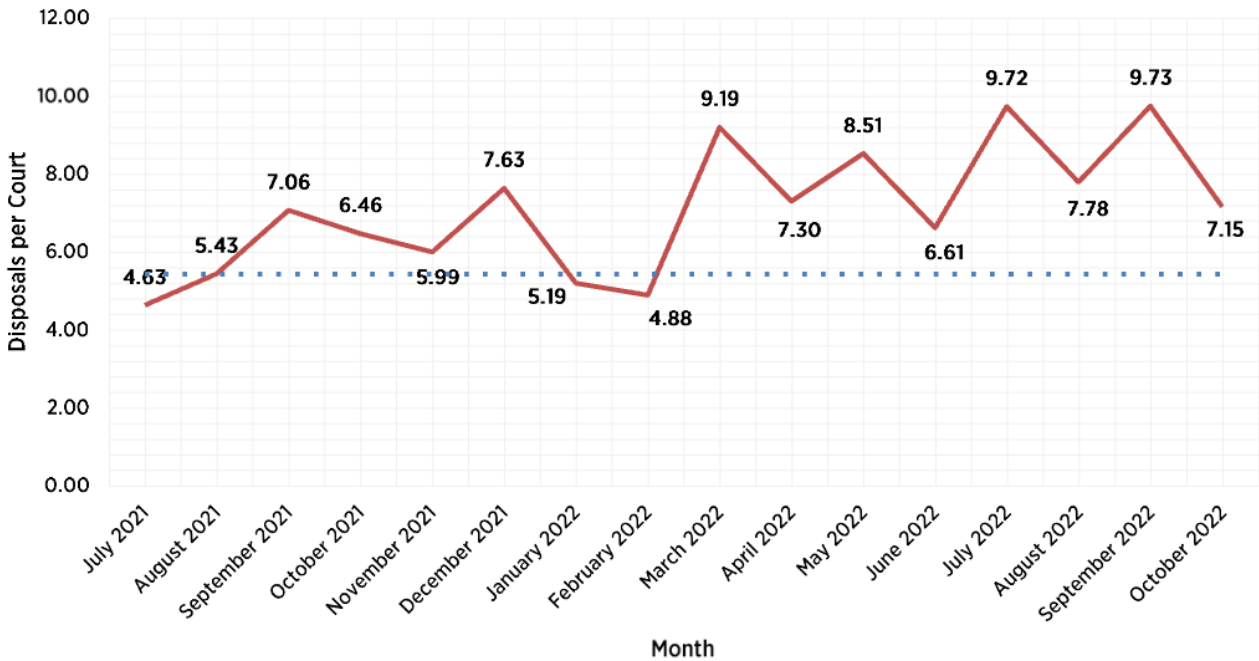


i. The above line in the red color shows the trend line of the disposal from last 2 year of all the States which has functional courts in it and as it can be observed that there is a gradual increase in the line which makes it evident that the disposal of the Fast Track Special Courts has been increasing but at moderate pace.

ii. 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 i.e., which are fully operational in the States

**Graph 1.9: Exclusive POCSCO case Disposal rate of Functional Courts from July 21- Oct 22**



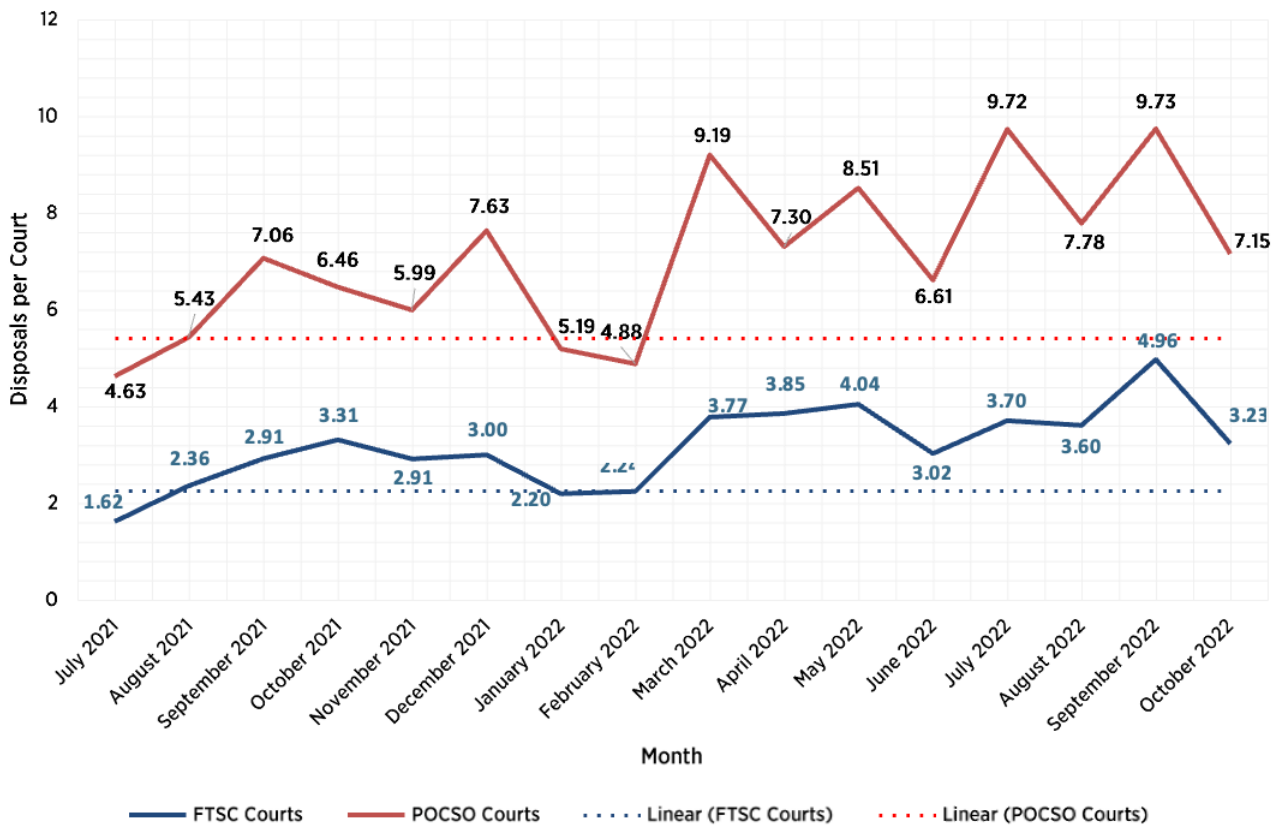
i. The above line in the blue color shows the trend line of the disposal from last 2 year of all the States which has functional courts in it and as it can be observed that there is a gradual increase in the line which makes it evident that the disposal of the Fast Track Special Courts has been increasing but at moderate pace.

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 i.e., which are fully operational in the States

## DATA ANALYTICS

**Graph 1.10: Combined comparison of functional FTSCs and e-POCSO courts from July 21- Oct 22**



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 i.e., 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
<b>3.16</b>	<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9.58</b>	Uttarakhand	1
<b>9.27</b>	Haryana	2
<b>7.11</b>	Chhattisgarh	3
<b>6.58</b>	Punjab	4
<b>6.13</b>	Rajasthan	5
<b>5.63</b>	Chandigarh	6
<b>5.61</b>	Jharkhand	7
<b>5.44</b>	Madhya Pradesh	8
<b>4.82</b>	Gujarat	9
<b>3.76</b>	Himachal Pradesh	10
<b>2.67</b>	Jammu & Kashmir	11
<b>2.64</b>	Delhi	12
<b>2.22</b>	Manipur	13
<b>2.00</b>	Mizoram	14
<b>1.84</b>	Tripura	15
<b>1.81</b>	Uttar Pradesh	16
<b>0.82</b>	Nagaland	17

• 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 Partially 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.**

## DATA ANALYTICS

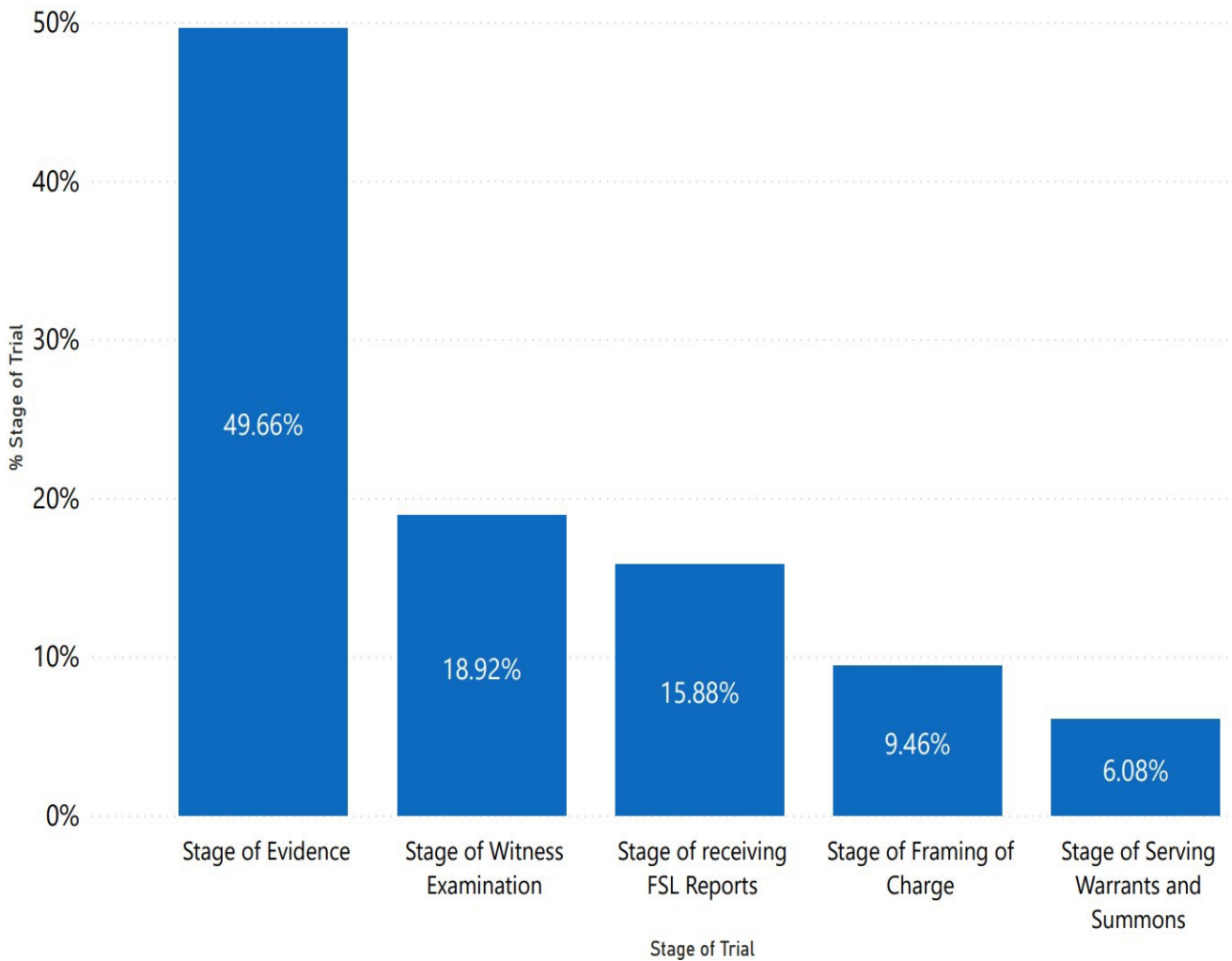
**Table 1.3: Ranking of Exclusive POCSO courts on the basis of Average disposal per month**

Average disposals per POCSO Court per month	State/UT	Ranking
<b>7.13</b>	<b>NATIONAL AVERAGE</b>	<b>-</b>
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

- As observed from the above table it can be seen the top States having the highest disposal rate in a month are Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, followed by Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and so on.

- Note - States with courts having Partially Functional Courts are included in the ranking table.

**Graph 1.11: Stage of Trial- Maximum Time Taken**



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 POCSO 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 a greater 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 Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, followed by Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and so on. (Data till Dec 2022)
- vii. 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 that is represented in blue line.
- viii. As seen from the graphical representation, the Stage of Evidence is the longest time of the trial as it takes up to 50% of the overall time. This is followed by the Stage of Witness Examination, Receiving the FSL Reports, and so on.



## **RESPONSES FROM KEY STAKEHOLDERS (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, focusing on the impact on the victims during and after the implementation of the scheme.

The questionnaire aims to get responses and data from the presiding officer, Public Prosecutors, Advocates, and Litigants. Including the latest responses as recorded on March 18, 2023, by the IIPA research team, the total number of responses adds up to 432, which encompasses more than 60% of the State representation in their respective districts.

## **RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM STATES AND UTs**

### **MAJOR BENEFITS**

- Increase in the 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 those cases which were 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.
- The prosecution department is unable to produce witnesses within time and is also not submitting the required DNA and 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.
- Providing proper infrastructure & separate and trained police staff, and separate FSL labs in each district.
- General awareness in public regarding the scheme is very important.
- Special training for the investigating agencies handling the cases.
- Cases of consenting love relationships between the age groups of 16–18 years should be re-looked into so that the real perpetrators of crime against children are targeted and duly brought to justice.
- Training should 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, it could be charted out. Further, innovative ideas on the implementation of the scheme in special circumstances by certain courts could be added to the provisions of the scheme. Best practices also indicate the willingness of the States to implement the scheme in the courts, thus accruing benefits to the victims of such offences.

### **RAJASTHAN**

- The State has conducted a listing of pending and old cases to prioritize their disposal, thus dealing with the backlog of cases efficiently.
- There is complete utilization of funds at the ground level, and the facilities generated through the same are good enough to cater to the functionality of the stakeholders.
- Separate victim deposition centers are being set up and made fully functional, furthering the infrastructural needs of the courts towards the fulfillment of the objectives of the scheme.
- The total amount of compensation for the POCSO victims is decided by the Judges, which generally varies depending on the Judge's decision. To create a unified system of disbursement of compensation, Alwar Court has formed a committee composed of senior members of the District Court, Police, and District Magistrate that decides a fair compensation amount for the victims.

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

### **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 are ensured through workshops and training regarding dealing with the case, and sensitization of the judicial officers towards the child victims is constantly provided.
- Separate testimony boxes for recording the testimony of the victims are provided.
- The use of interpreter and devices like monitors are utilized 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.
- Training for investigating officers and public prosecutors is being conducted, and the 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 infrastructure of the e-POCSO Court and FTSCs in the State include the setting up of 100+ child deposition centers that are child-friendly and thus create a comfortable environment for the child victim to record her.
- Technological innovations pertaining to recording testimonies have been undertaken, through which online depositions and examinations of the victim and witnesses are 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 two committees to monitor the performance of the e-POCSO courts, whose analysis is done every month.
- A 21-day awareness campaign named 'Bachpan Sanrakshan' has been conducted to create awareness amongst college and high school students.

### **KARNATAKA**

- The monitoring committee, with Hon'ble High Court judges as the head, is continually active and conducts regular analysis of the courts' performances.
- Consultation meetings and discussions 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 sensitization towards the case.

## DATA ANALYTICS

### **ODISHA**

- The Odisha Judicial Academy has focused on training the officers through workshops, sessions, and training programmes.
- 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
- Segregation of the victim and accused
- Using toys to indicate body parts to refrain from asking the child victim to indicate her body.
- A separate entrance for the victim is provided to maintain exclusivity and comfort for the victim.
- A video facility was provided for the virtual testimony of the victim and witnesses from the safety of their cabin.

### **NEW DELHI**

- Creation of two committees presided over by three judges. These are:
  1. A committee to monitor the implementation of the guidelines of the scheme
  2. A committee to regulate and monitor the trials under POCSO
- Monthly and quarterly data is also shared and monitored with the High Courts.
- A child-friendly environment is maintained in the courts for the unabashed recording of testimony.
- A virtual facility for recording the testimony of victims and witnesses has been created.

### **TAMIL NADU**

A different Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been initiated by the Judicial Academy for the dispensation of victim 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 of relief or rehabilitation through an application. The quantum for analysis depends on the type of abuse, gravity of the offense, 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 hours of registration of FIR.
- (3). The POCSO Judge decides whether there is an urgent need of compensation upon which he/she

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

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.

(6). 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.

(7). 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.

(8). Adolescent Champion Scheme for adolescent boys' and girls' scheme to create awareness amongst boys and girls.



# FIELD VISITS





# FIELD VISITS

## New Delhi

### NEW DELHI KARKARDOOMA COURT (EAST DISTRICT)

#### KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Three Special e-POCSO courts
- Eight Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers
- 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 a sensitive environment in the courtrooms. The courts make every effort to reframe the questions for the victim.
- 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:

- The number of courts per district should be increased.
- A manageable number of cases should be assigned to one FTSC.
- The compensation should be decided according to the nature of the cases.

## FIELD VISITS

- More public prosecutors need to be appointed.
- To keep the system on its toes, a strict mandate should be given with respect to the disposal of the cases.
- Considering that a judge has only 210 working days in a court, the given mandate of 165 days to dispose of cases seems a little far-fetched. Therefore, disposal of 30 cases per year 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):**

### **BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME:**

- As compared to regular courts, FTSCs are facilitating speedy trials.
- More Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers (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 between the POCSO Act and the Muslim Sharia. As per 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 FTSCs:** 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.

FIELD VISITS



**VULNERABLE WITNESS  
DEPOSITION COMPLEX**

**PLAY AREA**



# New Delhi

## SAKET DISTRICT COURT (SOUTH DELHI):

### CHALLENGES:

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

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- We need more FTSCs in order to dispose of more cases in the time limit mandated by the scheme.
- Since FTSCs focus on the fast disposal of cases, the appointment of more judges would lead to the quick disposal of cases.
- The investigating officers should be trained to deal sensitively with the POCSO cases.
- The session court needs to be equipped with adequate staff.
- Every district should have a separate witness waiting room for the victim in order to protect her and prevent hostility.



# Rajasthan

## **JAIPUR METRO 1:**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Cases involving romantic entanglement and which have an element of consensual relationships should be dealt with separately under the POCSO Act.
- Cases involving child victims under the age of 12 should be dealt with very sensitively and with due cognizance of the mental well-being of the child.
- The mandate for the 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:**

- The transfer of Investigating Officers causes disruption in the investigation of the cases, as the transfer of cases to other officers leads to ineffective inquiries.
- Cases of POCSO and Rape pertaining to lower caste victims are not dealt with effectively and with sensitivity, which further delays the investigation and proceedings of the cases and sometimes results in a delay in their disposal.
- Delays in getting FSL reports and DNA reports create a lot of delays in court.
- Instances of child victims getting hostile in court
- 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.
- The 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 court.

# Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)



**VULNERABLE WITNESS DEPOSITION COMPLEX**



**VIDEO CONFERENCING ROOM FOR THE VICTIM**



**WITNESS WAITING ROOM**

# Rajasthan

## **ALWAR DISTRICT:**

### **Key Observations:**

Status of disposal cases in e-POCSO Courts for the year 2022: total number of e-POCSO Courts is 4, Total disposal in the year 2022 is -375.

### **CHALLENGES:**

- Infrastructure is the biggest hurdle in Alwar courts, as all the courts and administration are setup in old buildings. 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 e-POCSO courts available.
- A shortage of manpower in all divisions of the courts is also a challenge, as Alwar recorded a high number of crimes in the past two years, which is resulting in the piling up of new cases.
- All examinations of the forensic science laboratory are done in Jaipur, which results in delays in the reports as the staff of the Jaipur FSL is also overburdened and the 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 e-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 or have any general queries while they are working or dealing with any such case.
- Funding from the High Court for developing new buildings for the courts is an important and very concerning matter for Alwar District Court for speedy disposal of cases.
- Monthly training of doctors and investigation officers who are primary working on collecting the evidence. It has been observed many times that due to the negligence of doctors in making reports of the victims, the DNA report and general doctor's report do not match the set of facts available, which causes delays in presenting the final reports in court.
- The public prosecutors were of the opinion that the recruitment of a radiologist in court for immediate examination of the victim would help the investigation team present the charge sheet within the prescribed timeline.



# Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)



**COURT ROOMS**



**ACCUSED BOX**

**Accused box**

# Maharashtra

## **PUNE DISTRICT:**

### **Key Observations:**

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, Investigating officer, and judges should be sensitized to the situations of the accused and the gravity of the crime. 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 them for the fulfillment of court procedures and the dispensation of justice to the victim.

Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)



**POCSO ROOM  
COURT**



**DIVIDER FOR  
THE ACCUSED**



**WAITING BENCH FOR  
THE VICTIM**

# Madhya Pradesh

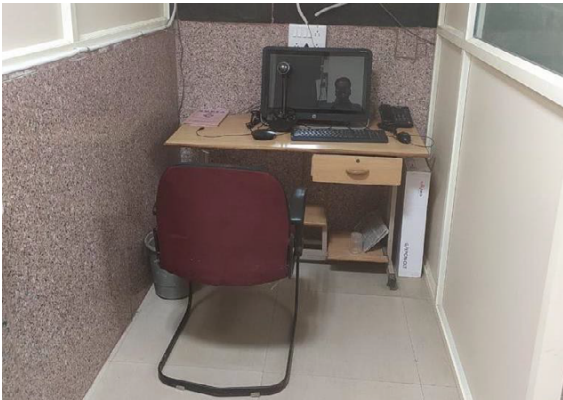
## **GWALIOR DISTRICT:**

### **CHALLENGES:**

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- A one-stop center should be introduced in all the courts where the victims are able to consult with a concerned support person should also be able to properly counsel the victim before she is asked to testify in court.
- There should be better coordination between the investigation agency and the prosecution. This will help speed up the process.
- 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.



**VIDEO CONFERENCING  
ROOM FOR THE VICTIM**

**VIDEO ROOM FOR  
THE VICTIM**



# 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:**

- Regarding the examination of the child victims, it is recommended that the same be done in an area distant from the court. It is submitted by the State that the constant examination of the child victim in court leaves a mental scar on her.
- Even though there are child-friendly rooms as mandated by the Act, they cannot be accessed without going inside the court premises, which might traumatize the victim.
- Constant deposition or calling the victim for testimony in 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 Section 164(5A) of the CrPC to prevent multiple depositions of the child.
- 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). The POCSO Act should have a separate provision for age determination due to the sensitive nature of the cases.
- Infrastructure: The scheme requires that courts be constructed uniformly because they differ in different regions.
- Too many cases in the courts could cause justice to be delayed. According to local needs and the volume of cases that are filed, it should be required that more courts be established.
- 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.

FIELD VISITS



**VIDEO CONFERENCING  
ROOM FOR THE VICTIM**

**PLAY AREA FOR  
THE JUVENILE VICTIM**



**CHILD-FRIENDLY  
DEPOSITION ROOM**

# Assam

## GUWAHATI DISTRICT:

### KEY OBSERVATIONS:

- The judges become acquainted with the procedure due to the similarity of the cases; therefore, the exclusivity of the cases helps in speedy disposal.

### CHALLENGES:

- Too many cases are assigned to e-POCSO courts. Hence, the courts are overburdened.
- There is a shortage of staff in the courts. More staff needs to be appointed.
- Submission of the charge sheet takes a lot of time. The investigation agencies need to be trained to deal with the POCSO cases.
- Servicing summons to witnesses and victims is also a big issue. The tracking of the victims and the witnesses also takes a lot of time; therefore, it hampers the judicial procedure.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The mandate of 41-42 case disposals in each quarter is impossible and needs to be revised.
- Lady magistrate should be present in each e-POCSO Court.



**VULNERABLE VICTIM  
DEPOSITION CENTRE**



**COUNSELLING ROOM  
FOR THE VICTIMS**

# Jammu & Kashmir

## SRINAGAR DISTRICT:

### BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME:

The Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers that come under this scheme are very effective. It has helped the victims by creating a safe environment for them to make their Statements.

### CHALLENGES:

- There is a shortage of staff in court.
- The investigating agencies are unable to produce the witnesses and victims on time.

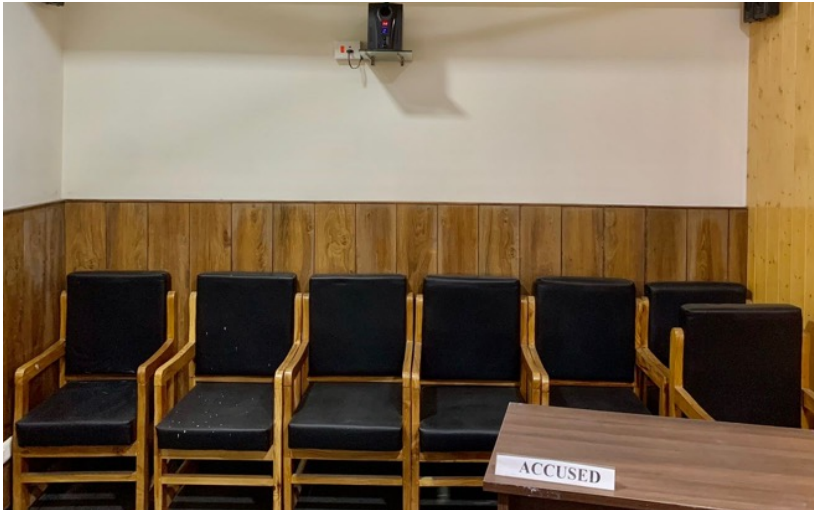
### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Frequent transfers of Investigating Officers should be avoided since they hamper the quality of the investigation and also affect the idea of speedy justice.
- The main aim of these courts should be to focus on the timely production of evidence.
- The sensitivity of the investigating officers is highly required. More support personnel are required to handle cases before the initiation of the trial.





## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)



**ACCUSED BOX**

**e-POCSO COURT**



# Gujarat

## AHMEDABAD DISTRICT:

### KEY OBSERVATIONS:

- Ahmedabad district has only one Vulnerable Witness Deposition Center.
- 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.



VICTIM DEPOSITION CENTRE

VICTIM TESTIMONY COURT







# **NATIONAL WEBINAR**



# NATIONAL WEBINAR ON SCHEME OF FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS (FTSC) 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 Courts (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 over viewing 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

On January 12, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., the study team addressed all the notable dignitaries of all the States present in the webinar after the project head made an introductory presentation. The webinar was a one-on-one discussion with each State representative, during which the participants were given information about the agenda of the webinar, followed by the objectives of the scheme and its intended impact.

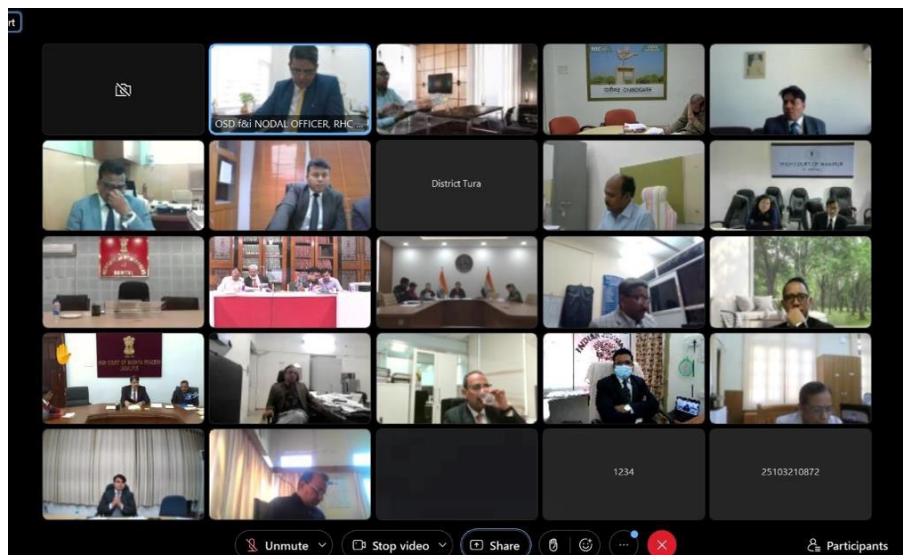


## NATIONAL WEBINAR

### 11:00 – 4:00 – One to One interaction with all States

The IIPA team started one-on-one conversations with the States to discuss the webinar’s agenda and how the States are implementing the scheme. The discussion agenda with the State is listed below.

- 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.



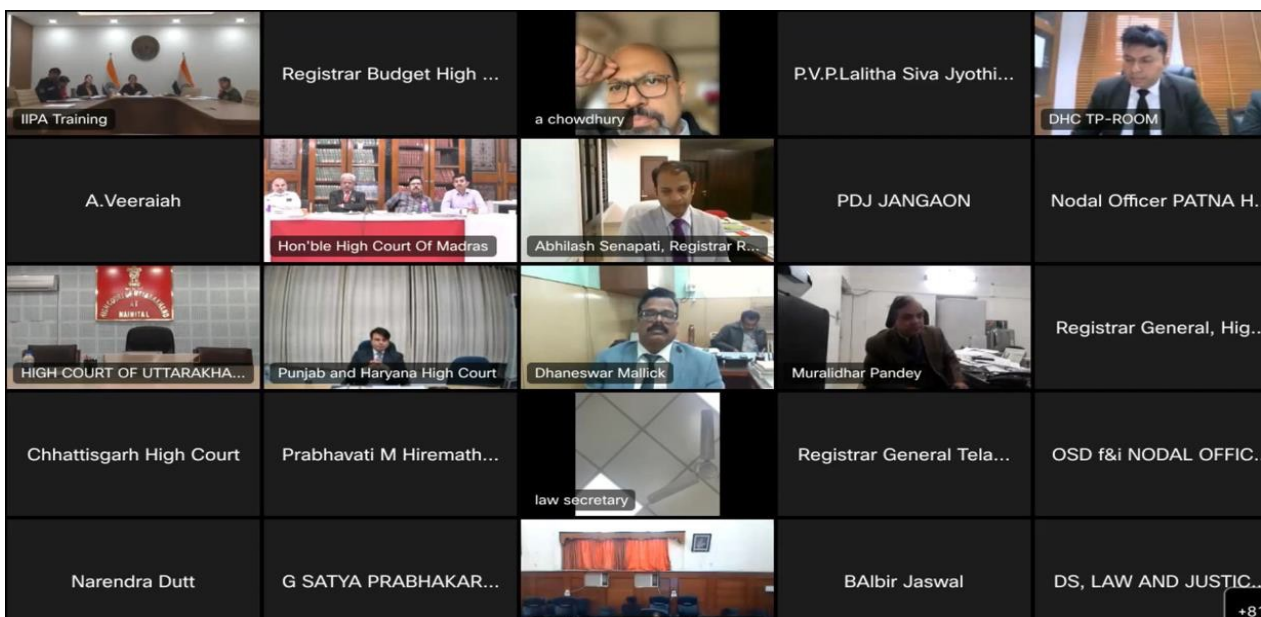


## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

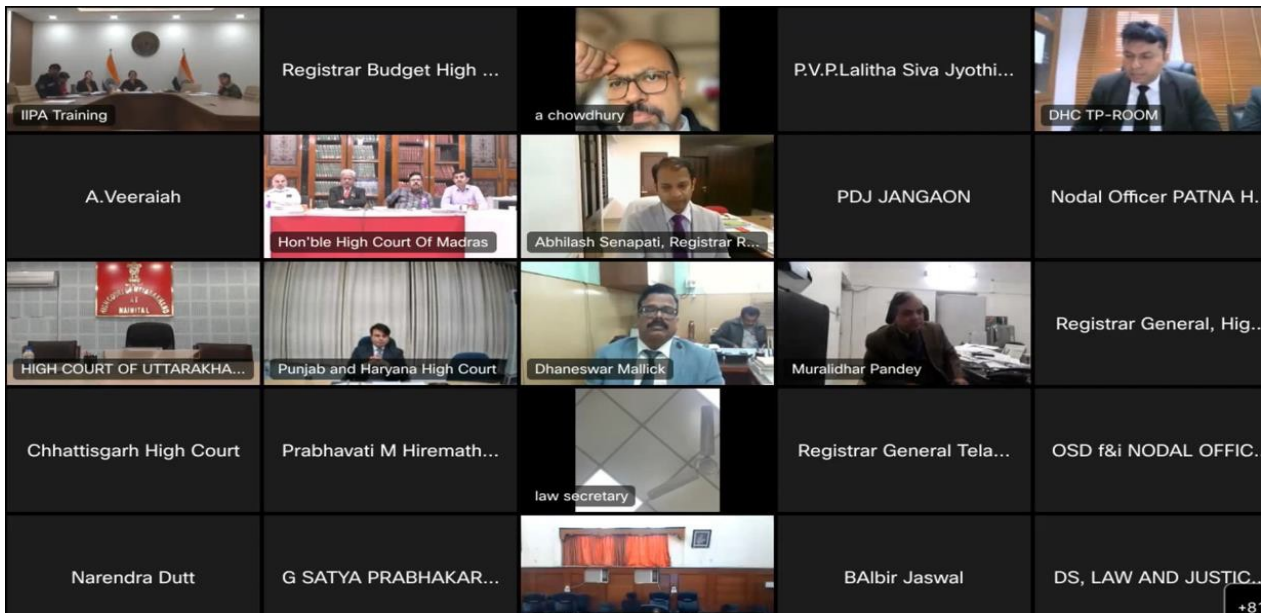
### 12:50 – 1:15 – Feedback and Valedictory session

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.

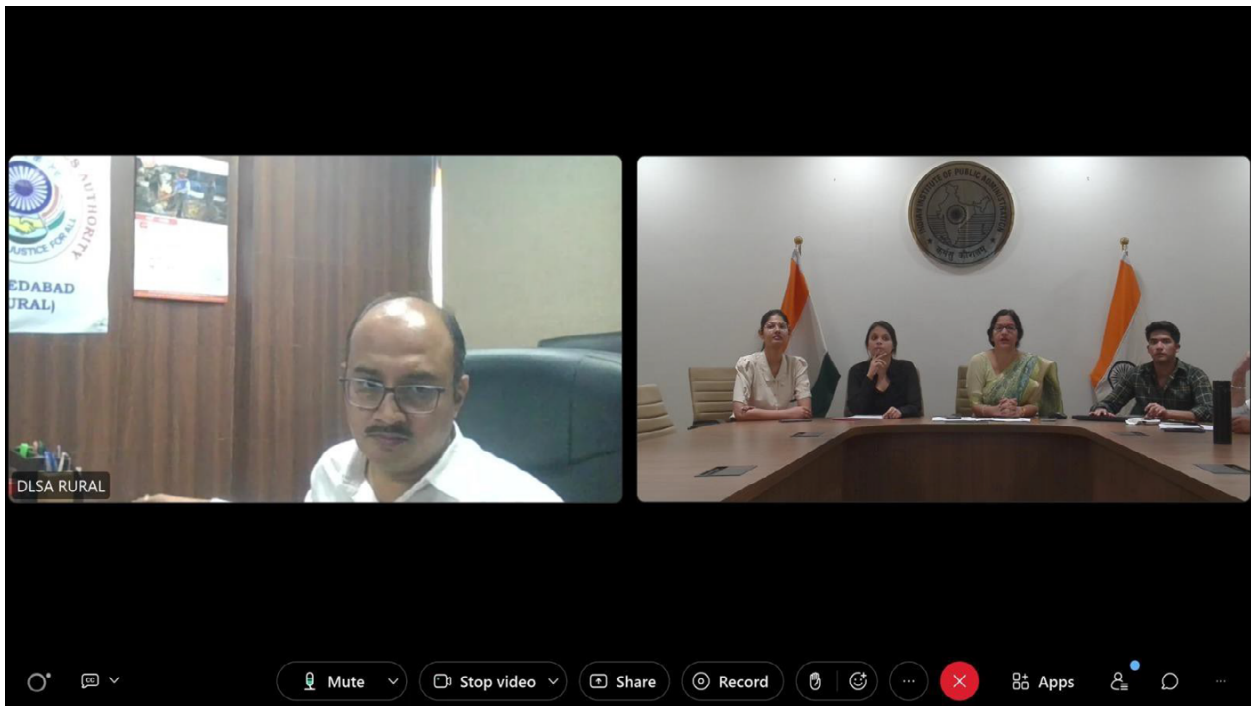
The event was subsequently brought to a close by IIPA team, and some last-minute recommendations from the States on how to improve the program locally in the future were solicited.



# Snapshots of the Meeting:

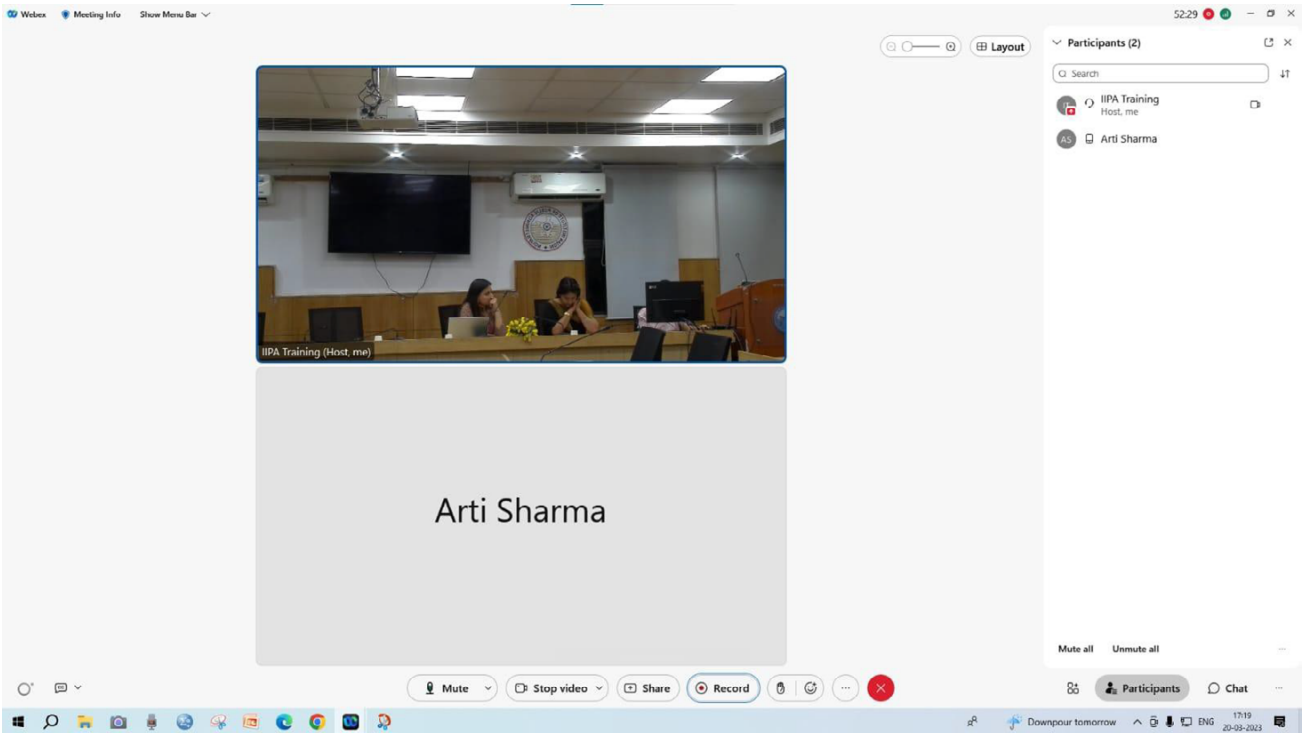


# Virtual Interactions with all the States:

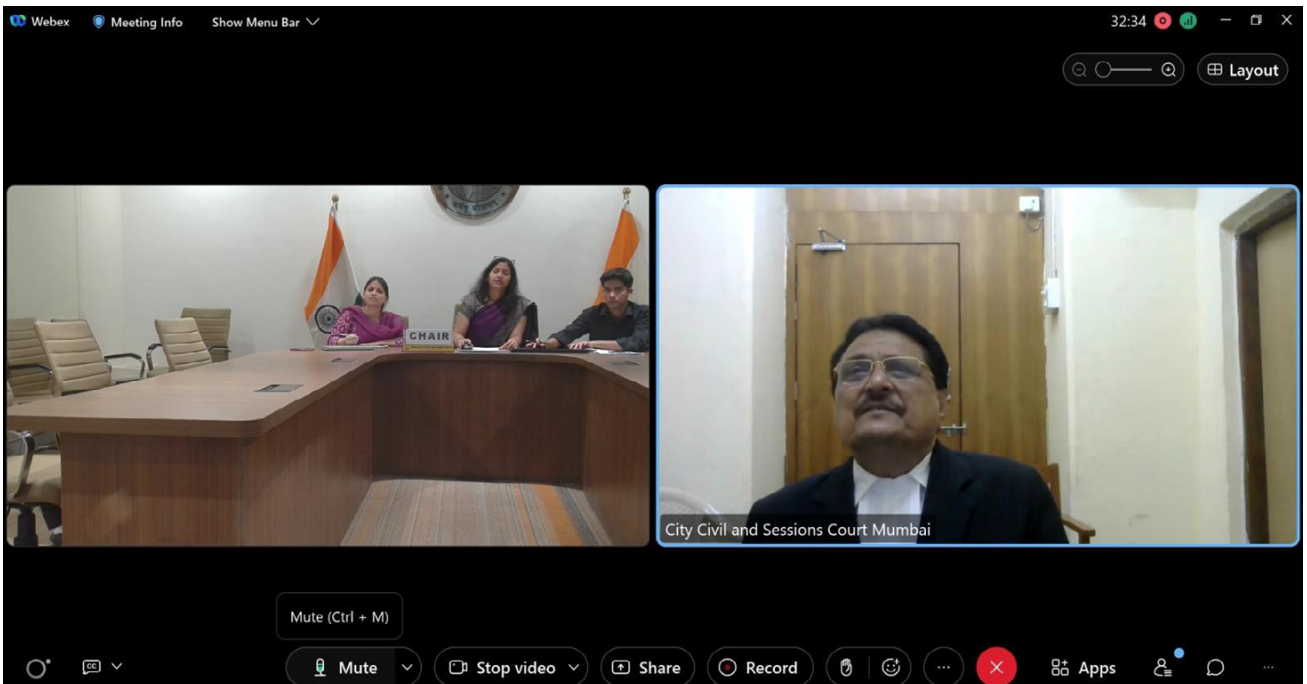


# NATIONAL WEBINAR

## MADHYA PRADESH:

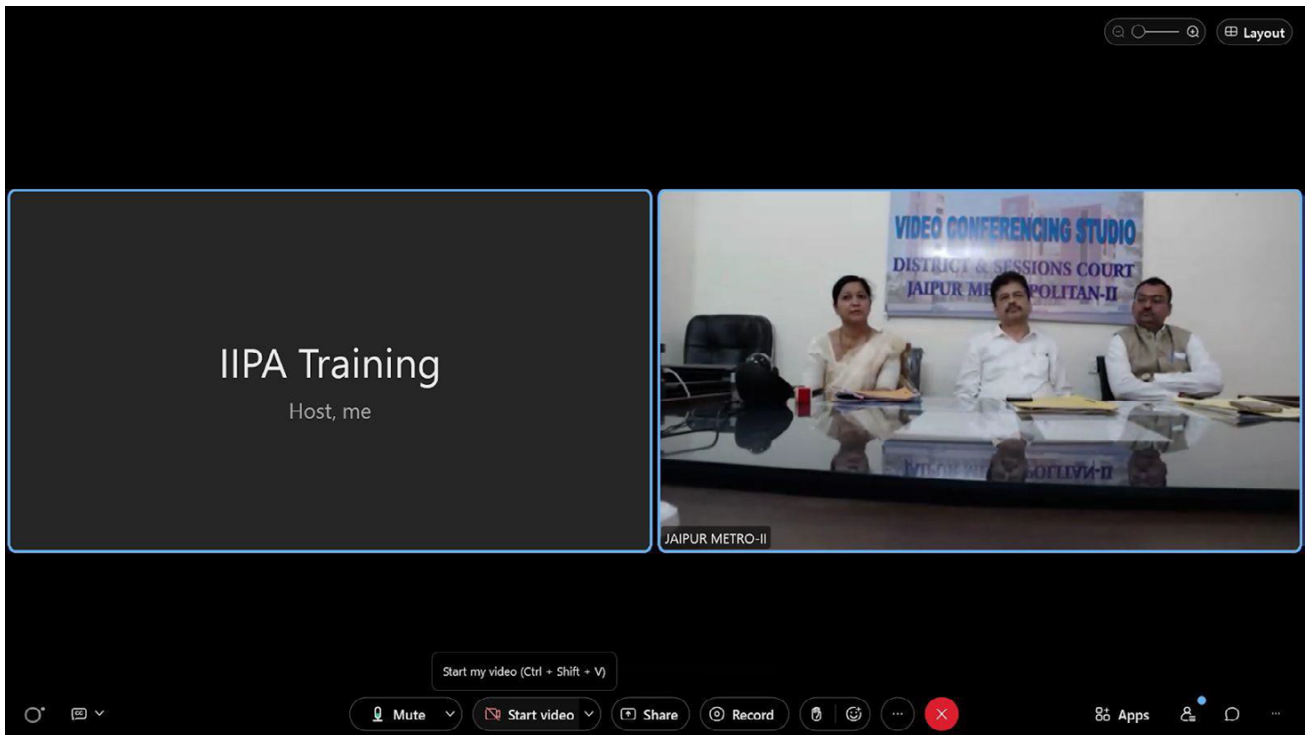


## MAHARASHTRA:



# Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

## 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 center 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 &  
RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY STATES/UTS**



# SUGGESTIONS & 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 under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) should be given special training to deal with the sensitive cases. The Ad- hoc judges appointed shall have prior experience 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 counsellor to represent the victim under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, especially for minors.

## **iii. More Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centers (VWDC) should be Constructed**

The High Courts should establish more VWDC to create a safe environment to record the Statements of the victims/witnesses.

## **iv. Enhance the FSL (Forensic Science Laboratories) Infrastructure**

Most States face a lot of delays in receiving forensic reports and other digital evidence. Due to the delay in the 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 adequate skilled manpower.

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

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

**vi. Training Workshops for Investigating Officers**

Regular workshops should be conducted to train the investigating officers on how to preserve digital and DNA evidence that is collected from the crime scene. The Investigating agencies should be trained on how to preserve evidence such as hard drives, mobile phones, 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

**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 Courts primary goal is to handle cases of sexual offences against women and children through a streamlined and expedited judicial. 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 ensuring that the victims are getting justice as fast as possible.**

**On the basis of the information gathered, the observations made during field visits, and the interaction of the IIPA Research Team with the stakeholders of the District courts and the High Courts of different States, the following recommendations are put forth:**

## **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 children and women in this country. Thus, IIPA strongly recommends the continuation of this scheme for at least three years, as its primary objective is to address cases of sexual offences against women and children through an accelerated and streamlined 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

## RECOMMENDATIONS BY IIPA

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. Additionally, IIPA observed that some FTSCs are yet to be established in certain districts; therefore, it is recommended that the establishment process for the same 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. The court could improve its IT infrastructure, particularly electronic case filing and the digitalization of court records, to keep up with the rapidly changing State of technology. 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 and the appropriate psychological inclination to cope with the trauma the victims have experienced.

### **vi. An appropriate Environment for the Victims**

The POCSO Act is a comprehensive piece of law created to safeguard children from sexual offenses as well as to uphold their best interests throughout the legal system by including child-friendly procedures in the designated e-POCSO courts.

The States should take initiatives to conduct the trial in a child-friendly setting, behind closed doors, and without revealing the identity of the child. A child psychologist should also be present at every FTSC to assist the child with rigorous pre-trial and trial procedures. Given the child's sensitivity, it is advised that if they are not regularly called to testify, they give their testimony by video conference rather than appearing in person.

### **vii. Monitoring and Benchmarking of FTSCs and e-POCSO**

By establishing monitoring committees under each High Court, the States should take the initiative in regularly assessing how well FTSCs are operating. Surveying court staff, judges, prosecutors, and victims can provide useful information about the performance of the courts and point out any areas that still need improvement. Additionally, the monitoring committees are able to plan national conferences to assess FTSCs performance and share best practices with other States.

### **viii. Victim Compensation**

The government is mandated by law to compensate victims who have faced sexual abuse so that the money can be used for their rehabilitation. The process of receiving victim compensation should be transparent, with clear timelines and communication between the court, the victim, and other relevant parties. To make sure that no fictitious cases are reported to the e-POCSO courts, a routine audit should be carried out. If such fictitious cases are recorded and the victims have benefited financially, then it is only fair to reclaim that money from them because it would otherwise amount to misappropriation of public funds.

### **ix. Sensitivity towards the Juvenile cases**

In juvenile cases, the accused, who is under 18, is the main focus. In contrast to adult criminal proceedings, these matters are frequently handled differently. In such circumstances, the child accused should always come first, and the legal system should take all appropriate measures to safeguard and rehabilitate the minor charged. IIPA also suggests that the government fund training for educators, police officers, and social workers 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, women and children continue to be the victims of many types of sexual assault. Building capacity is essential in this situation because it improves understanding, encourages sensitivity, and provides a platform for people to discuss issues and find solutions. The States should regularly organize comprehensive capacity-building initiatives for FTSC stakeholders, with a specific emphasis on sensitivity training. The capacity building programmes must be designed in a way that it focuses on imparting practical skills that addresses real-life, on-ground problems and also ensuring that the stakeholders stay abreast of the latest developments in the POCSO laws.



# **ANNEXURES**

# ANNEXURES

## Annexure 1: Questionnaire

### 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)



## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

1. Under which court are you appointed?

- FTSC (Rape/POCSO)
- FTSC exclusive POCSO

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

3. Total funds utilized till now

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

- Yes
- No

5. Number of POCSO cases filled in a month.

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

## ANNEXURES

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

8. Total number of dedicated staff under this scheme

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

10. Was 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

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

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

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

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

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

- Yes
- No

15. 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

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

- Yes
- No

## ANNEXURES

17. Are you being trained to deal with the cases under Fast Track Special Court? If not, do you think a special training should be organised for you to deal with cases under FTSCs?

- Yes
- No

18. 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

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

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

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

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

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

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

## Annexure 3

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

STATES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Bihar</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Aasam</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	94	196	134	151	117	327	615	88	131	85
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Karnataka</b>	19	30	54	71	33	75	76	305	112	118
<b>Kerala</b>	193	174	202	202	191	194	247	205	180	211
<b>Odisha</b>	202	65	139	146	107	118	123	166	135	157
<b>Punjab</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Telangana</b>	128	67	116	71	31		313	132	281	159
<b>Goa</b>	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	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	4	2	8	8	41	90
<b>Bihar</b>	120	114	212	298	176	234
<b>Assam</b>	1	19	58	105	229	161
<b>Maharashtra</b>	75	121	127	139	128	543
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	13	10	13	9	8	0
<b>Karnataka</b>	88	137	180	151	151	378
<b>Kerala</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Odisha</b>	484	108	104	192	207	240
<b>Punjab</b>	21	26	26	22	123	0
<b>Telangana</b>	8	29	31	30	36	270
<b>Goa</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Annexure 5

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

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

States	Sum of Cases Pending 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 of Jammu & Kashmir	63	3	135
Uttar Pradesh	78238	865	5
Uttarakhand	940	38	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>141571</b>	<b>4093</b>	<b>1868</b>



## 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
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	7	8.25	11.25	9	6	7.25	3	4.25
<b>Gujarat</b>	6.91	1.64	3.27	3.55	2.91	4.45	2.73	0.82
<b>Mizoram</b>	1.5	5.5	2	1	2.5	2	1.5	0
<b>Nagaland</b>	1	1	0	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Jharkhand</b>	1.43	2.64	3.07	3.07	6.21	6.14	6	7.86
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	2.77	3.36	5.27	5.55	9.36	5.91	7.09	6.36
<b>Manipur</b>	0	1	1	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5
<b>Haryana</b>	7.25	8.5	9.25	9.75	9.75	8.25	6.25	8.5
<b>Chandigarh</b>	1	3	0	3	4	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan</b>	3.93	5.2	7.8	4.93	6.27	5.93	2.4	4.13
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Tripura</b>	0	1.5	4	0	2	3.5	0.5	3
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	0.53	1.26	1.57	1.56	1.44	1.81	1.34	0.92
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	2.75	8.75	9.75	48.25	6.5	6.25	3.25	2.25
<b>Delhi</b>	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	4.6	0.6	2.2
<b>Meghalaya</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	Zero Courts	16	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	1
<b>Punjab</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	1.67	2.33	4.78
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	0.33	0.67	2.33
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.24</b>

## 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
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	8	9.75	4.75	9	7.75	3.25	9.5	5.75
<b>Gujarat</b>	14.55	5.45	2.27	2.36	3.91	5.18	6.09	11.09
<b>Mizoram</b>	1.5	2	2	1.5	2.5	2.5	2	2
<b>Nagaland</b>	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	9.57	8.5	8.67	11.17	7.67	10.5	8	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	6.45	4.18	3.09	6.5	8.1	5.9	8.3	4.2
<b>Manipur</b>	2	3	4	4.5	3	0.5	2	3
<b>Haryana</b>	9.5	0.75	9	3.5	11	14.25	22.5	10.25
<b>Chandigarh</b>	4	7	8	3	11	11	14	12
<b>Rajasthan</b>	5.8	7	8.07	6.6	8.8	7.07	8.33	5.73
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Tripura</b>	0.5	3.5	2	1	2.5	2	3.5	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.86	2.85	2.99	1.96	1.82	2.06	3.08	1.83
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	5	2.75	10.75	11.5	9	6.5	14.5	5.5
<b>Delhi</b>	4	5	4.8	1.8	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.6
<b>Meghalaya</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	2	1	2.5	1.5
<b>Punjab</b>	6.78	8.33	9.89	0.44	10.78	9.11	9.89	8.33
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	5	4.67	3.67	3.67	5.33	5	6.33	4.33
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>3.23</b>

## Annexure 9

Table A.8: Exclusive POC SO courts disposal rate

State/UT	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	12.73	9	10.18	9.45	8.82	10.64	15.45	6.18
<b>Gujarat</b>	7.46	4.83	5.63	6.67	4.29	10.42	6	4.5
<b>Mizoram</b>	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	0
<b>Nagaland</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>	2.25	3.5	2.38	1.88	3.63	8.5	9.38	10.25
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	8.42	6.4	9.78	7.93	9.86	12.43	8.55	8.13
<b>Manipur</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Haryana</b>	6.42	6.83	9.17	8.67	9.33	7.58	4.58	8
<b>Chandigarh</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Rajasthan</b>	8.12	6.37	10.2	7.83	6.53	7.13	2.57	3.13
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	2.29	19.36	12.71	13.5	5.71	7.29	2.64	6.71
<b>Tripura</b>	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	3
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.59	2.77	4.61	4.51	3.99	4.39	3.27	2.51
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Delhi</b>	0.64	0.55	2.36	1.64	1.55	3.09	1.27	2.36
<b>Meghalaya</b>	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.8
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	Zero Courts	0	1	0	0	0.5	0	0.5
<b>Punjab</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	9.67	6.67	7
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	3	3	4
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>4.88</b>

## Annexure 10

Table A.9: Exclusive POCSSO courts disposal rate continued

State/UT	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	9.18	6.36	5.36	7.45	11.45	4	8.27	6.45
<b>Gujarat</b>	31.17	10.08	9.29	4.42	8.21	5.96	8.92	6.17
<b>Mizoram</b>	2	1	4	1	4	0	1	1
<b>Nagaland</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Jharkhand</b>	15.5	8.88	10.25	11.25	10.88	11.44	11.44	0.25
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	10.25	6.48	6.5	9.56	13.07	11.18	13.09	6.63
<b>Manipur</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Haryana</b>	12.17	8.67	8.83	2	11.25	11.17	14.42	10.67
<b>Chandigarh</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Rajasthan</b>	4.8	7.5	20.23	9.1	16.8	7.37	8.1	6
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	9.86	12.5	10.14	11.07	11.21	11.07	17.21	34.79
<b>Tripura</b>	4	6	3	4	6	16	4	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	3.58	6.73	6.31	4.5	5.68	5.8	7.42	5.34
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts	Zero Courts
<b>Delhi</b>	4.18	4.55	4.36	0.36	2.55	2.27	3	1.73
<b>Meghalaya</b>	1	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.8	3.2	4	6.2
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0	1.5
<b>Punjab</b>	11	5.33	7	0.67	10.33	10	15.67	10.33
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	7	5.67	7.33	6.67	6.33	7	8	4
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>7.15</b>

# Annexure 11: Questionnaire Data

**Table A.10: Questionnaire Data**

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 start under this scheme	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 91-120 days in a quarter and 183 cases in a year).	Is there any quarterly monitoring undertaken of the FTSC or exclusive POCsO courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	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?	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 organized for you to deal with cases under FTSC?	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 POCsO, do you think they are fairly compensated?
Anandh Pradesh	PAPUNIPARE			0	0	0	0							Yes
	Bihar	PATNA	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	0	0	0							Yes
Chandigarh (UT)	CHANDIGARH UT.	FTSC/ Rapo/ POCsO	No	7	239	12	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	0	0	0	0							Yes
Delhi	West	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	5	365	8	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Delhi	West District	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	6	5	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Delhi	South Delhi	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Vadodra	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	3	159	5	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	7	240	7	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	Vadodra	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	11	168	12	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	AHMEDABAD (RURAL)	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	2	127	7	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural)	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	2	151	3	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	MORBI	FTSC/ Rapo/ POCsO	Yes	5	691	7	2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	SURENDRANAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	4	147	0	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	9	122	11	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Anand District Court	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	0	11	2	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Rural)	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	No	0	120	6	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	FTSC exclusive POCsO	10	175	14	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	BHAVANAGAR	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	3	99	8	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Vadodra	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	6	179	13	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	PANCHMAHALS	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	4	10.4	5	8	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	39	76	1	43	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	Surat	FTSC/ Rapo/ POCsO	Yes	3	165	9	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCsO	2	119	6	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	4	147	7	2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	Anand District	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	4	119	5	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	39	177	4	4.5	No	Yes	No	No	No	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Mahesan	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	106	100	6	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	39	175	14	4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	39	134	15	4.3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	BHAVANAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	4	120	14	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	39	175	14	4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	Surat	FTSC (Rapo/ POCsO)	Yes	4	62	5	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
	Gujarat	Mahesana	FTSC exclusive POCsO	5	75	10	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

# ANNEXURES

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	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 41-42 cases in a quarter and 185 cases in a year).	Is there any quarterly monitoring undertaken of the FTSCs or exclusive POCSO courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	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?	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 POCSO. Do you think they are fairly compensated
Gujarat	SURAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	1	107	10	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	SURENDRANAGAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	2	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	Ahmedabad City	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	39	157	10	43	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	7	225	4	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Kurukshetra	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	170	4	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Nuh (Mewab)	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	222	12	7	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Hisar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	20	415	12	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Palwal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	20	291	54	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Rohatak	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	290	34	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Panipat	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	315	11	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Gurugram	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	14	500	16	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Sisra	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	317	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	SONEPAT	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	15	159	15	10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Ambala	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	14	165	12	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Gurugram	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	14	514	16	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Jind	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	155	14	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	YAMUNA NAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	8	130	14	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Bhiwani	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	63	10	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	41	320	36	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Faridabad	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	18	623	12	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Rewari	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	10	172	10	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	41	320	36	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Karnal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	15	320	12	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Mahendragarh	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	81	12	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Fatehabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	11	77	1	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	REWARI	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	172	10	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Shimla	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	154	4	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Kinnaur at Rampur Bushahr	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	9	123	5	7	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Sirmaur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	220	1	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Kangra	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	135	5	7	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Haryana	Mandi	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	4	130	7	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Latehar	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	5	141	4	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Ranchi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	108	3	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Haryana	Mahesana	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	5	75	10	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSCO 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	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 45-42 cases in a quarter and 185 cases in a year).	Is there any quarterly monitoring undertaken of the FTSCs or exclusive POCSCO courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCSCO 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 POCSCO, do you think they are fairly compensated?
Jharkhand	Pakur	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	0	71	0	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Ranchi	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	1	428	17	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	RAMGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	3	53	1	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum at Chabasa	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	4	152	3	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	GUMLA	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	13	189	4	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Girdih	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	8	384	8	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	RAMGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	0	14	4	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Girdih	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	0	101	2	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Simdega	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	19	88	2	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Girdih	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	0	80	2	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	RANCHI			0	0	0	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	RANCHI			0	0	0	0	No	No	No	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	RANCHI			0	0	0	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Bokaro	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	9	159	12	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Palamau at Daltonganj	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	10	0	12	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	SAHIBGANJ	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	6	79	9	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		14	163	26	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	DUMKA	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		0	28	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Dumka	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	8	73	5	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	PALAMAU AT DALITONGANJ	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		65	161	2	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		5	53	5	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		0	232	10	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		0	46	2	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Godda	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	7	106	9	0	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	0	146	8	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Chatra	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	7	19	6	1	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	DEOGHAR	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	3	84	10	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Jamtara			3	39	3	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Koderma			0	11	0	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	KODERMA	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		3	41	2	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Jamtara			0	114	4	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		233	0	5	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		0	0	0	0							Yes
Jharkhand	Khunti	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)		4	50	4	0	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Jharkhand	Latehar	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		5	141	6	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

# ANNEXURES

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is this allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCOs 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	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then POCOs courts, to assess their progress cases in a quarter and 165 cases in a year.	In your opinion, are these POCOs and court staff ready? If not, what steps are being taken to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate resources like, computer, printer, video-conferencing facility etc.?	Are you being trained to deal with the track court? If not, do you think a special training should be organised for you to deal with cases under POCOs?	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 POCOs, do you think they are fairly compensated?
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	146	8	0	No	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes	
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum Janshedpur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	4	188	7	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Jharkhand	Seraikella-Kharswan	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	3	108	12	6	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Jharkhand	Gariaha	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	14	234	27	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Jharkhand	Rajmahal at sahebganj	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	2	100	3	0	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	4	188	7	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Jharkhand	Gumla	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	7	189	8	0	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	BENGALURU RURAL DISTRICT	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	10	129	12	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	15	181	10	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Bengaluru	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	0	26	25	5	No	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Mandya	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	6	49	9	4	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Belagavi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	9	390	6	6	No	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	DAKSHINA KANNADA	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	3	126	10	6	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Mandya	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	235	6	0	No	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Bidar	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	6	73	1	0	No	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	SHIVAMOGGA	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	5	22	10	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	CHIKKABALLAPURA	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	15	410	7	7	No	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes	
Karnataka	KALABURAGI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	155	11	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes	
Karnataka	MYSURU	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	269	12	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Hassan	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	15	450	15	9	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	HAVERI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	138	15	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes	
Karnataka	Bengaluru	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	217	13	5	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes	
Karnataka	Tumakuru.	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	10	163	12	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Davanagere	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	10	192	12	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Udupi	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	11	151	7	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	BAGALKOTE	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	8	118	55	5	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	10.5	5	5	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	UTTAR KANNADA	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	6	89	8	7	No	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Channarayana	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	5	101	14	0	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Karnataka	Mangaluru	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	110	12	4	No	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	25	99	1	7	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes	
Kerala	Palakkad	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	8	172	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes	



## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCs 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	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 POCs courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCs courts victim friendly? If not, what suggestions are available to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate resources like computer, printer, video-conferencing facility etc.?	Are you being trained to deal with the 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 victim under POCs, do you think they are fully compensated?
Kerala	Idukki	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		51	51	0	6	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Kerala	Kozhikode	FTSC exclusive POCsO		15	232	15	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Kerala	THRASSUR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		26	28	0	2	No	No	Yes	No	No		Yes
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCsO		36	36	0	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Kerala	Kozhikode	FTSC exclusive POCsO		55	185	15	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Malappuram	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	10	241	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		31	416	12	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Thalassery	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	130	15	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCsO		0	0	0	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	182	17	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC exclusive POCsO		0	116	18	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	KOLLAM.	FTSC exclusive POCsO		0	151	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Kerala	Wayanad	FTSC exclusive POCsO		0	102	0	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes
Kerala	Malappuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		156	154	2	5	No	No	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	29	18	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Kerala	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	216	15	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	88	13	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Kerala	Kannur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	135	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Thrissur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		74	74	0	6	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	139	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes
Kerala	Malappuram			8	32	11	11	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Kerala	Kollam	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		25	180	8	10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Reva	FTSC exclusive POCsO		6	171	12	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	5	113	14	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	FTSC exclusive POCsO		10	148	10	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	8	259	10	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	CHHATTARPUR	FTSC exclusive POCsO	Yes	10	151	15	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	JHABUA	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	8	95	6	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	10	296	14	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	FTSC exclusive POCsO		7	150	10	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Reva	FTSC exclusive POCsO		6	171	11	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	FTSC exclusive POCsO	No	10	105	20	5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes

# ANNEXURES

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCs 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	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 POCs courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCs courts victim friendly? If not, what suggestions/inputs are available to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate 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 victim under POCs, do you think they are fully compensated?
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	7	102	1	3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	6	135	20	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	FTSC (Rape/POCs)	Yes	0	6	1	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	6	141	6	5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	7	136	11	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	SHAHDOL	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	4	123	10	5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh		FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	7	130	9	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Tehsil Dossar, District Singrauli	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	3	136	6	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	12	164	10	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	5	115	12	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	DINDORI	FTSC exclusive POCs		7	148	11	4	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	4	82	13	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	8	131	18	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh		FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	5	107	10	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	7	206	14	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	TEHSILBAGLIDISTRICT DEWAS	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	0	60	0	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	0	230	2	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	8	252	15	4	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	8	215	10	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	5	75	16	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	5	45	5	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	12	292	12	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	DHAR	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	12	145	15	10	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	10	67	12	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	SAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCs		13	150	15	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC (Rape/POCs)	No	0	774	18	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	15	380	15	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	SIDHI	FTSC exclusive POCs		8	118	17	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	FTSC exclusive POCs		7	190	7	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	FTSC (Rape/POCs)	No	4	89	1	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	15	282	15	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	6	153	18	4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSCO 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	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 4-42 days in quarter and 165 cases in a year), under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCSCO 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 track court? If not, do you think a special training should be organized for you to deal with cases under FTSCs?	Is there a feedback procedure available for the victims side? If yes, how effective is it?	Since there is a provision of compensating the victims under POCSCO, do you think they are fairly compensated?
Madhya Pradesh	SAGAR	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	12	156	15	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	15	550	15	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	11	165	15	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	20	25	20	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	12	334	1	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	0	297	15	7	No	No	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	BHOPAL	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	20	408	18	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	3	188	4	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Shivnuri	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	10	15	20	5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh		FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	8	69	10	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh		FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	1	241	1	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	3	108	12	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	6	190	7	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	20	300	25	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	DATTA	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	7	66	15	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Datta	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	7	66	10	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	14	180	18	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	8	108	15	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	5	108	10	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	25	250	16	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Bilawer district bhatarpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	6	113	13	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	6	254	15	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	10	0	15	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	seoni	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	13	193	20	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Umariya (M.P.)	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	4	90	10	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	5	100	4	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	Yes	11	366	12	7	No	No	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	12	338	8	7	No	No	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Pune	FTSC (Rape/POCSCO)	No	0	515	8	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Latur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	9	125	8	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Thane	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	22	905	2	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Thane	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	148	133	15	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

# ANNEXURES

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCOS 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	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, what suggestions would you give to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate resources like computer, printer, video-conferencing facility etc.?	Are you being trained to deal with the 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 compensation available under POCOS, do you think they are fully compensated?
Maharashtra	Akola	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	70	8	5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Latur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	0	27	1	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	9	203	10	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Latur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	20	1	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Raigad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	14	591	5	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	156	7	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Amravati	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	232	14	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Wardha	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	163	10	8	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	RATNAGIRI	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	0	0	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Jalga	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	11	185	3	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	MUMBAI	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	410	339	8	7	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	District & Sessions Court, Pune.	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	0	403	9	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	District & Sessions Court, Pune.	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	0	403	9	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	12	338	8	7	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	2	48	2	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Akola	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	2	76	6	6	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Raigad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	14	591	5	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Solapur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	359	253	35	8	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nanded	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	51	108	8	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	DISTRICT NASHIKS	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	408	360	10	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	NANDED	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	54	126	8	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nashik	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	0	280	4	7	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	osmanabad	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	513	0	5	6	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	14	492	2	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Kolhapur.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	75	10	8	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Mumbai City Civil Court.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	410	337	10	7	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	0	127	7	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Satara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	14	492	7	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	126	7	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	124	9	6	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	0	126	8	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Nagpur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	0	126	8	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCSCO 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	Is your court able to dispose-off cases within the prescribed timeline? If not, then why? (Timeline: 4-42 days in quarter and 165 cases in a year).	Is there any quarterly monitoring under rain of the POCSCO courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCSCO 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 track court? If not, do you think a special training should be organized for you to deal with cases under FTSCs?	Is there a feedback procedure available for the victims side? If yes, how effective is it?	Since there is a provision of compensating the victims under POCSCO, do you think they are fairly compensated?
Maharashtra	Thane	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	400	6	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	SANGLI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	325	8	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Maharashtra	SANGLI	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	325	8	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		0	0	6	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Maharashtra	BHANDARA	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	8	175	7	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Maharashtra	NAGPUR	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	0	126	8	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Manipur	West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai.	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	0	58	6	5	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills District	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	5	118	5	11	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Meghalaya	Imphal East, Thoubal and Uthral	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	3	164	2	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Mizoram	Aizawl	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	0	29	2	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Mizoram	Aizawl	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	37	2	11	No	No	No	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Mizoram	Champhai	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	5	2	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
NCT of Delhi	North	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		6	401	6	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	KANDHAMAL	FTSC exclusive POCSCO		6	247	8	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odisha	KANDHAMAL	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		7	84	8	7							
Odisha	Cuttack	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	126	5	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Bolangir	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	85	263	6	8	No	No	Yes	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Puri		Yes	12	709	9	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Balasore			15	560	12		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	GANJAM	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	152	12	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Balasore	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	390	8		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Koraput	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	9	240	7		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odisha	Koraput	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	9	104	7		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	10	192	6		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Odisha	Bhadrak	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	10	357	10	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	NAYAGARH	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	5	149	6	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Keonjhar	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	No	8	7	7	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Cuttack			15	608	10	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Rayagada	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		7	72	5	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Dhenkanal	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	120	15	6	Yes						Yes
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	FTSC exclusive POCSCO	Yes	3	49	7	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Ganjam			17	7	10	6	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

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Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCOs 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	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, what suggestions/inputs are available 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 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 victim under POCOs, do you think they are fully compensated?
Odisha	Sundargarh			12	0	12	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odisha	ANGUL	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	130	6	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	13	534	9	7	No	Yes	No	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Sambalpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	116	5	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Bhadrak	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	10	278	7	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
ODISHA	NAYAGARH	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	76	6	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Angul			10	240	10	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	246	7	7	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Bargarh	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	6	309	7	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Jajpur.	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	36	10	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Kalahandi	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	10	192	6	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Balangir	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	11	5	6	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Nabarangpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	67	5	4	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Rayagada	FTSC exclusive POCOS	No	5	11	5	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Keonjhar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	156	5	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Kendrapara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	162	10	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	SAMBALPUR			6	347	5	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Jharsuguda	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	4	182	7	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	179	6	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Jajpur	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	17	555	10	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Odisha	Kendrapara	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	10	465	10	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	NABARANGPUR	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	5	215	8	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Malkangiri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	16	6	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Odisha	Dhenkanal	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	5	167	9	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	12	105	14	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Bathinda	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	20	4	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Jalandhar	FTSC exclusive POCOS	Yes	4	188	8	11	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Gurdaspur	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	10	323	14	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Mansa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	48	5	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Punjab	Patiala	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	117	0	6	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	232	12	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Moga	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	36	10	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes

## Third Party Evaluation of Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Appointed Court	Is the allocated fund sufficient?	Number of POCs 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	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 POCs courts, to assess their progress under this scheme?	In your opinion, are these FTSCs and exclusive POCs courts victim friendly? If not, what suggestions do you have to make a conducive environment for the victims?	Is your court equipped with adequate resources like computer, printer, video-conferencing facility etc.?	Are you being trained to deal with the 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 victim under POCs, do you think they are fully compensated?
Punjab	Fazika	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	150	14	10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Punjab	AMRITSAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	4	92	6	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Punjab	Mansa	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	48	5	10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Ludhiana	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	10	225	16	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Punjab	Ludhiana	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	3	210	12	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Punjab	LUDHIANA	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	3	210	12	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Rajasthan	JODHPUR	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	83	6801	83	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	6	4	2	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	26	508	11	7	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	16	29	8	16	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Virudhangan	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	10	65	1	11	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	20	269	15	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	38	481	44	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	23	0	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	8	133	3	10	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	KANGHEEPURAM	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	14	294	14	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore District	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	19	308	4	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	KANGHEEPURAM	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	14	294	14	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalor	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	10	181	12	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	4	427	0	14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Salem	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	23	418	14	14	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	CHENNAI	FTSC exclusive POCs	No	41	473	10	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Vilupuram	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	567	0	17	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	30	292	20	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Nirmal	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	143	3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Mahabubnagar	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	20	418	22	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Nizamabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	7	150	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Medchal-Malgajri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	0	323	2	2	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Hanamkonda			4	132	1	0	No	Yes	No	No	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Mulugu District	FTSC exclusive POCs	Yes	5	65	6	14	No	No	No	No	No	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Mancheril	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	143	20	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Rajama Sircilla	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	161	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes

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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	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 POCSO courts to assess their progress under this scheme?	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?	Is your court equipped with adequate 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 POCSO. Do you think they are fairly compensated?
Telangana	Medchal-Malkajgiri	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		40	721	0	1	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	12	36	10	2	Yes	No		No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Medak	FTSC exclusive POCSO	No	6	269	6	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telangana	NagarKurnool		No	5	20	3	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Warangal	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	6	6	4	12	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	204	12	8	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	KARIMNAGAR	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	3	193	4	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Suryapet	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	27	33	4	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	NALGOND	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	423	2	3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal District	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	5	117	5	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Danie Ruth	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		10	4	6	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	SANGAREDDY	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	12	295	6	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri			0	0	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Jangaon	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	7	44	6	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	MAHABUBABAD	FTSC exclusive POCSO	Yes	10	168	10	7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telangana	Kururam Bheem Asifabad	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	12	3	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Naraynapet	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	5	2	4	9	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Wanaparthy	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	6	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very effective	Yes
Telangana	Kamareddy	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	No	4	114	4	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Very effective	Yes
UT Ladakh	Leh	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		0	0	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
UT Of J&K	Ramban	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	0	63	3	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uttar Pradesh	all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh			2454	78238	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Neither effective nor ineffective	Yes
Uttarakhand	High Court of Uttarakhand	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)		21	940	38	23	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Mancherial	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	6	14.3	20	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes
Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	FTSC (Rape/POCSO)	Yes	15	161	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Somewhat ineffective	Yes