

# PENDENCY TO PROTECTION

ACHIEVING TIPPING POINT TO JUSTICE  
FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past decade, India has witnessed a steady increase in reporting of child sexual abuse incidences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. While greater reporting reflects improved awareness and access to justice, it has also placed considerable strain on the criminal justice system. Delays in investigation, prolonged trials, and high pendency continue to affect the timely delivery of justice to child victims, their families, and the society at large.

In view of this, the present study is undertaken by the Centre for Legal Action and Behaviour Change for Children (C-LAB), an initiative of India Child Protection. This study examines how POCSO cases are progressing through the justice system, with a specific focus on trends in case disposal, pendency, conviction outcomes, and inter-state variations. The analysis draws attention to both improvements achieved and persistent gaps that require policy and administrative attention.

Secondary data from multiple sources have been used for fulfilling the study objectives. Data on case registration, disposal, and pendency have been drawn primarily from the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) as presented in the Lok Sabha questions and answers. Additional information has been sourced from the Crime in India reports published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

## Key Findings

### A. Disposal in POCSO Cases

- In 2025 (till 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2025), 80,320 POCSO cases were instituted in courts across the country and 87,754 were disposed of, i.e., a **109 percent disposal rate. Marking it the first year in which cases disposed surpassed cases registered.** *Reaching this stage in 2025 represents a tipping point, where the justice system begins to move from managing backlog to actively reducing it.*
- State wise data shows that **24 states** have a disposal rate **above 100 percent in 2025. Indicating that these states are not only disposing of cases registered in that year but have also managed to successfully dispose of some of the previous year's cases.**
- Between 2021 and 2025 the number of all criminal cases disposed by district courts in the country **increased by nine (9) percentage points.** Whereas in comparison, the number of POCSO cases disposed by these courts in the same period **increased significantly by 38 percentage points.**

### B. Pendency in POCSO Cases

- Nationally at the end of 2023, there were **2,62,089 POCSO cases pending in courts.** Of these, 1,20,444 cases were pending for two years and more, indicating that **nearly 46 percent of all pending POCSO cases were older than two years.**
- **67 percent of such cases (80,946 cases) have been pending for two to four years.**
- **33 percent of the cases (39,498 cases) have been pending for 5 years and above.**
- **Uttar Pradesh alone accounts for 33 percent of all cases pending beyond two years,** followed by Maharashtra (23%) and West Bengal (8%).
- **More than half of the pending POCSO cases (54%) are under trial in e-POCSO courts,** whereas the remaining 46 percent are pending in district and subordinate courts.

### C. Conviction in POCSO Cases

- Countrywide since 2019 the conviction rate in POCSO cases, as per data by the Crime in India Report 2023, has reduced by six (6) percentage points (i.e. reduced from 35 percent in 2019 to 29 percent in 2023).
- The conviction rate in cases disposed of by Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) is substantially low. In 2024, the national **conviction rate for POCSO cases disposed of by FTSCs stood at only 19 percent.**

### D. Clearing POCSO Case Backlogs

- **The monthly average disposal rate for rape and POCSO cases per FTSC is 9.51 cases**, which is significantly higher than the disposal rate in regular courts (3.26 cases per court per month).
- It is estimated that the average annual disposal rate for each e-POCSO court is approximately 114 cases.
- **If 600 new e-POCSO courts are integrated** into the ongoing FTSC scheme, **it is estimated that it would take four years to clear a backlog of 2,62,089 POCSO cases.**
- To run 600 additional e-POCSO courts for four years, a total budgetary requirement of INR 1,977 Cr. is estimated.

## Recommendations

**In 2025, India has reached the tipping point to justice for child victims of sexual abuse, the point where the number of cases disposed in a given year intersects with the number of new cases instituted during the year and goes above it.** To maintain the tipping point and ensuring speedy as well as timely justice to child victims of sexual abuse, the present study recommends the following measures.

- 1. Continuation of existing Fast Track Special Courts :** To sustain progress in ensuring justice for child victims of sexual abuse, the existing Fast Track Special Courts need to be continued. These courts have proven to be critical in reducing pendency and the overall time to ensure justice for child victims of sexual abuse. Continuation of these courts will focus on timely and effective disposal of rape and POCSO cases, bringing closure to victims and their families, and ensuring visible action for society.
- 2. Establishing an additional 600 e-POCSO courts under the FTSC scheme to clear the backlog in the next 4 years:** To address the issue of the existing backlog of POCSO cases, it is required to include an additional 600 e-POCSO courts under the FTSC scheme, bringing the total e-POCSO courts to approximately 1,000 across the country. As per the estimation, with the current disposal rate, these additional e-POCSO courts will take four (4) years' time to clear the existing backlogs. Once the backlogs are cleared, the practicality of these additional courts may be revisited after assessment and review.
- 3. Allocating required budget from the Nirbhaya Fund:** A dedicated allocation of required funds from the Nirbhaya Fund is essential for the establishment and functioning of these new 600 e-POCSO courts. As estimated in this study, the total funds required to operationalise these additional e-POCSO courts for a period of 4 years is INR 1977 Cr., or an yearly budgetary requirement of INR 494 Cr.

- 4. Maintaining the year-on-year disposal rate above 100 percent in every State/UT:** In order to maintain the tipping point achieved this year, it is essential to implement monitoring mechanisms to ensure that States and Union Territories maintain a year-on-year case disposal rate exceeding 100 percent. This could be monitored through performance indicators and regular assessments of judicial efficiency.
- 5. Provide technical and administrative support to state judiciaries lagging behind:** States and Union Territories that are falling behind the national average in disposing POCSO cases require all necessary technical and administrative assistance. This support could include targeted training program for judges, public prosecutors, and law enforcement agencies, enhancing forensic and investigation capabilities among police personnel.
- 6. Meticulous monitoring of conviction and acquittal rates:** A systemic approach to monitoring the conviction and acquittal rates across various courts is crucial to ensure justice for child victims of sexual abuse. Regular data analysis and monitoring should be conducted to identify trends, understand disparities, and address any deficiencies in judicial outcomes.
- 7. Using technology to ensure speedy justice while adhering to ethical guidelines:** Implementing AI-powered legal research tools and document management systems that facilitate efficient case analysis and document retrieval for referencing, have tremendous potential to empower and fast-track justice delivery systems. Providing training to legal professionals on the use of these technologies can streamline procedures and improve accessibility. Establishing clear ethical guidelines for technology use is essential to ensure confidentiality and integrity in court proceedings.



# INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse is one of the most pervasive and damaging violations of childhood, affecting millions globally and leaving lifelong scars on physical health, mental wellbeing, and social development. In India, where children constitute more than 37 percent of the population, child sexual abuse manifests in diverse forms ranging from penetrative assault to non-contact offences like exposure or online grooming, often perpetrated by known individuals within families or communities. Recent data indicate a rise in reported cases, highlighting both the scale of the problem and gradual shifts in awareness and reporting.

India's large and growing population includes a substantial proportion of children and adolescents, making their protection a critical national priority. Alongside demographic opportunity, the country faces serious and persistent concerns around crimes against children, particularly sexual abuse. Recent crime statistics show that over 1.77 lakh cases of crimes against children were registered in 2023, a nine (9.2) percent increase over the previous year, with offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), accounting for nearly two-fifths (38%) of all such crimes<sup>1</sup>. Despite the increase in reporting many cases still remain hidden due to stigma, fear of retaliation, and lack of awareness about legal remedies.

The POCSO Act, 2012, was enacted to provide a comprehensive, child centered legal framework for responding to sexual offences against children. Special procedures intended to make investigation and trial more child friendly and time bound. The steady rise in registered POCSO cases has placed significant pressure on an already overburdened criminal justice system, contributing to high pendency and prolonged trials in many jurisdictions.

Key questions remain about how effectively POCSO cases are progressing through the system and whether mechanisms created for speedy disposal are translating into timely and meaningful justice for children, aligned with institutional reforms. Publicly available datasets such as the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reveal large and persistent backlogs, state wise disparities in pendency and disposal, and relatively low conviction rates in sexual offence cases involving children.

Long and repeatedly adjourned trials in child sexual abuse cases have negative consequences for survivors and their families, extending far beyond the legal outcome. Empirical and psychosocial studies document that prolonged proceedings are associated with heightened anxiety, depression, self-blame, sleep disturbances, and suicidal thoughts among child survivors, as they are repeatedly required to recall abusive events and live for years with uncertainty about the case. Survivor narrative based work under POCSO similarly shows that delays disrupt schooling, social relationships, and routine life, with many children fearing encounters with the accused during court appearances and feeling that their lives are on hold until the case is resolved<sup>2</sup>. For non-offending parents and caregivers, extended trials translate into sustained emotional strain, financial hardship, and social stigma. Legal and judicial training materials warn that delays, fragmented hearings, and insensitive questioning can lead to secondary victimisation. These practices weaken survivor's trust in the justice system. In some cases, they even contribute to the retraction of testimony or the withdrawal of complaints. In this context, pendency and trial duration in POCSO cases are not just issues of institutional efficiency. They are central to the psychological recovery, safety, and long-term wellbeing of children and their families.

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1 Crime in India 2023, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

2 [https://nja.gov.in/Concluded\\_Programmes/2022-23/P-1331%20Programme%20Report.pdf#:~:text=called%20to%20court%20several%20years%20after%20the%20abuse](https://nja.gov.in/Concluded_Programmes/2022-23/P-1331%20Programme%20Report.pdf#:~:text=called%20to%20court%20several%20years%20after%20the%20abuse)

## Review of Literature

Delays in the investigation and prosecution of child sexual offences under the POCSO Act have major consequences beyond case outcomes. They shape the victim's psychological recovery, family's social and economic functioning, and broader reporting and redressal patterns. Analysis by policy research initiatives and civil society show high pendency and long average trial duration under POCSO. An empirical study of POCSO enforcement across Indian states reports an average case duration of about 510 days, with conviction cases taking longer than acquittals and most states exceeding the one-year statutory timeline<sup>3</sup>. A decade-long judicial data study on POCSO highlights that more than half of all cases involve serious penetrative offences, yet the system struggles with delays, low completion rates, and wide interstate variation in disposal patterns<sup>4</sup>.

Studies on child sexual abuse survivor's mental health and family reactions, show links between child sexual abuse and self-blame, fear, suicidal ideation, and disruption in schooling and social life, and notes that being drawn into "lengthy legal processes" aggravates these problems by forcing repeated recall of the abuse and sustaining stigma in the community<sup>5</sup>. An article published in *The International Journal of Social Psychiatry* highlights the complex relationships between trauma exposure, psychological distress, and systemic factors that influence mental health outcomes. The study does not focus exclusively on POCSO cases, but it highlights how prolonged exposure to stressors can worsen symptoms such as anxiety and depression. It also shows that institutional delays further intensify these psychological effects. The authors argued that ongoing stress and lack of timely resolution can hinder recovery and worsen mental health trajectories, underscoring the need to consider institutional timelines as a component of trauma recovery frameworks in forensic and clinical settings<sup>6</sup>.

The establishment of Fast Track Special Courts<sup>7</sup> (FTSCs) has been widely discussed as a key institutional response to address case pendency and prolonged trials in cases of child sexual offences. The POCSO Act mandates the designation of Special Courts to ensure speedy and child-friendly adjudication. Policy analyses on POCSO pendency note that FTSCs have significantly increased annual disposals. However, large backlogs still remain. Even if no new cases were added, it would take several years to clear the existing POCSO caseloads. Estimates from past studies suggested that India may need around six years to finish cases pending as of early 2022<sup>8</sup>. Many POCSO cases in FTSCs still exceed the one-year statutory timeline, and survivors continue to experience repeated adjournments and prolonged exposure to the justice system. Structural constraints such as vacancies, limited infrastructure, and uneven state participation continue to limit their effectiveness.

Recent discussions on judicial reform highlight the urgent need to address India's massive case backlog and the structural inefficiencies that slow the delivery of justice, with over 50 million cases currently pending and significant pressure on judicial capacity. Proposed reforms emphasize data-driven case management, stricter control of adjournments, and stronger administrative and

3 <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/PROMOTING-CHILD-PROTECTION-AN-EMPIRICAL-STUDY-OF-POCSO-ACT-ENFORCEMENT-IN-INDIAN-STATES.pdf#:~:text=509.78%20days>

4 <https://vidhilegalpolicy.in/research/a-decade-of-pocso-developments-challenges-and-insights-from-judicial-data/>

5 <https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/chronic-delays-in-pocso-cases-are-eroding-the-future-of-india-s-children-101669126030690.html>

6 <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/00207640251358096>

7 Supreme Court Order: <https://www.scobserver.in/reports/day-2-arguments-6/>

8 [https://satyarthi.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Paper-on-Pendency-of-POCSO-Cases\\_Jan23.pdf#:~:text=India%20will%20take%20almost%20six%20years](https://satyarthi.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Paper-on-Pendency-of-POCSO-Cases_Jan23.pdf#:~:text=India%20will%20take%20almost%20six%20years)

infrastructural support to reduce stagnation<sup>9</sup>. Complementing these systemic critiques, a December 2025 statement by Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant also emphasized the human cost of delay, recalling how an elderly litigant once feared that leaving court early would be seen as defeat, illustrating that for many, “*delay is not a statistic but a quiet erosion of dignity*”<sup>10</sup>. These insights show that judicial pendency is not merely an administrative problem but a lived burden that compromises the dignity and well-being of litigants. The impact is felt even more acutely by child survivors and their families in sexual offence cases.

## Objective and Data Source

In view of the increasing number of POCSO cases reported each year and the persistent delays in their trial and disposal, the present study by Center for Legal Action and Behaviour Change for Children an initiative of India Child Protection examines how POCSO cases are moving through the justice system and assesses the performance of institutional mechanisms designed to expedite them. The study examines key indicators such as disposal rates, pendency levels, conviction outcomes, and state-wise variations to understand the overall performance of courts across the country in delivering timely justice to children.

To achieve this objective, the report relies on multiple secondary data sources. These include:

- National Judicial Data Grid for court-level information
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3231 Dt. 08 August 2025, Ministry of Law and Justice Department of Justice, Government of India
- Crime in India reports (2019-2023) published by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

## About the National Judicial Data Grid

Launched on 3rd July 2020, the National Judicial Data Grid is an online platform developed under the e-courts project of the Ministry of Law and Justice Department of Justice, Government of India. Developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), it acts as a repository of case data. Data relating to judicial proceedings, pendency and disposal on the portal is updated on a near real-time basis across the length and breadth of the country. As of September 2023, with the onboarding of the Supreme Court of India, all three tiers of Indian Judiciary are now on NJDG portal.

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9 [https://www.hindustantimes.com/ht-insight/governance/cji-surya-kant-and-the-new-era-of-judicial-reform-a-blueprint-to-transform-india-s-justice-system-101765772781470.html#google\\_vignette](https://www.hindustantimes.com/ht-insight/governance/cji-surya-kant-and-the-new-era-of-judicial-reform-a-blueprint-to-transform-india-s-justice-system-101765772781470.html#google_vignette)

10 <https://indianexpress.com/article/legal-news/cji-justice-surya-kant-my-focus-on-appointments-is-to-place-emphasis-on-merit-integrity-experience-temperament-required-to-serve-as-judge-10419188/>

Since the launch of the portal, it has delivered a wide range of benefits. It has enhanced transparency across judicial processes, increased accountability and responsibility and improved efficiency of the judicial system. It has increased coordination between various entities and with access to reliable and real time information, decision making has become more informed. NJDG provides a single unified source of data and offers potential for high quality research work. All of this in turn facilitates the tracking and ease in disposal of cases by enabling near real time tracking of case pendency and trial duration, helping identify delays that violate the mandate of time bound disposal.

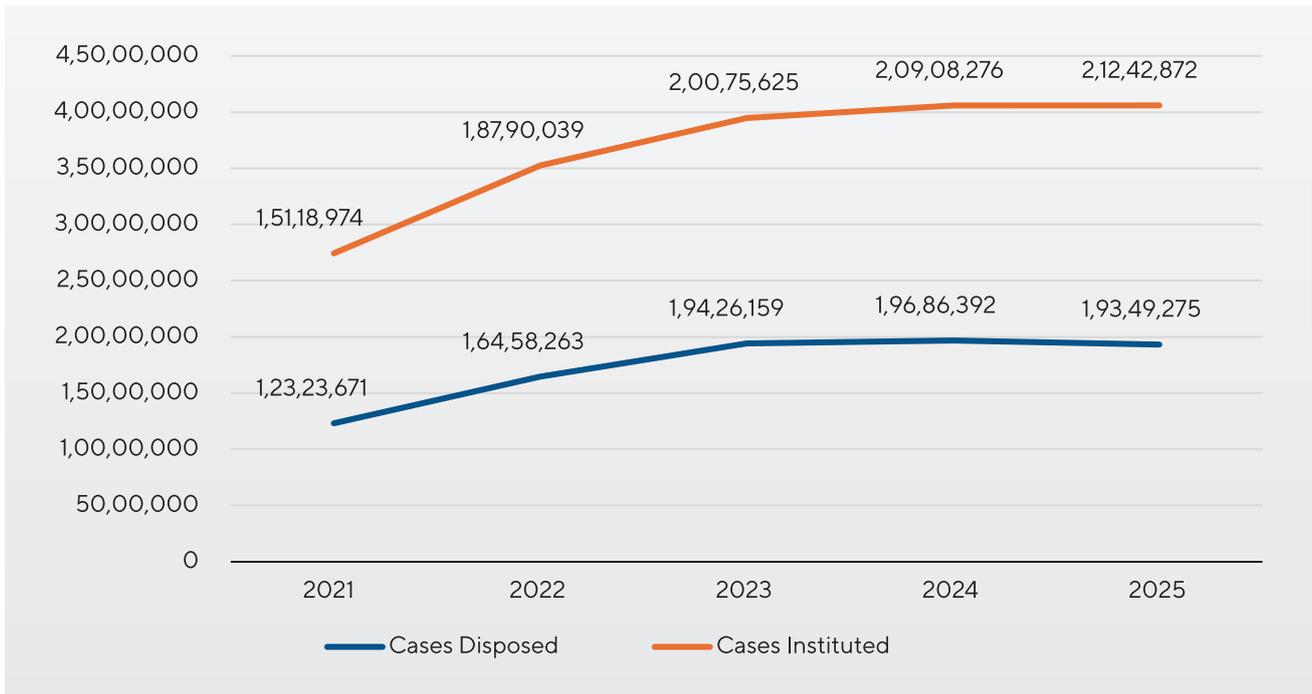
The NJDG portal has recently introduced a new “reasons for delay” feature to identify the factors slowing down case adjudication. This allows the judiciary and decision makers to closely monitor the challenges faced during proceedings and take targeted measures to address the growing pendency of cases. Moreover, this brings granular level clarity to systemic issues that would otherwise be difficult and time consuming to identify, making it easier to implement effective remedies.



# COURT DISPOSAL OF CASES UNDER POCSO ACT (2021-2025)

Recent data extracted from the National Judicial Data Grid shows that since 2021 the number of criminal cases (including POCSO) disposed of by district courts as compared to the number of cases instituted during the year has increased marginally. In terms of percentages, it increased from 82 percent in 2021 to 91 percent in 2025, registering a change of nine percentage points. However, in the case of disposal of POCSO cases, the trend is very different and encouraging.

**Figure 1: Details of all criminal cases registered and disposed from 2021 to 2025**



Source: [https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg\\_v3/](https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_v3/) Accessed on 15-12-2025

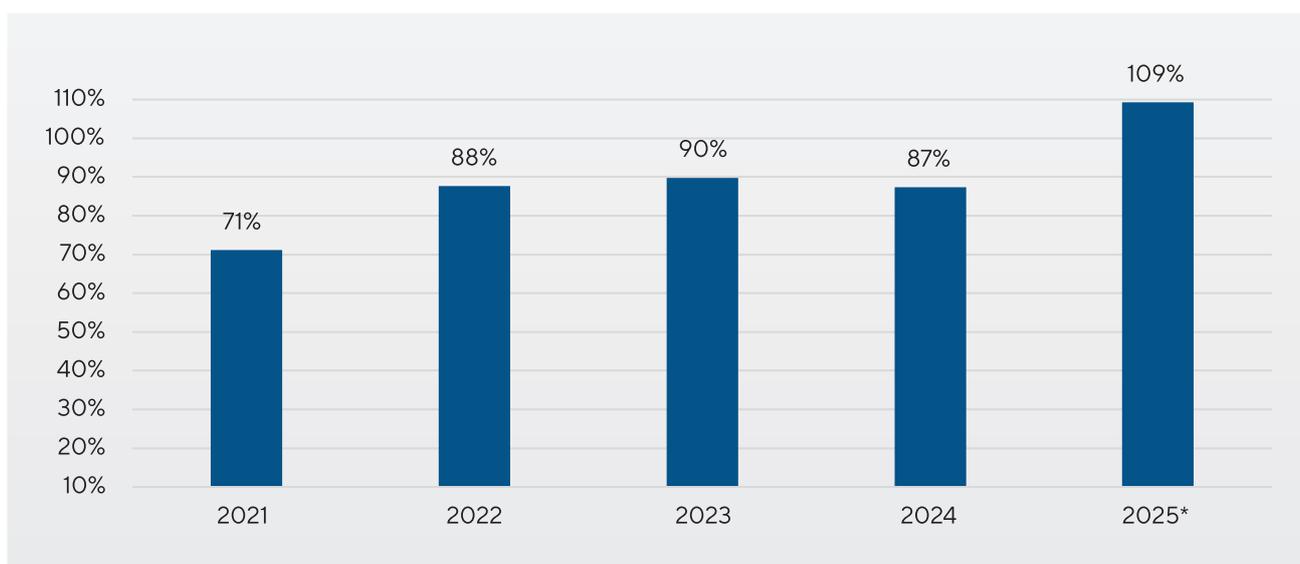
The data presented in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018 (05 December 2025), drawn from the National Judicial Data Grid, shows that between 2021 and 2024, disposal rates of POCSO cases remained below or close to the level of cases registered in courts. The disposal rate improved from 71 percent in 2021 to 88 percent in 2022 and 90 percent in 2023, with a slight decline to 87 percent in 2024. During this period, the judiciary generally managed to keep pace with incoming cases but was unable to decrease the burden of pending cases. Each year, additional cases kept on adding to the existing backlog. Between 2021 and 2024, a total of 68,860 cases were added to the backlog.

A notable shift is observed in 2025, when the disposal rate in POCSO alone reached **109 percent, marking the first year in which disposals surpassed registrations**. Thus, indicating that the courts not only addressed newly registered cases but also succeeded in clearing a portion of pending cases from previous years. Achieving this threshold represents a positive development and signals improved capacity and responsiveness in the handling of POCSO cases.

To understand these trends, it is important to look at the relationship between case registration and disposal:

1. **When disposal is lower than registration**, the number of pending cases increases.
2. **When disposal equals to registration**, pendency remains constant.
3. **When disposal exceeds registration**, pendency reduces. This is the ideal situation, as it indicates that the system is not only handling new cases but is also clearing older ones, which has been achieved in 2025. **Reaching this stage in 2025 represents a tipping point, where the justice system begins to move from managing backlog to actively reducing it.**

**Figure 2: Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered**



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

\*Data As on 02 December 2025

Overall, a comparison of data between 2021 and 2025 reveals a significant increase in the percentage of POCSO cases disposed of against the total number of POCSO cases instituted each year. **The disposal rate increased by 38 percentage points, increasing from 71 percent in 2021 to a very impressive 109 percent in 2025.**

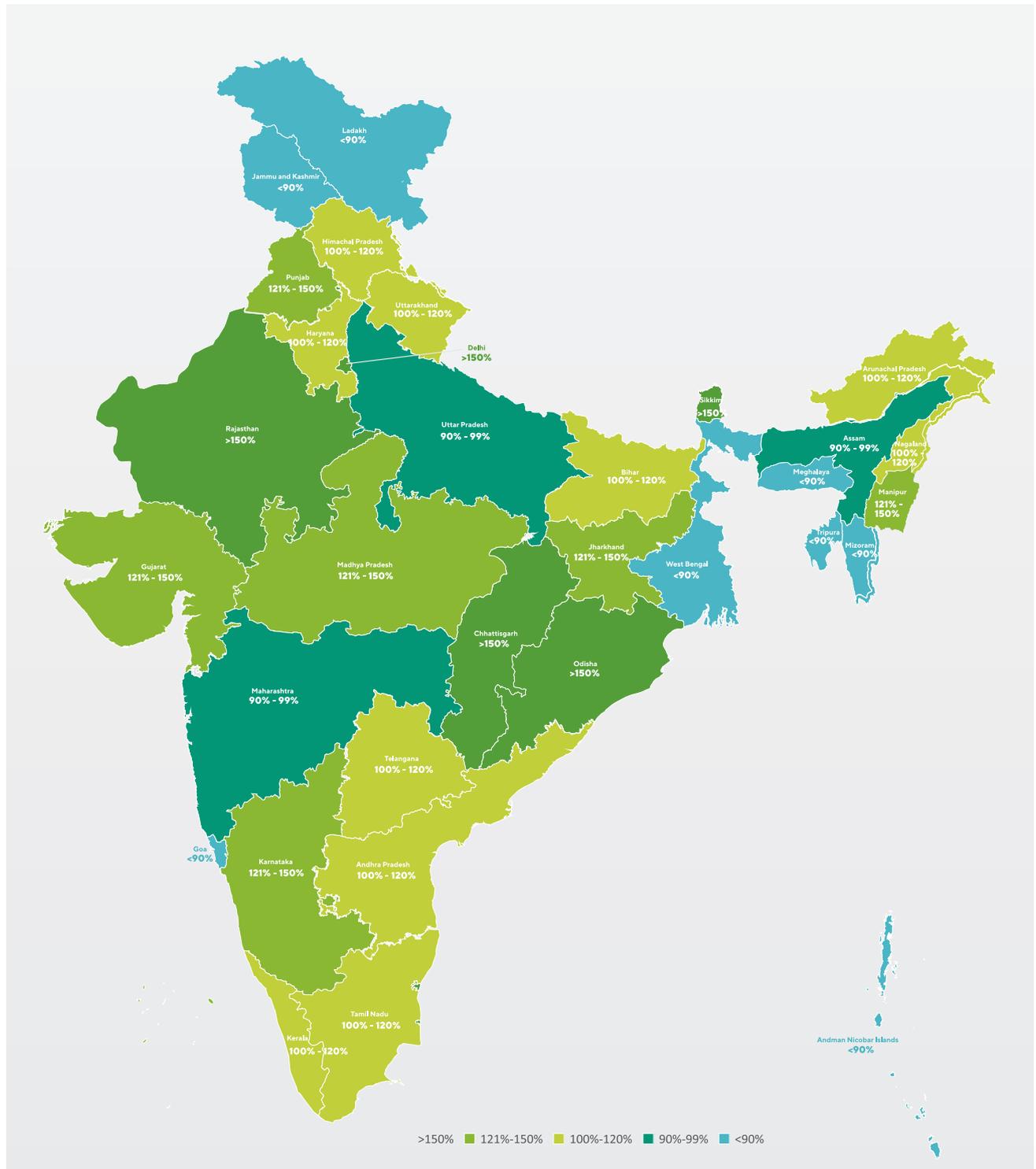
Further, the state wise distribution of disposal rates for POCSO cases in 2025 shows considerable variation in the performance of courts across the country. These categories are important because the relationship between case registrations and disposal directly affects pendency. Data indicates that seven states/UTs have a disposal rate greater than 150 percent, another seven states/UTs have a disposal rate between 121-150 percent whereas 10 states have a disposal rate between 100-120 percent. **Having a disposal rate above 100 percent indicates that these 24 states are not only disposing of cases registered in 2025 but have also managed to successfully dispose of some of the previous year's cases, thus resulting in a gradual reduction in pendency.**

On the other hand, states such as Assam (92%), Uttar Pradesh (94%), and Maharashtra (90%) reported disposal rates between 90 and 99 percent. Although these states came close to matching registrations, they did not surpass the level required to reduce pendency. As a result, their backlog is likely to have remained stable or increased slightly. States/UTs such as Jammu and Kashmir (55%),

Meghalaya (43%), West Bengal (69%), Tripura (79%), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (83%) fall below the 90 percent mark. These states disposed of fewer cases than were registered in 2025, which must have led to a rise in pendency. These low disposal levels highlight the need for targeted interventions to address delays.

Finally, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, and Mizoram reported no POCSO cases for 2025 and therefore do not fall into any disposal category.

**Figure 3: Categorisation of states by POCSO case disposal rates in 2025**





# CONTRADICTION BETWEEN FIR DATA (NCRB) AND CASES REGISTERED FOR TRIAL IN COURTS (NJDG)

The data shows a clear mismatch between the number of POCSO FIRs recorded by NCRB and the number of POCSO cases registered for trial in courts as reported by the NJDG. Across all three years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the number of cases registered in courts is significantly higher than the number of FIRs filed.

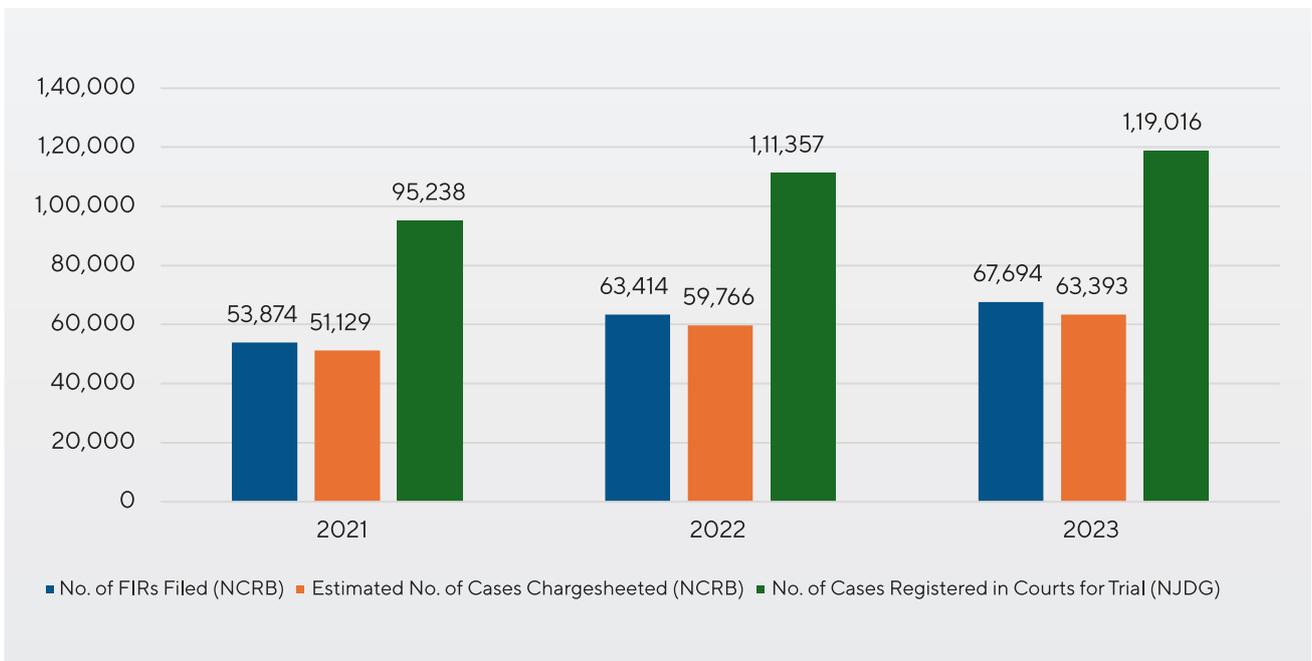
As per NCRB, in **2021**, **53,874** cases were registered under POCSO. Of which **51,129** were investigated and chargesheets were submitted in courts for trial. Contrastingly, NJDG records **95,238** POCSO cases were registered with courts for trial during the same year.

A similar pattern appears in **2022**, where FIRs stand at **63,414**, but NJDG shows **1,11,357** cases. The gap continues in **2023**, with **67,694** FIRs compared to **1,19,016** cases registered in courts.

***This consistent difference suggests that the two data sources present different aspects of the system. The scale of the difference raises questions about data alignment and reporting practices.***

From an analytical and systems points of view, this contradiction highlights the need for greater clarity and consistency in how POCSO cases are recorded and reported.

**Figure 4: Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial**



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India.



# PENDENCY IN POCSO CASES

The pendency of POCSO cases is a critical indicator of how the justice system is performing in relation to children’s safety and protection. The data compiled from the National Judicial Data Grid provides a detailed year-wise picture of the duration for which cases have remained pending in courts. This information is important because long delays affect not only case outcomes but also the well-being of child survivors, their families, and the overall efficiency and credibility of the justice process.

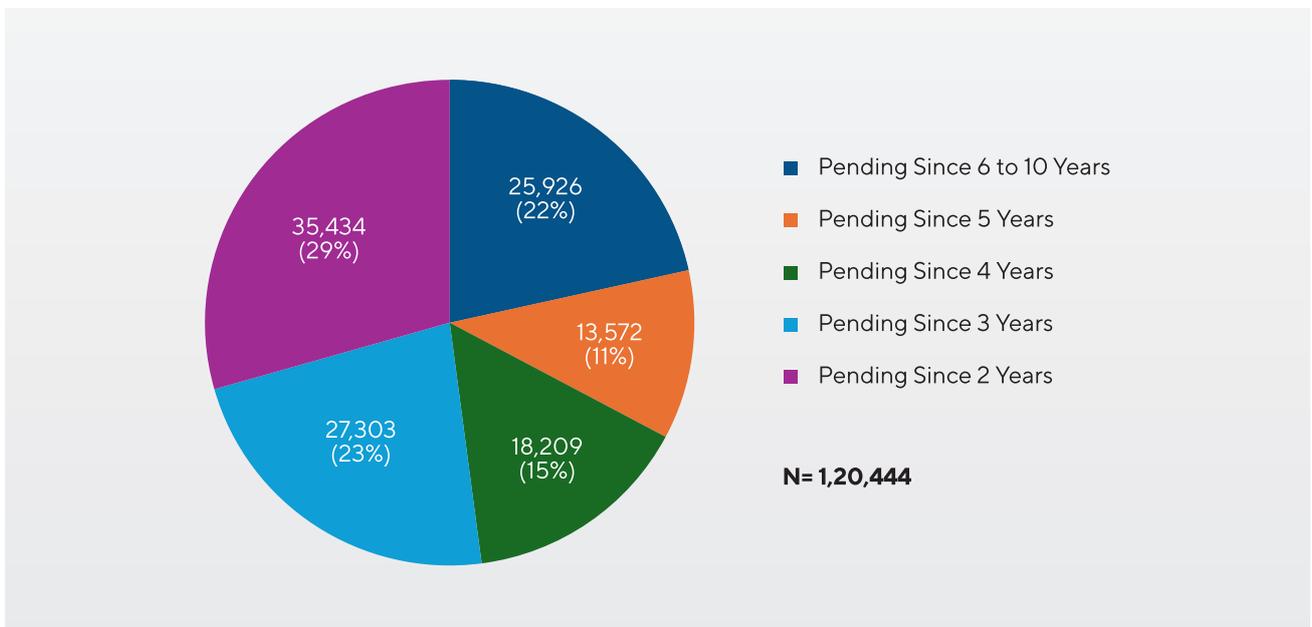
## Year Wise Pendency Patterns

Data shows that of all the cases pending, 22 percent (25,926 cases) have been pending from six to ten years. Further 13,572 (11%) cases have been pending for five years, followed by 18,209 (15%) cases pending for four years. These figures reflect cases that entered the system several years ago but have not seen a meaningful progress.

Majority of cases have been pending for at least two (29%) to three years (23%). Together these cases account for more than half of all cases pending for more than two years. This suggests that pendency begins to accumulate early in the lifecycle of a case and that the system faces challenges in moving cases forward within the expected time frame.

While the recent improvement in yearly disposal is encouraging, these figures make it clear that special efforts are needed to identify and clear the oldest cases, otherwise the backlog of long-pending POCSO matters will continue to remain high.

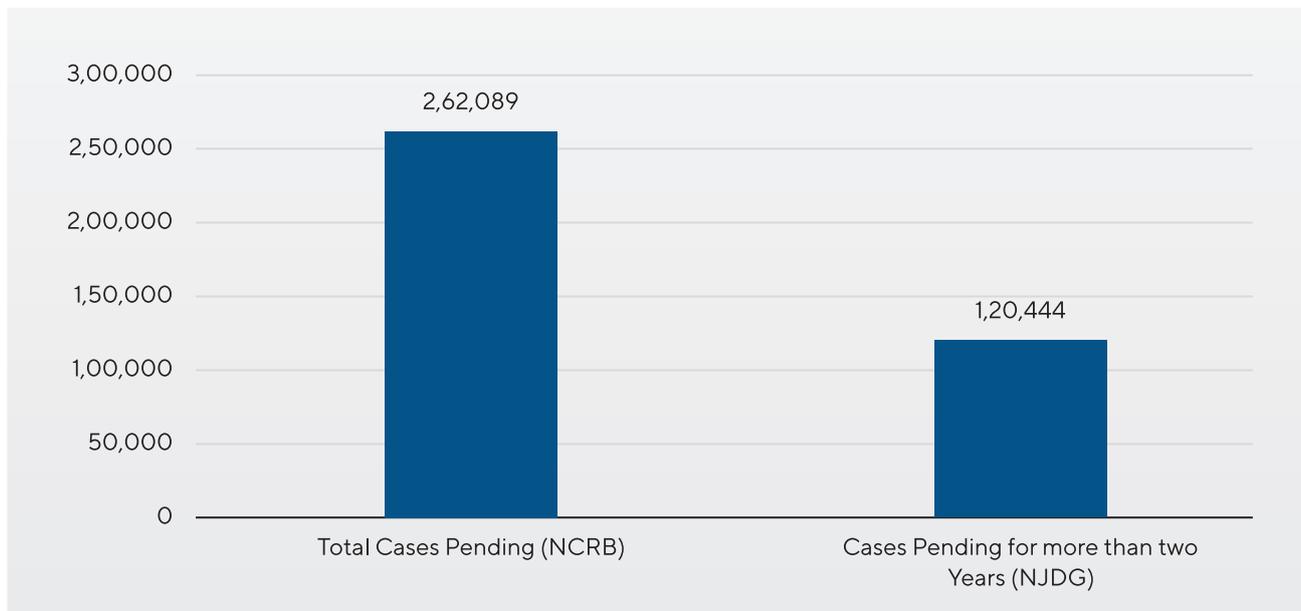
**Figure 5: Details of cases filed under POCSO Act during last ten years and pending for two years and more**



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

At the national level, the Crime in India 2023 report shows that at the end of 2023 there were 2,62,089 pending POCSO cases in courts for trial. Further, data from the National Judicial Data Grid indicated that among these cases, 1,20,444 had been pending for two years and more. Assuming that the pendency of cases remains constant, it can be inferred that approximately **46 percent** of the total pending POCSO cases are older than two years.

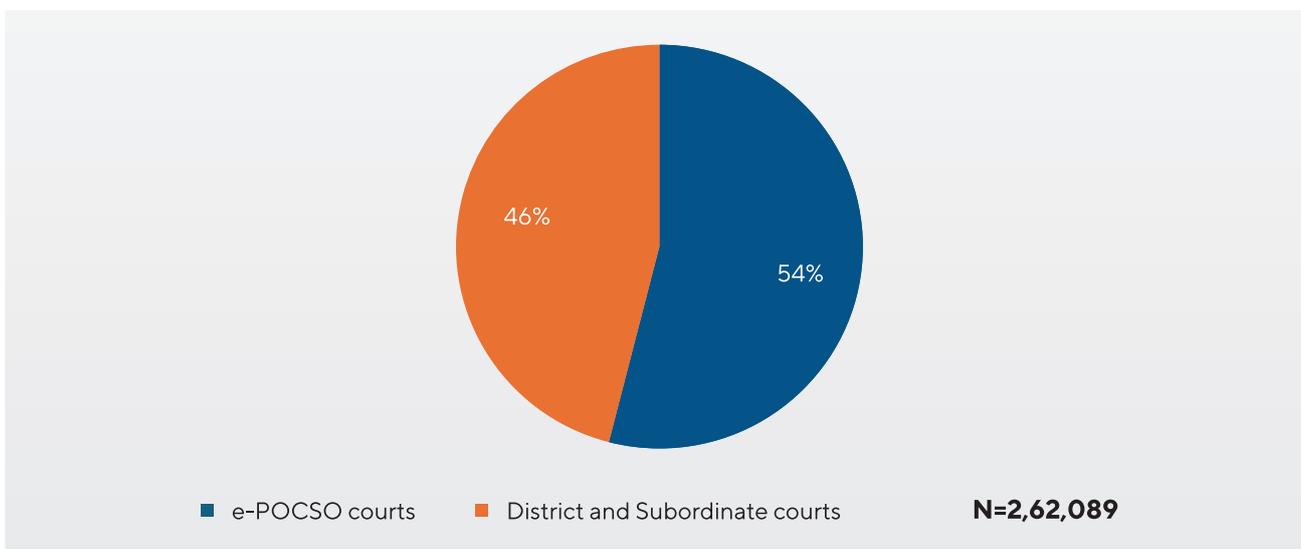
**Figure 6: Cases pending trial for two years and more**



Source: Crime in India, 2023, National Crime Records Bureau and Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

Further, the analysis reveals that more than half of the pending POCSO cases (54%) are under trial in e-POCSO courts, whereas the remaining 46 percent are pending in district and subordinate courts.

**Figure 7: Cases pending in e-POCSO courts and other courts**



## State Level Variations in Pendency

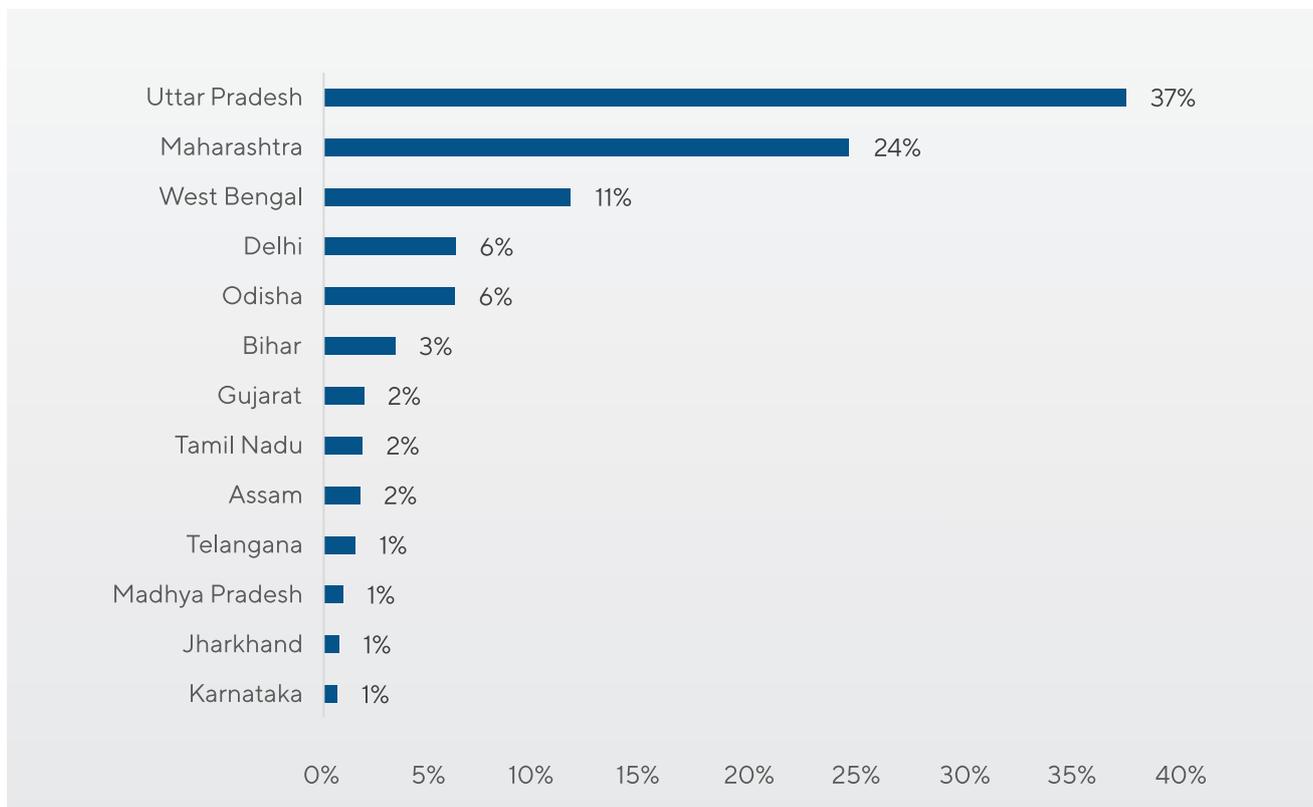
At the national level, a total of 39,498 cases (33%) have been pending for more than five years. The distribution of these cases is highly uneven across states. Uttar Pradesh alone accounts for 37 percent of all cases pending beyond five years, making it the single largest contributor to long-term pendency. This is followed by Maharashtra, which accounts for 24 percent, and West Bengal, contributing 11 percent. Together, these three states account for nearly three fourths of all cases pending for more than five years.

Other states with a noticeable share include Delhi and Odisha, each contributing six (6) percent of the national total. States such as Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Assam contribute smaller shares, ranging between two and three percent. Most other States and Union Territories report either very low numbers or no cases in this category, indicating that long-term pendency is concentrated in a limited number of high-caseload states.

Further, majority of cases (80,946 cases, 67%) have been pending in courts from two to four years. Uttar Pradesh (32%) and Maharashtra at 23 percent contribute more than half of all cases pending in this duration range.

*The data further highlights the urgent need for more effective judicial interventions to address the backlog and expedite justice, particularly in sensitive cases involving sexual offenses against children. While there has been some progress in the disposal of cases, the number of pending cases highlights the limitations of the current system.*

**Figure 8: State/UT wise percentage share of cases pending for five years and more**



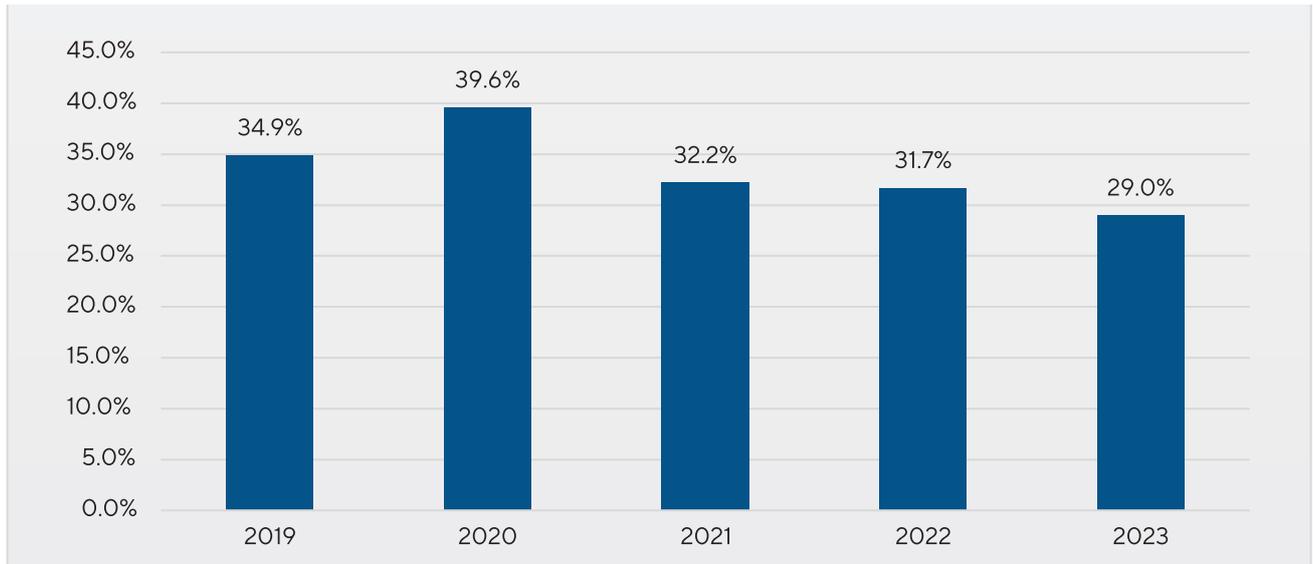
Note: States with less than 1 percent share are not included in this figure



## CONVICTION IN POCSO CASES

In the last 5 years the country has seen a 43 percent increase in the number of cases registered under POCSO, victimising thousands of children sexually. The data on cases disposed by courts resulting in conviction indicates that the conviction rate in POCSO cases has been on a decrease. **Since 2019 the conviction rate has reduced by six (6) percentage points.**

**Figure 9: Conviction Rate in POCSO Cases (NCRB)**



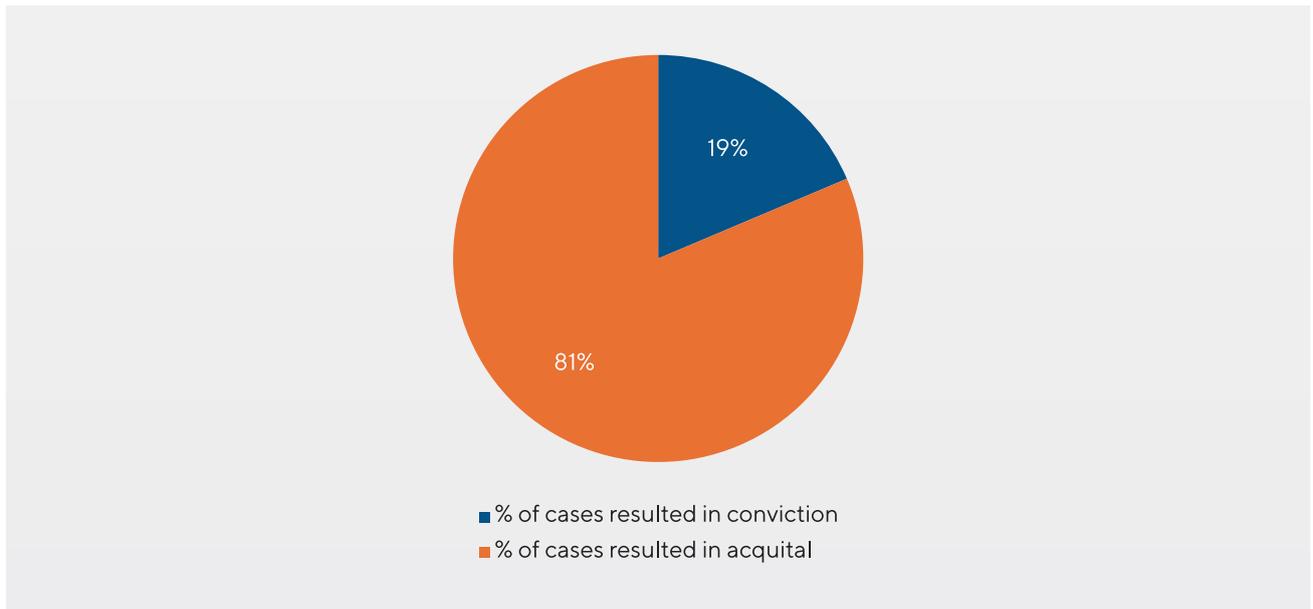
Source: NCRB, *Crime in India reports 2019-2023*

On the other hand, the latest data on conviction rate in POCSO cases in FTSCs for the year 2024 shows that at the national level only 19 percent of POCSO cases resulted in conviction, while a majority of the cases (81%) ended in acquittal.

There is significant variation in conviction outcomes across States and Union Territories. While the national average conviction rate in 2024 stands at 19 percent, several states report much lower figures, and only a few perform above the national average. States such as Jammu and Kashmir, with a conviction rate of only 4.5 percent, fall far below the national average. Other states with similarly low conviction rate include Andhra Pradesh (5%), Assam (5%), Maharashtra (6%), and Telangana (7%).

On the other hand, states such as Meghalaya (45%), Mizoram (34%), Nagaland (26%), Punjab (18%), and Uttar Pradesh (25%) perform better than the national average. These variations indicate that some states may have stronger systems for investigation, prosecution, trial management, as well as psychosocial support services for child victims and their families.

**Figure 10: Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)**



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India



## CLEARING POCSO CASE BACKLOGS

The Fast Track Special Courts scheme was launched by the Government of India in 2019 to strengthen the country's response to sexual offences, particularly cases under the POCSO Act. The scheme aims to set up dedicated courts to ensure faster investigation and trial, reduce delays, and improve the delivery of justice to children. FTSCs are expected to prioritise POCSO cases and function with specialised infrastructure and dedicated judicial officers.

Originally, the Fast Track Special Court Scheme was set for a duration of one year, spanning two financial years, i.e., 2019-20 and 2020-21. Upon concluding this initial period, the Union Cabinet sanctioned the scheme's extension for an additional two years, until March 2023. In a meeting held on November 28, 2023, the Union Cabinet decided to further extend the scheme for another three years, from April 2023 to March 2026, with a total financial allocation of INR 1,952.23 Cr. to sustain 790 FTSCs across the country. The estimated average operational cost of each FTSC is INR 82.37 lakhs.

Since the country has already reached a level where the number of cases getting disposed of in a year is higher than the number of cases instituted during the year, it is very clear that backlogs are unlikely to accumulate or pile up anymore. In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the requirement of new courts and the time period needed to clear the backlogs as of 2023. Recent responses from the Ministry of Law and Justice in Parliamentary discussions indicate that the average disposal rate for rape and POCSO cases per FTSC is **9.51 cases monthly**, which is significantly higher than the disposal rate in regular courts (**3.26 cases per court per month**).

Based on these statistics, it is estimated that the average annual disposal rate for each e-POCSO court is approximately 114 cases. Additionally, if 600 new e-POCSO courts are integrated into the ongoing FTSC scheme, bringing the total e-POCSO courts to approximately 1,000 across the country, it is estimated that it would take four years to clear a backlog of 2,62,089 POCSO cases. Once the backlog is cleared, the need for these additional courts may be reassessed, potentially leading to their discontinuation. To operationalise these 600 additional e-POCSO courts for a four-year period, a total budgetary requirement of INR 1,977 Cr. is estimated, translating to an annual budget of INR 494 Cr.

**Table 1. Estimated budgetary requirements to clear the POCSO case backlogs as of December 2023**

Row No.	Indicator	Value
<b>A</b>	<b>Operational Cost Per FTSC Per Year</b>	
a1	No. of FTSCs planned to be made operational	790
a2	Total financial outlay provisioned for 3 years (April 2023 to March 2026) to keep 790 FTSCs operational (in INR)	19,52,23,00,000
<b>a3</b>	<b>Average operational cost per FTSC per year (in INR) (a2/a1)</b>	<b>82,37,257</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Requirement for Additional e-POCSO Courts</b>	
b1	Average disposal rate of cases per FTSC per month*	9.51
b2	Average disposal rate of cases per e-POCSO courts per year (b1*12 months)	114.12
b3	Total No. of pending POCSO cases in India at the end of 2023**	2,62,089
b4	No. of years needed to clear the existing backlogs by a single e-POCSO court (b3/b2)	2,297
<b>b5</b>	<b>No. of years needed by additional 600 e-POCSO courts to clear the existing backlog (b4/600)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Budget Requirement for additional e-POCSO Courts</b>	
c1	Total cost needed for running 600 courts for 4 years (in INR) (600 e-POCSO courts*a3*b5)	19,76,94,17,722
<b>c2</b>	<b>Total Cost needed for running 600 courts for 1 years (in INR) (c1/4)</b>	<b>4,94,23,54,430</b>

\*Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3231 Dt. 08 August 2025, Ministry of Law and Justice Department of Justice, Government of India

\*\*Crime in India 2023, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

## CONCLUSIONS

The findings indicate that India has reached the tipping point, with the year 2025 marking the first year where the POCSO case disposal by courts exceeded the cases instituted during the year. With the number of disposed cases surpassing cases instituted during the year, the justice system has begun to shift from managing backlog to actively reducing it. However, this progress coexists with persistent structural and procedural challenges. Nearly half of pending cases remain unresolved for over two years, conviction rates continue to fluctuate, and inter-state disparities highlight uneven implementation capacities.

To sustain the momentum achieved in 2025, the focus must now shift from quantitative expansion to qualitative strengthening. This will ensure that faster case disposal does not compromise procedural fairness, victim support, or the quality of judicial outcomes. Continued investment in FTSCs and the establishment of additional e-POCSO courts are vital to maintain the momentum. Strengthening accountability and capacity at all levels will help drive lasting change. This will turn the current tipping point into a sustained transformation toward a more efficient, equitable and child sensitive justice system.



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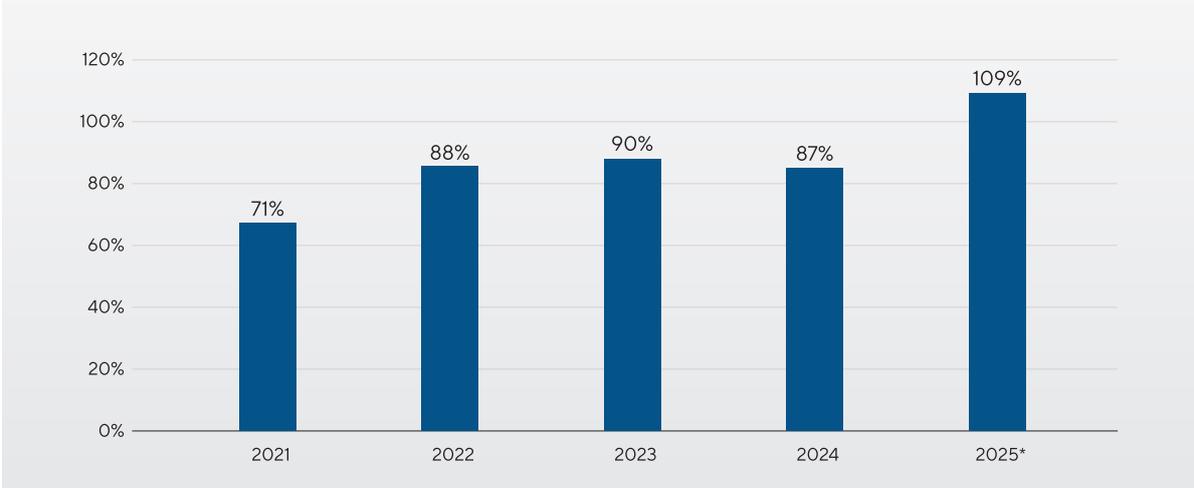
# **INDIA AND STATES AT A GLANCE**

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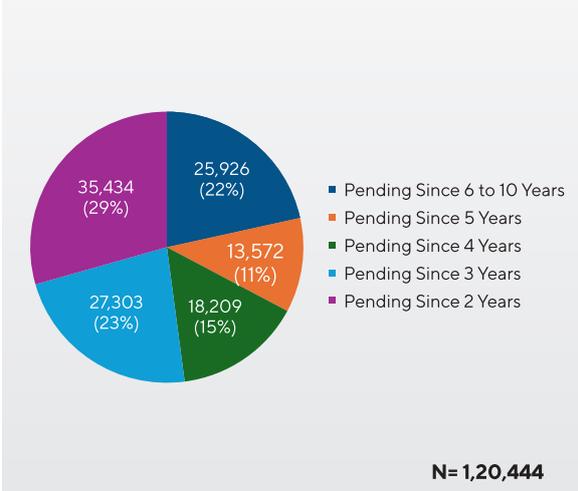
# INDIA

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



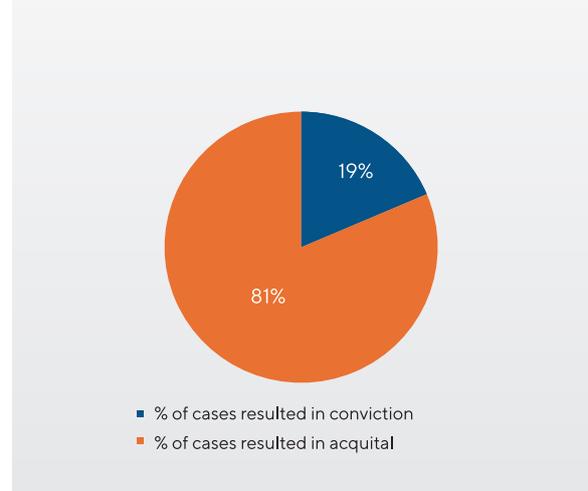
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



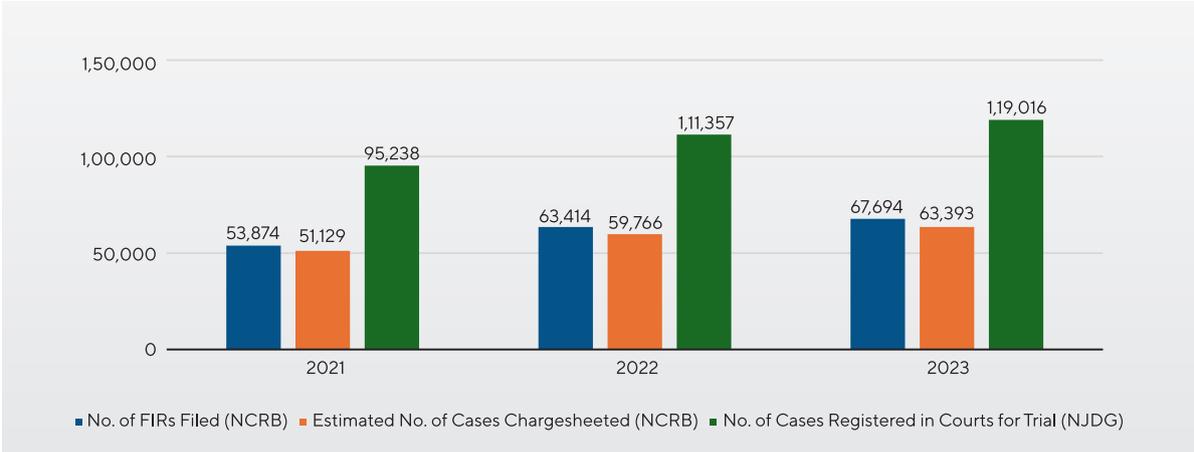
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

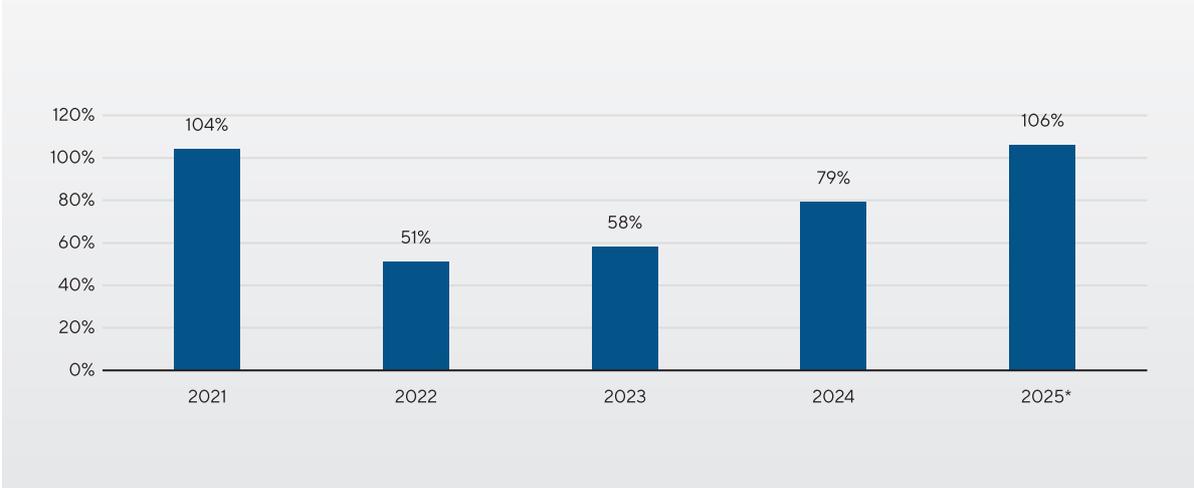
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

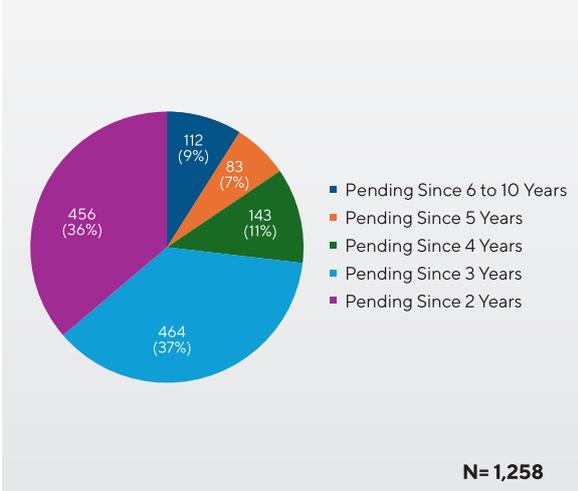
# ANDHRA PRADESH

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



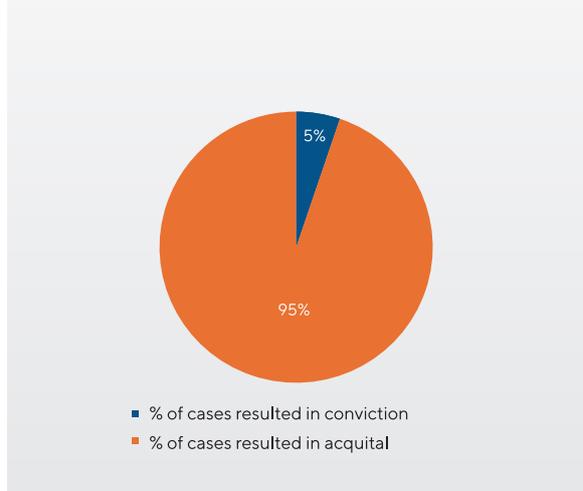
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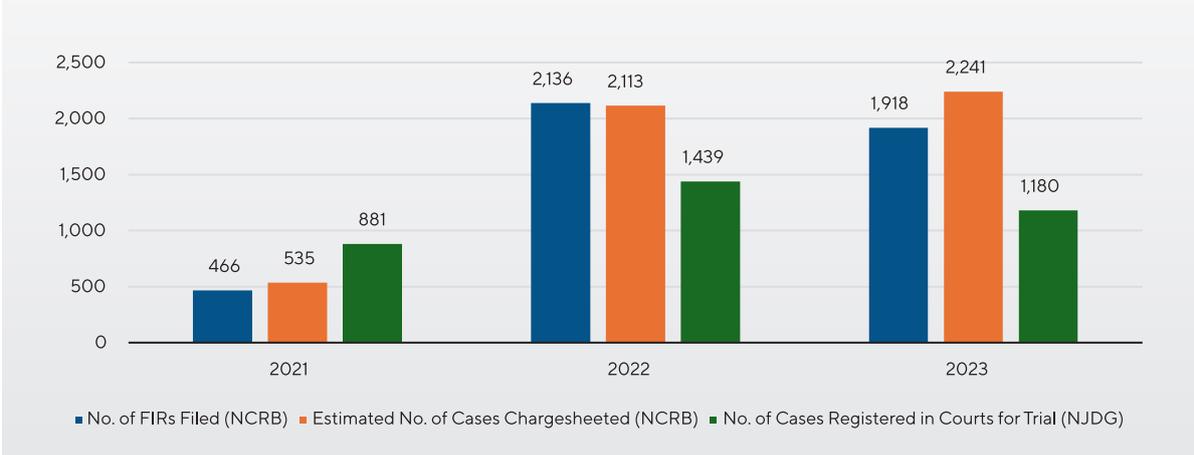
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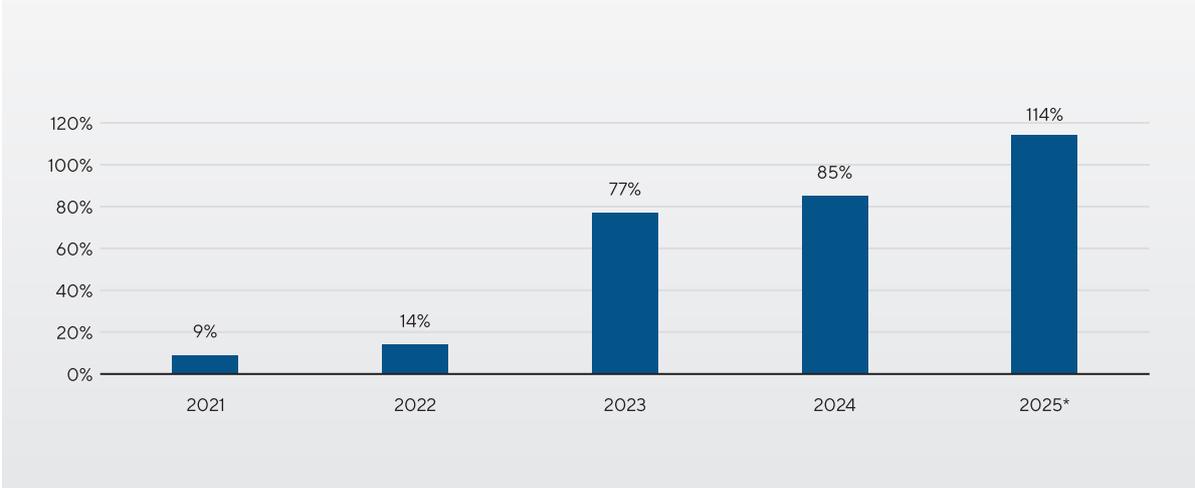
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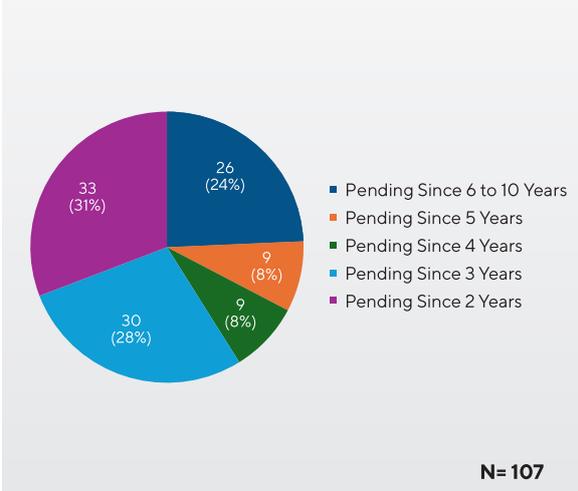
# ARUNACHAL PRADESH

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



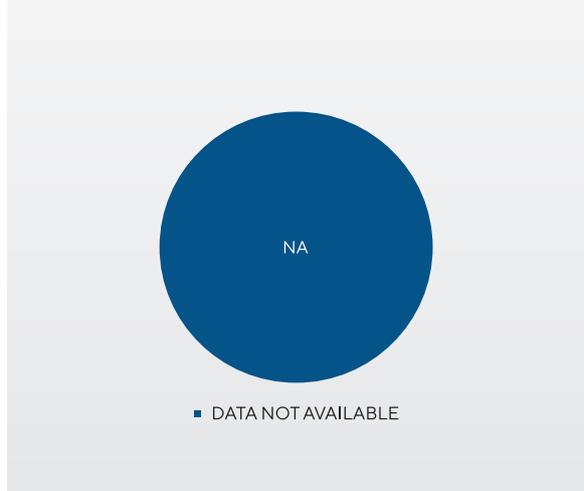
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



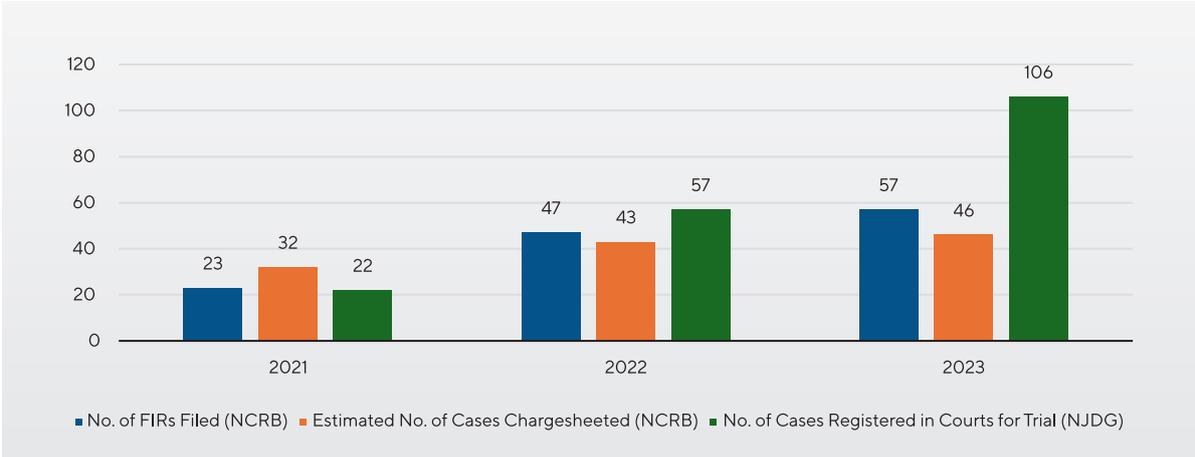
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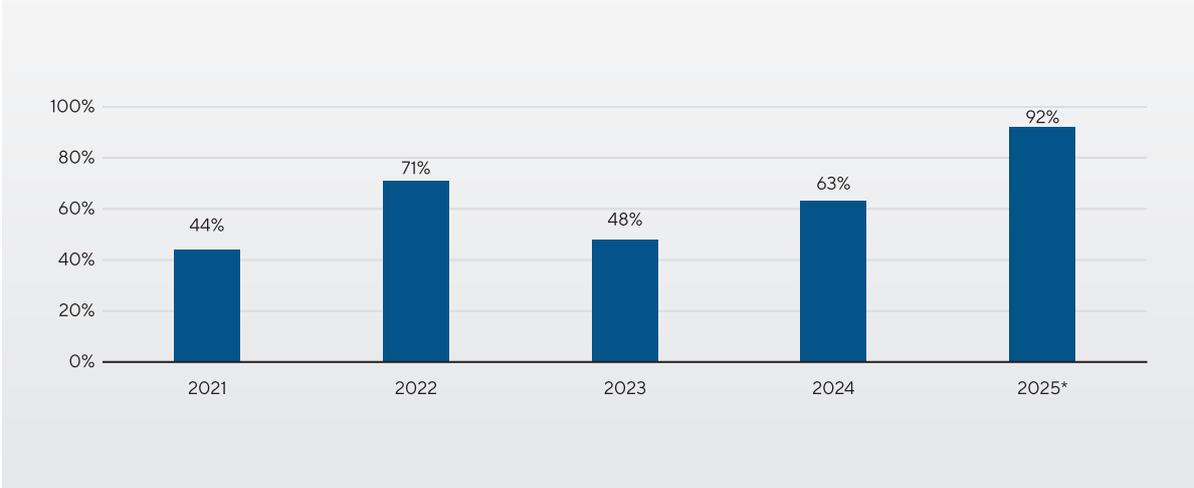
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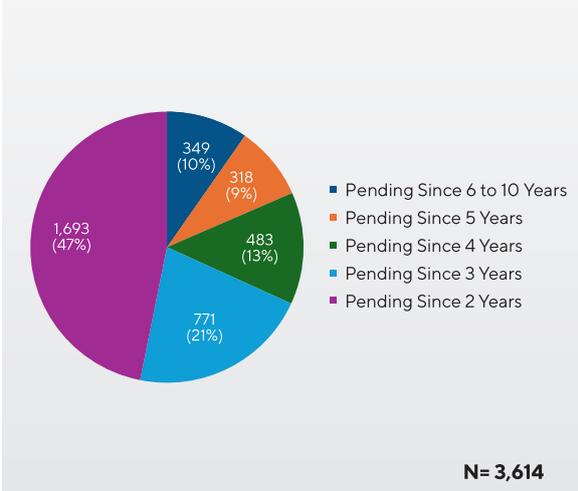
# ASSAM

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



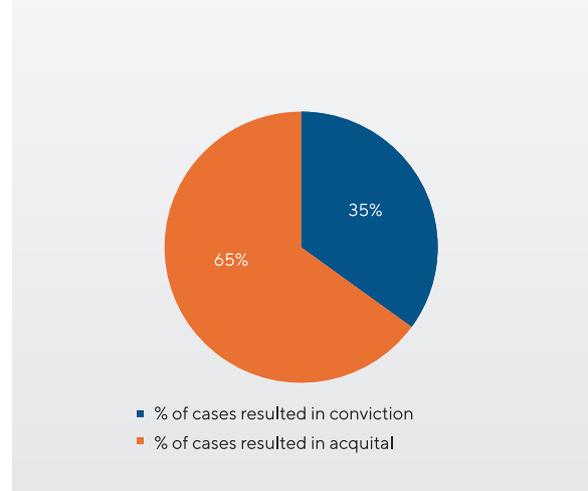
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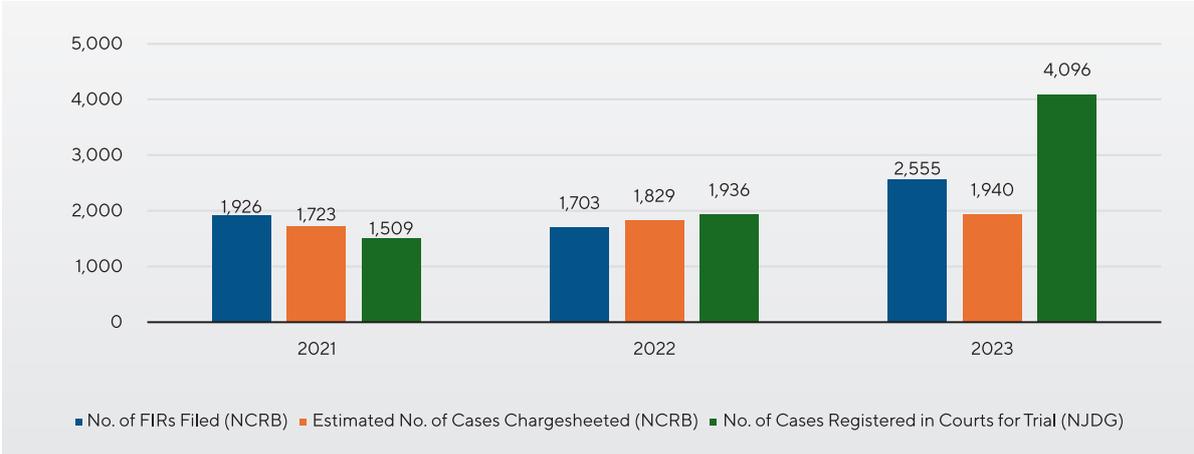
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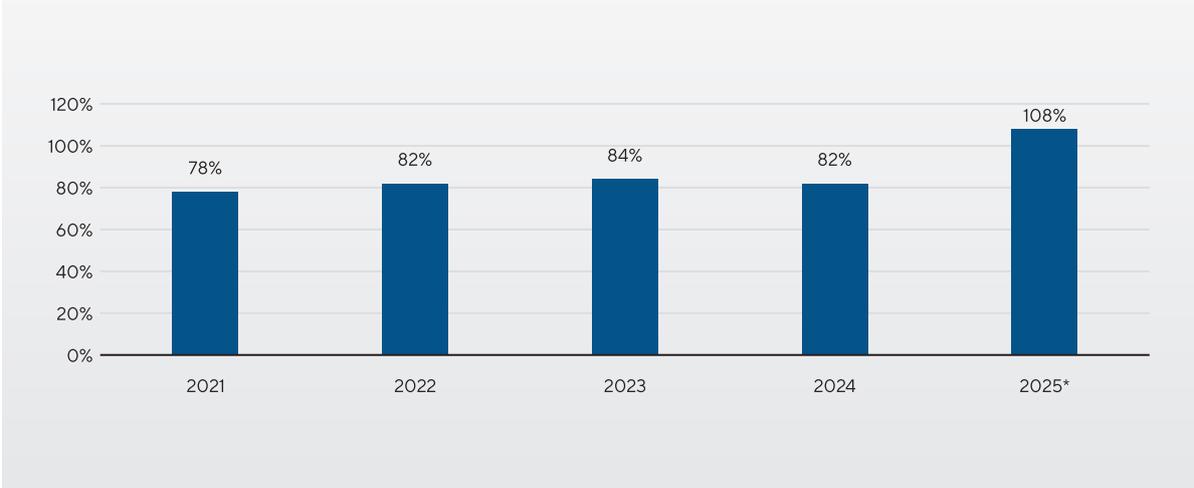
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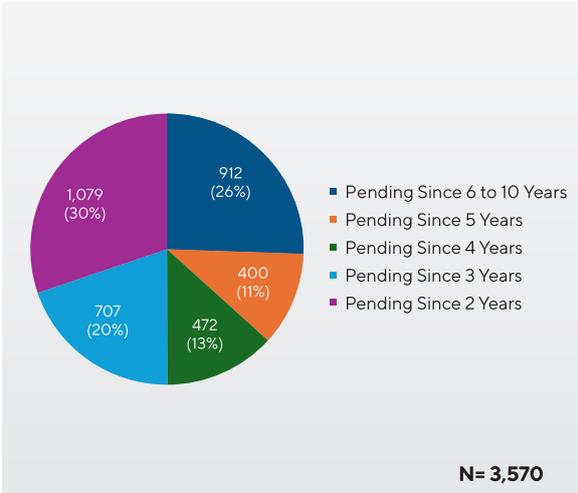
# BIHAR

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



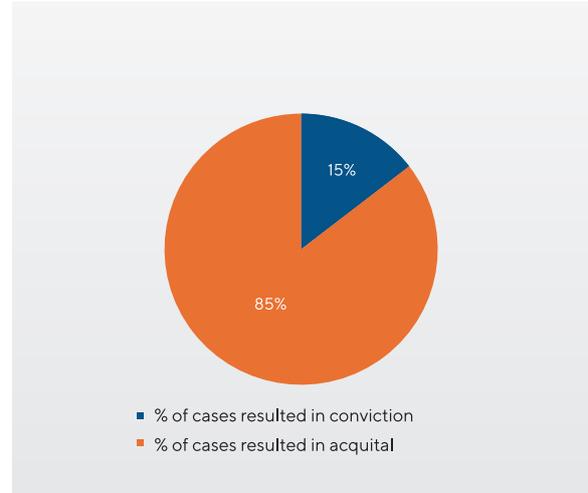
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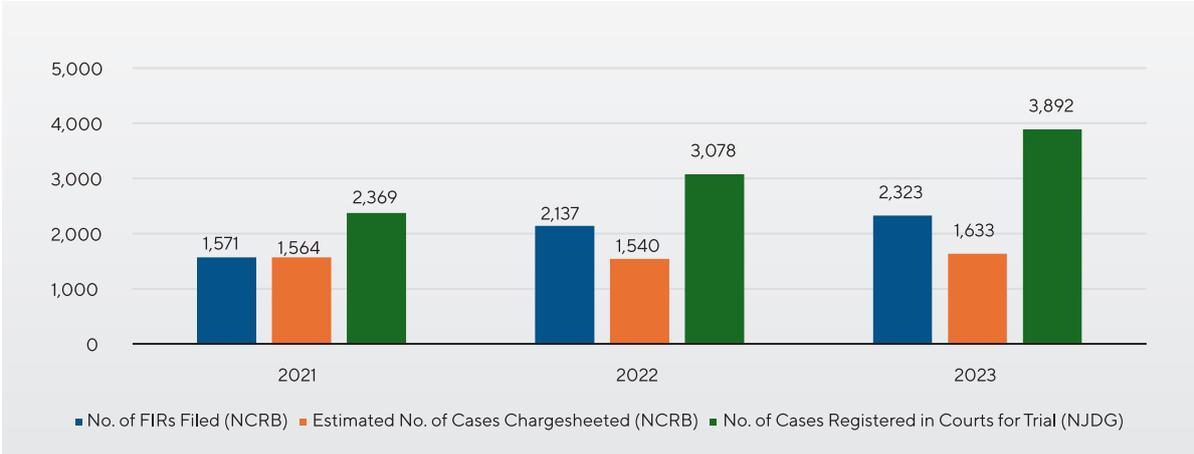
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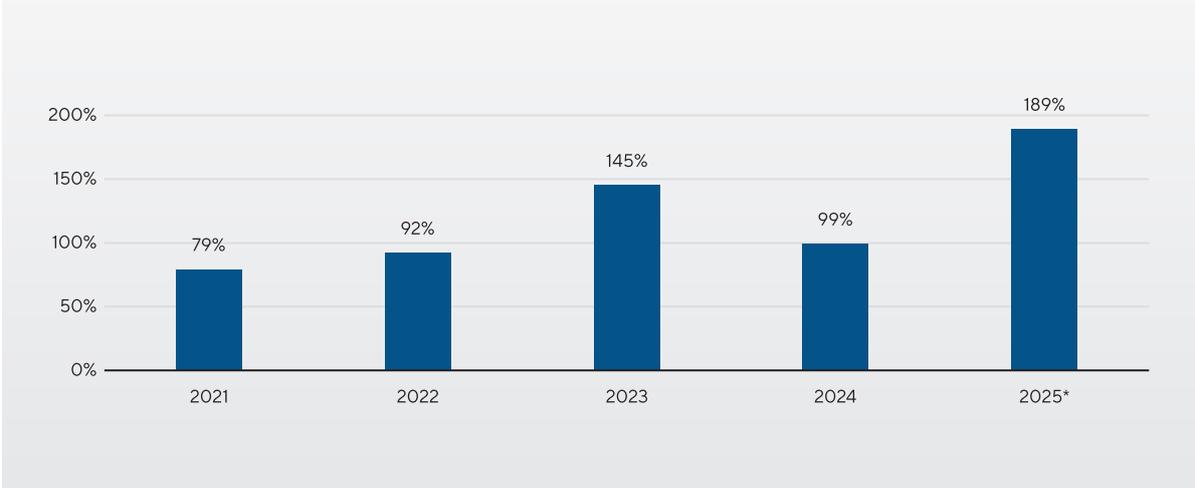
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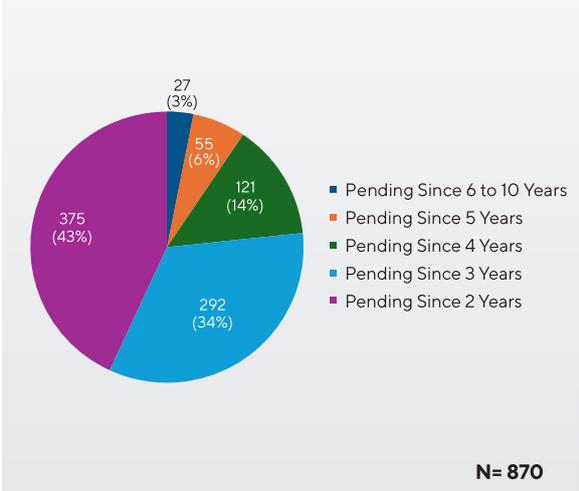
# CHHATTISGARH

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



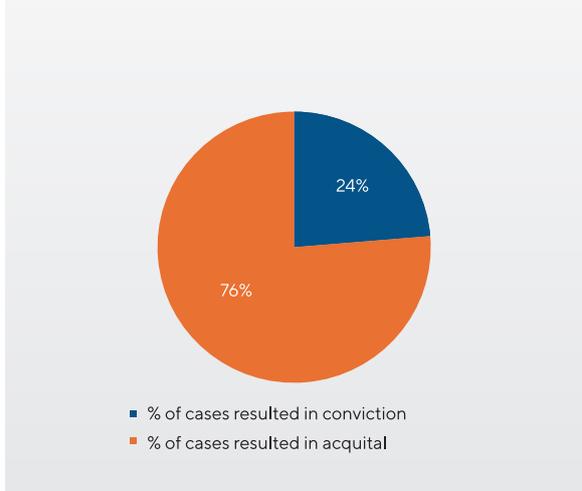
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



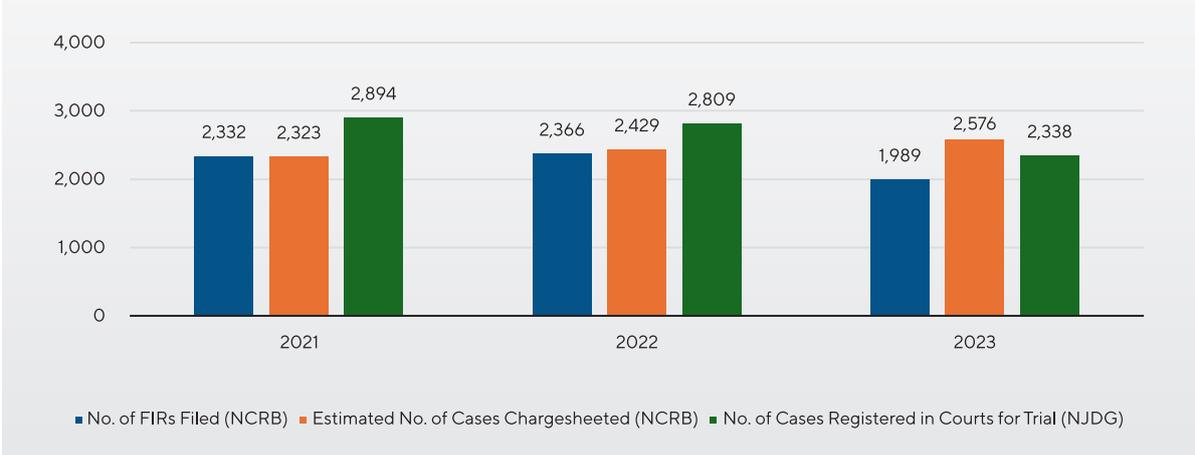
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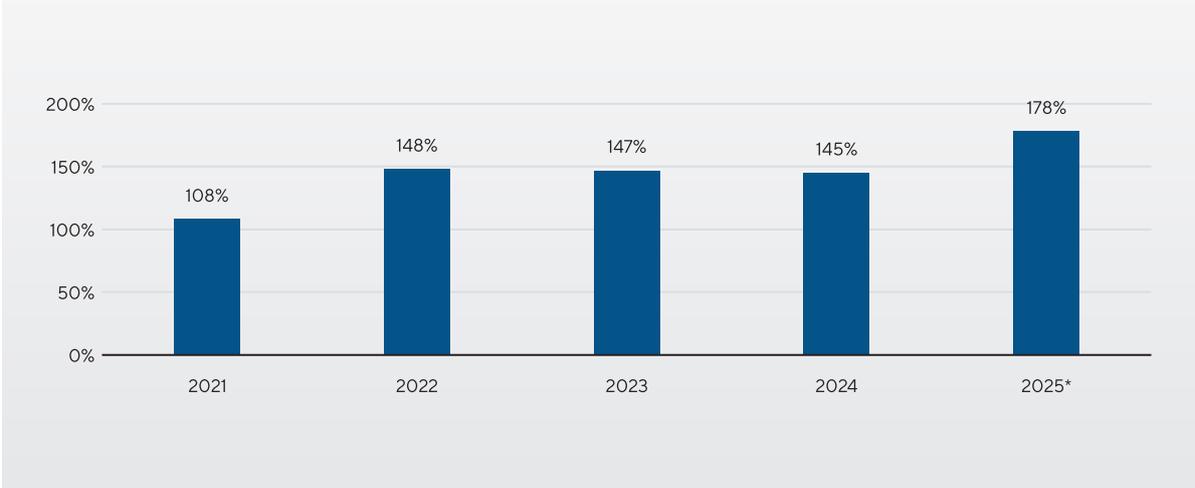
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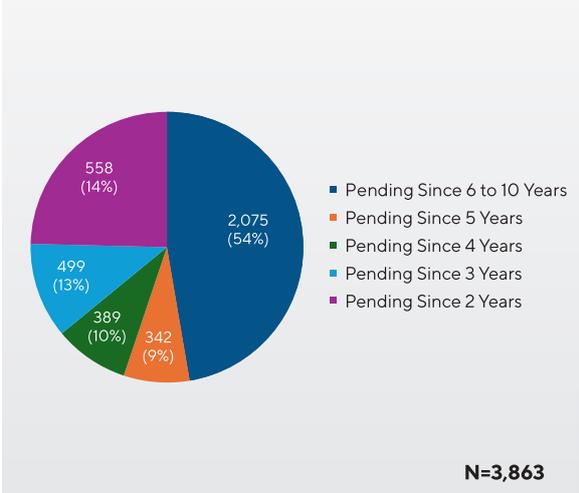
# DELHI

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



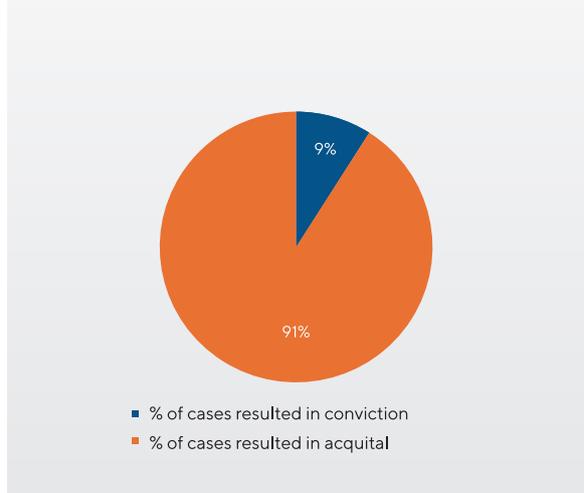
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\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



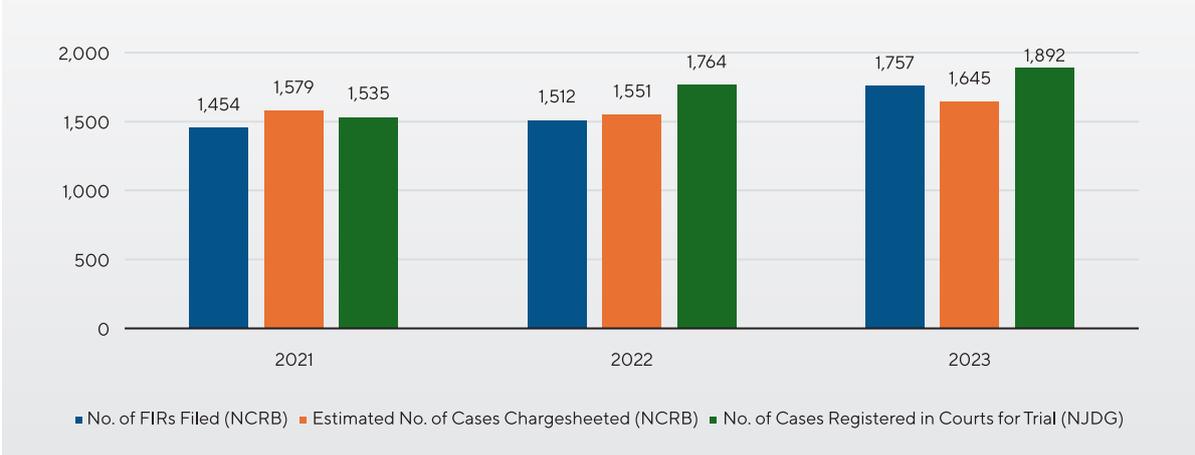
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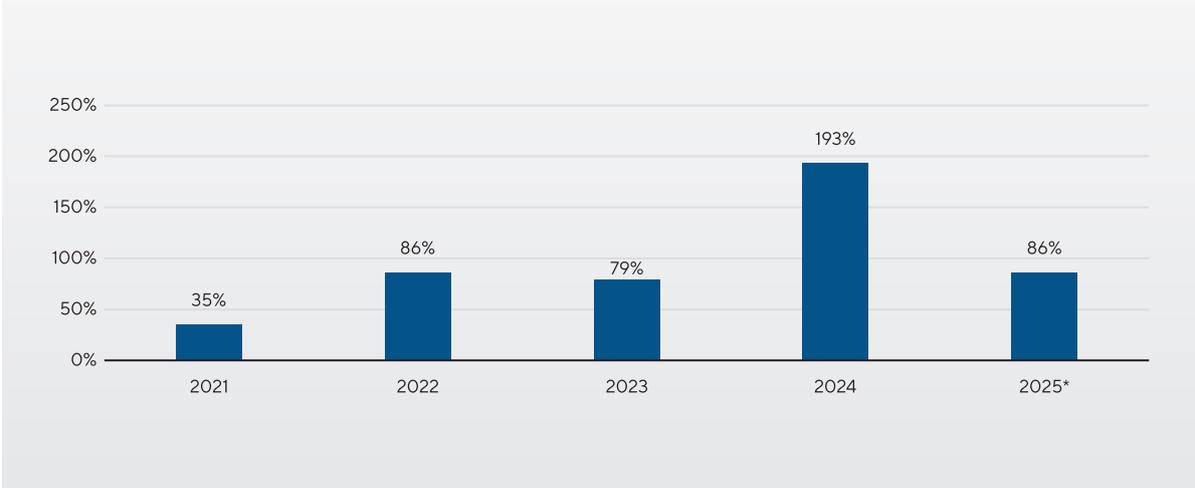
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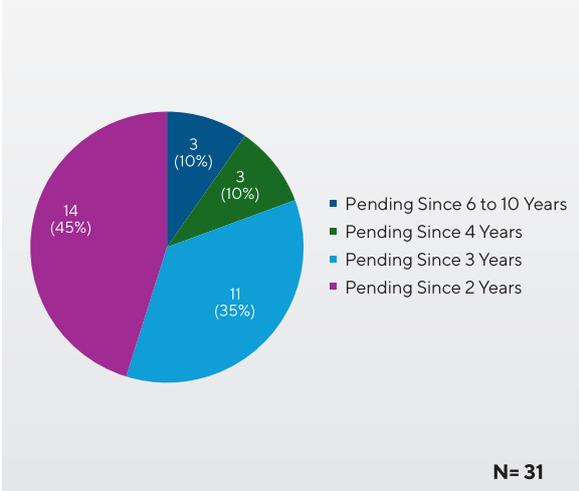
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**Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered**



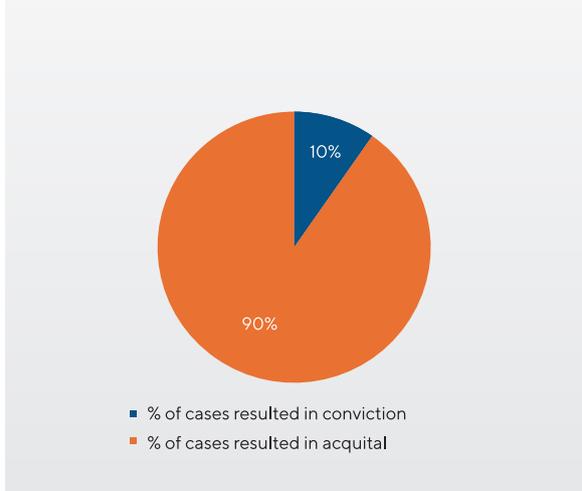
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
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**Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more**



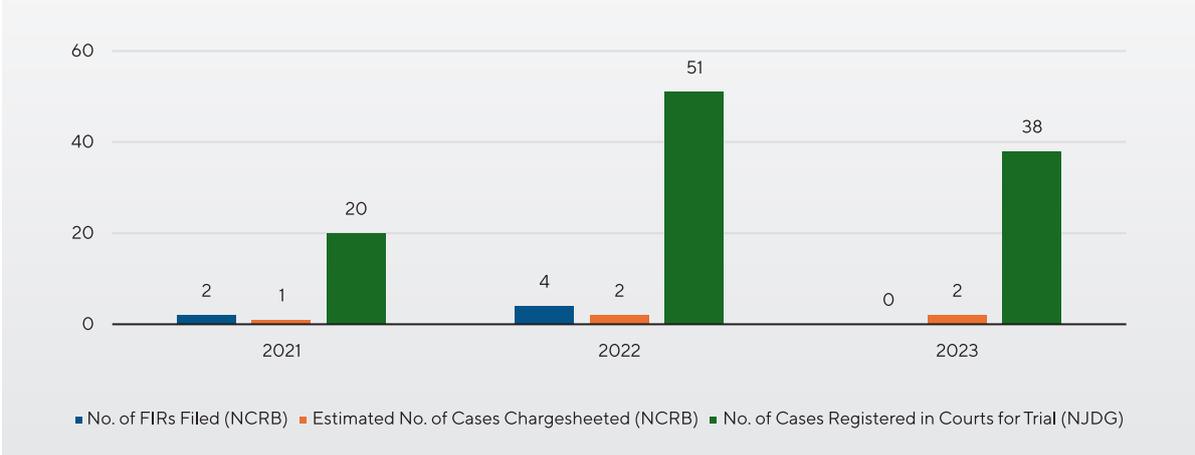
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**Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)**



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

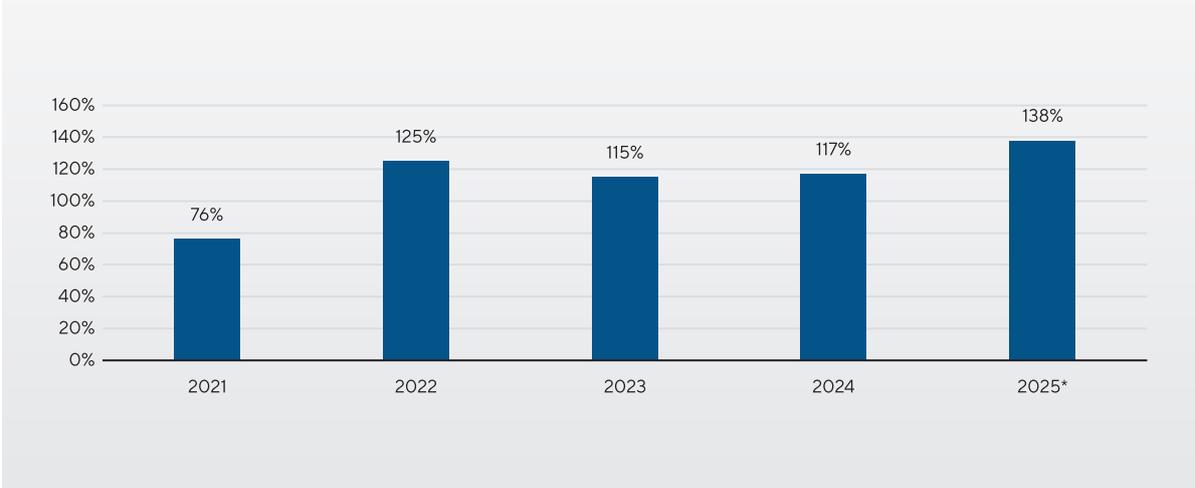
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Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

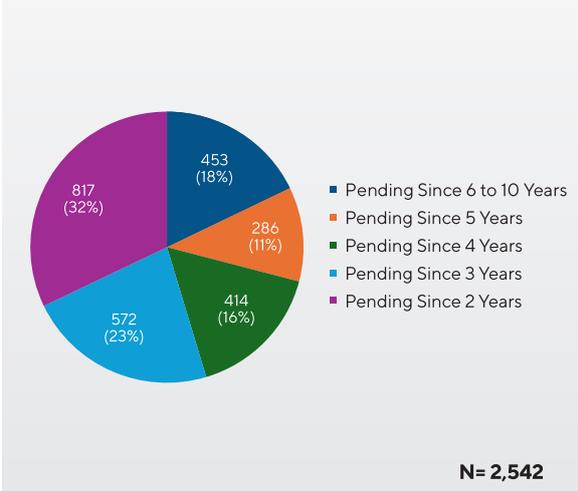
# GUJARAT

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



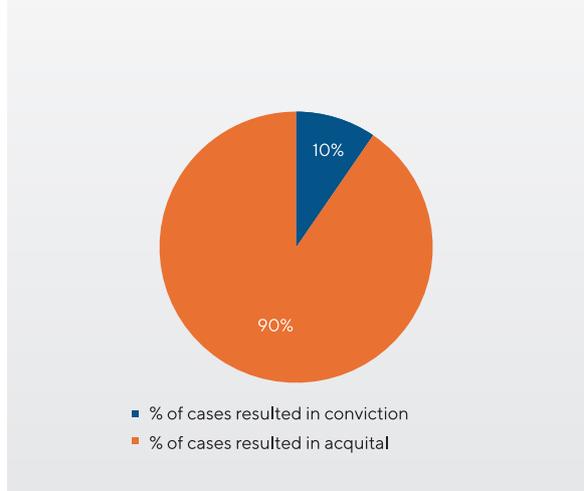
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



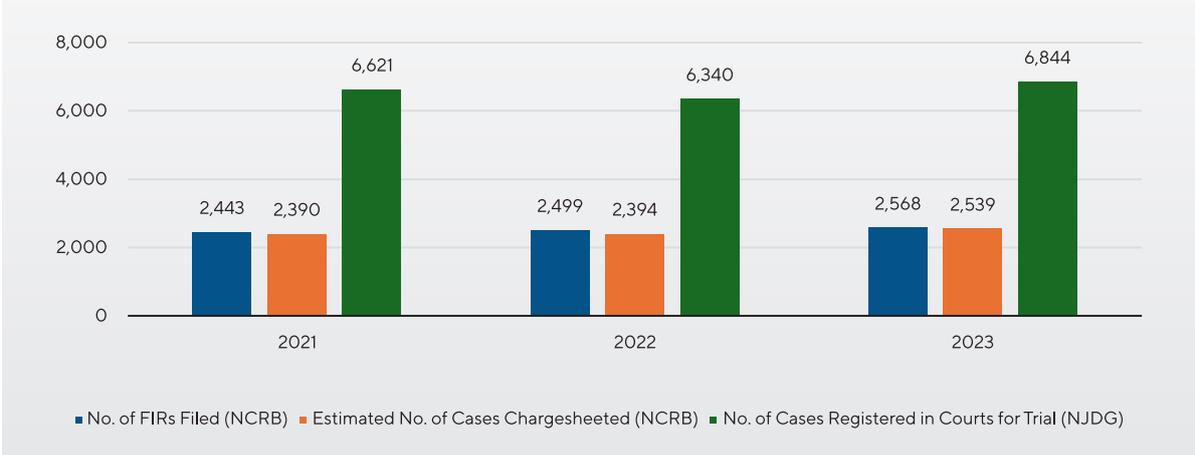
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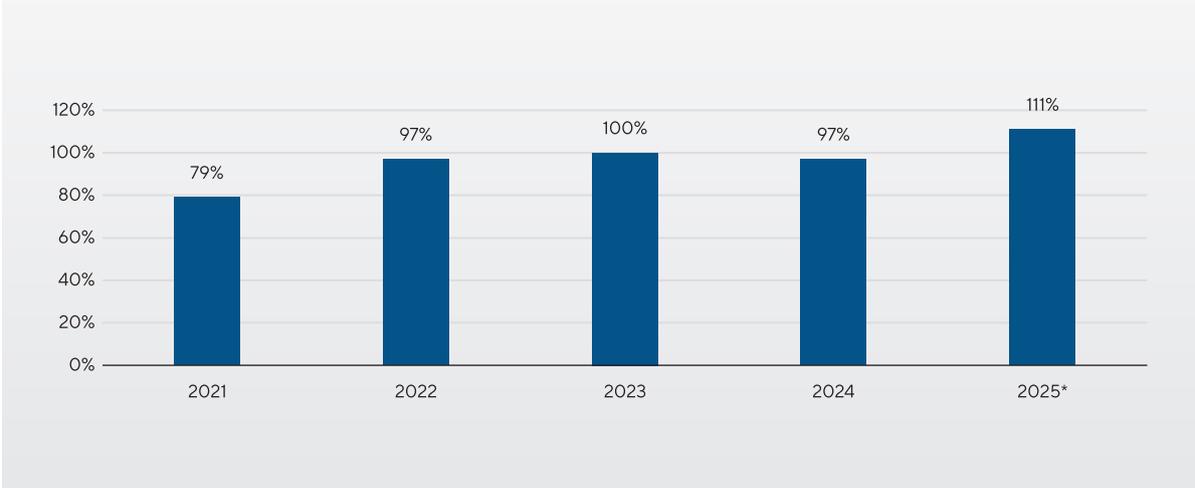
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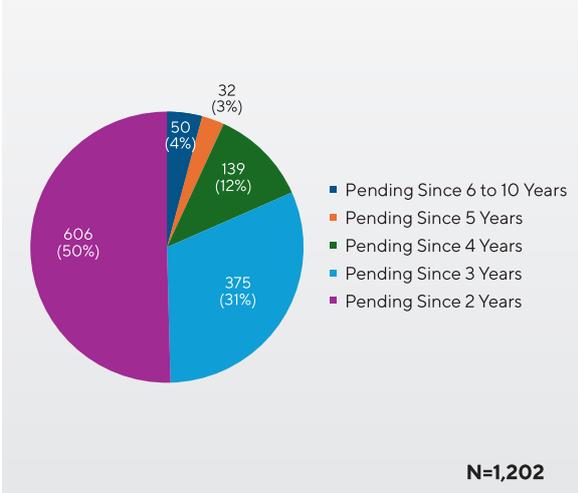
# HARYANA

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



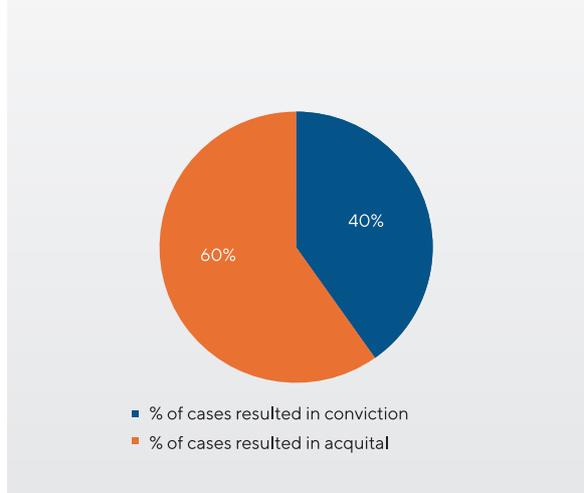
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



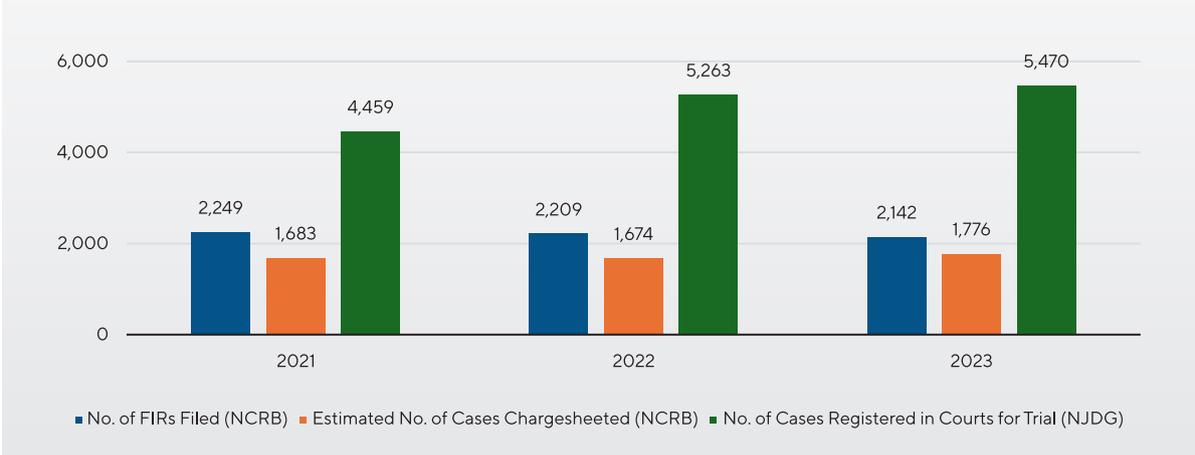
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

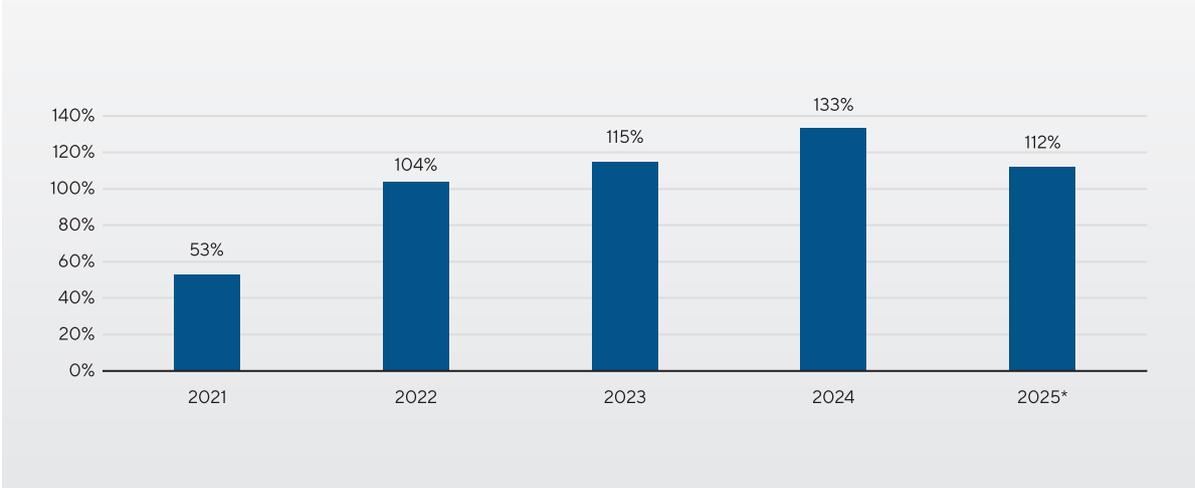
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

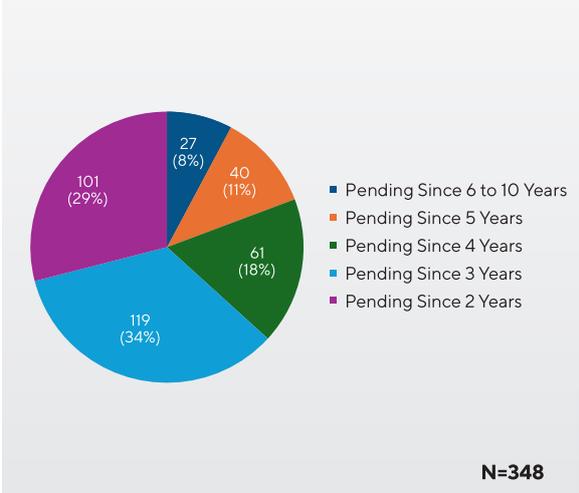
# HIMACHAL PRADESH

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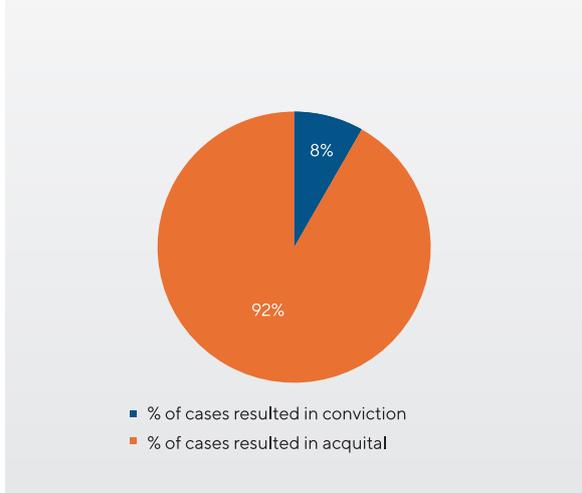
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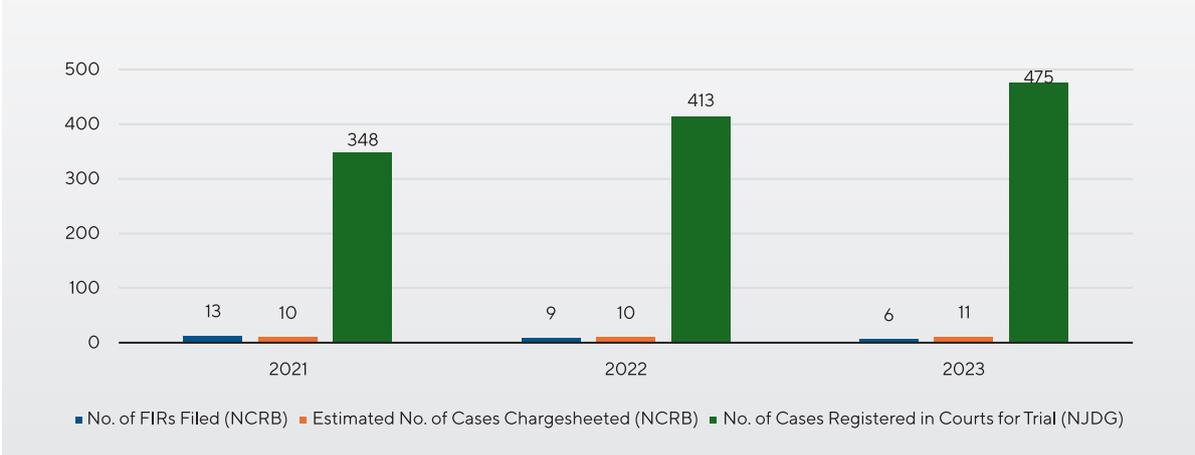
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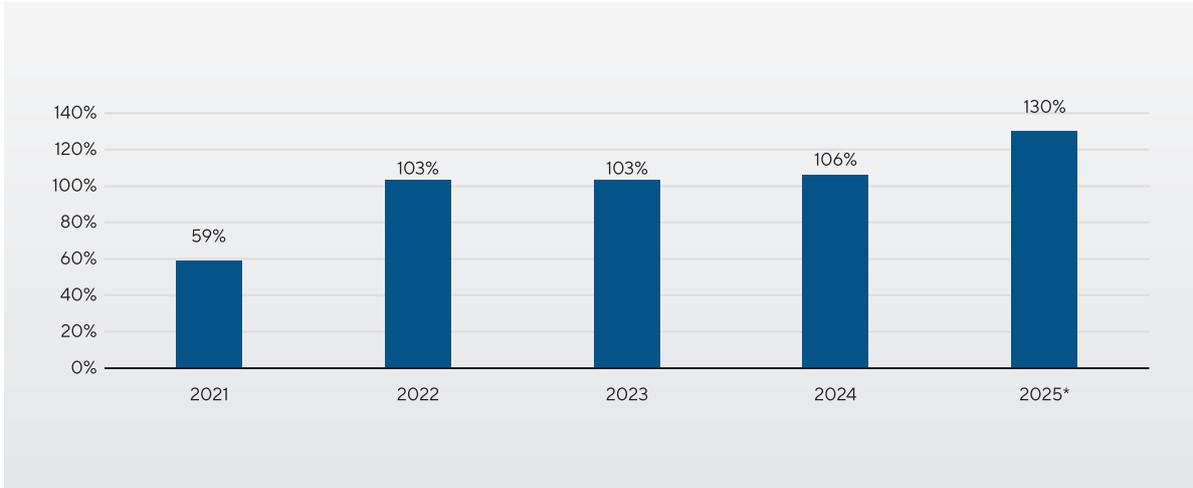
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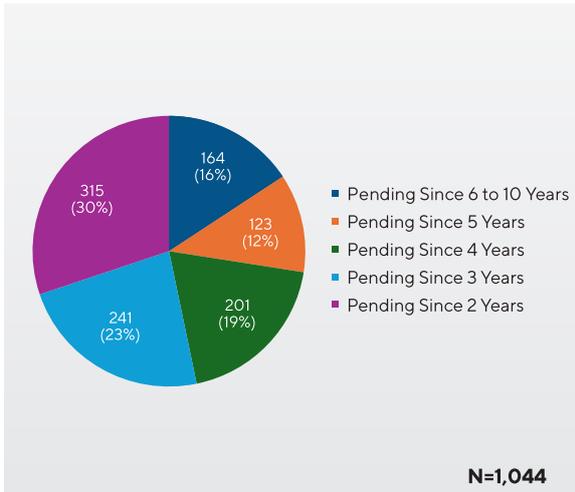
# JHARKHAND

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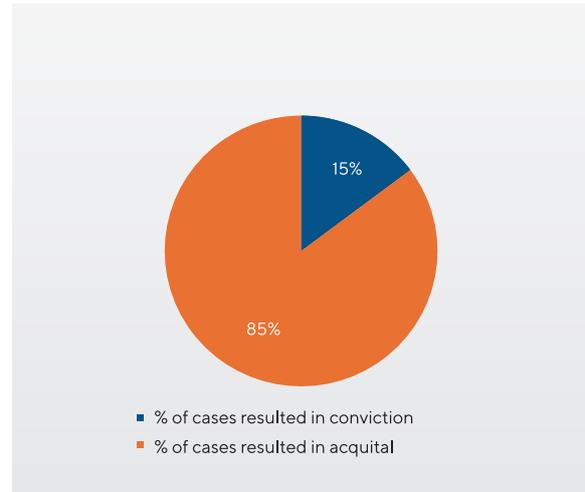
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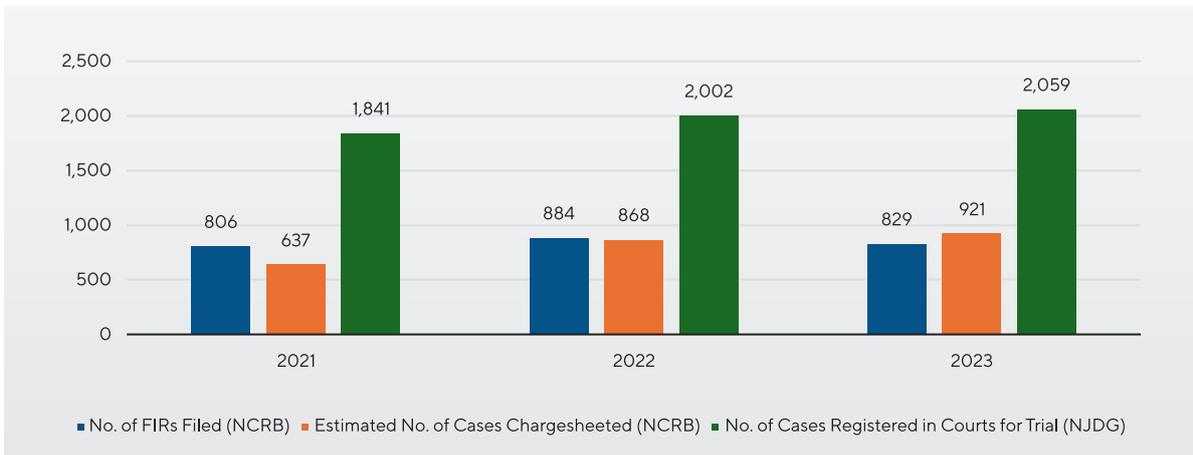
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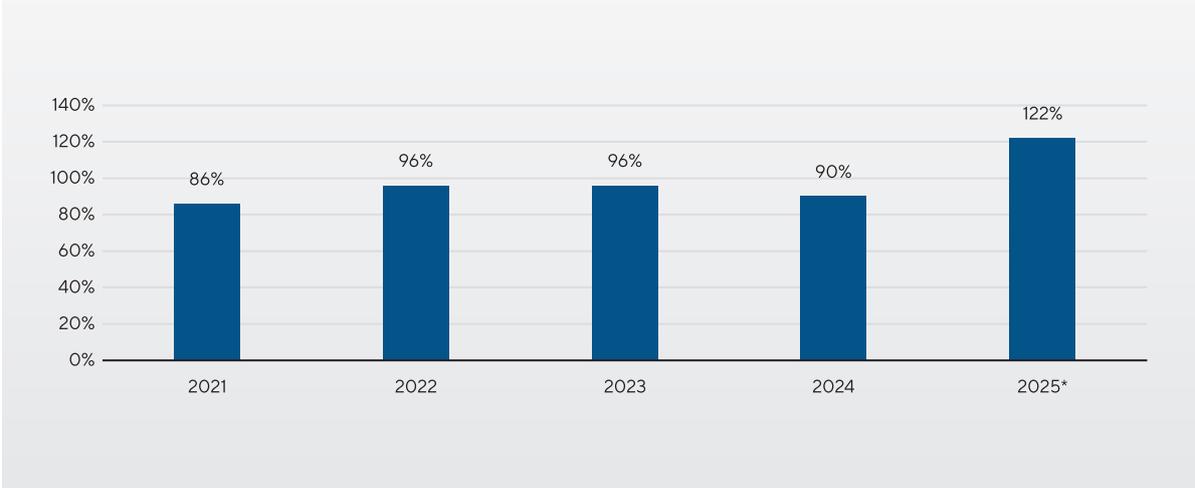
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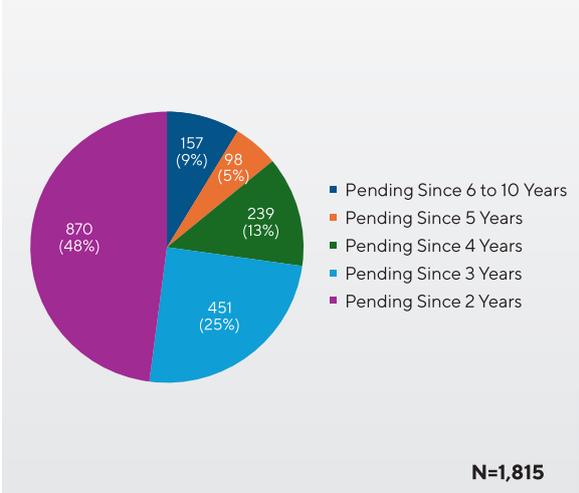
# KARNATAKA

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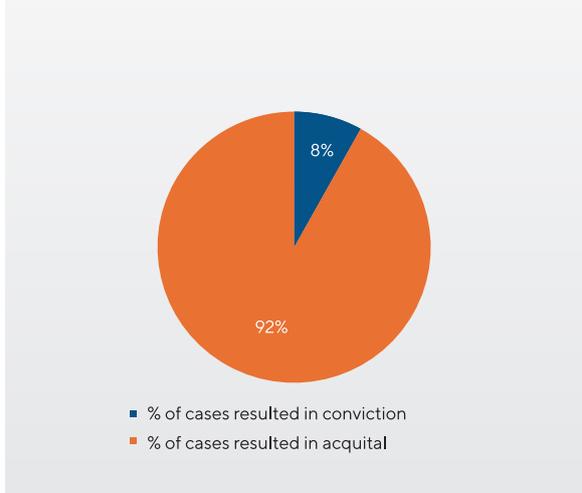
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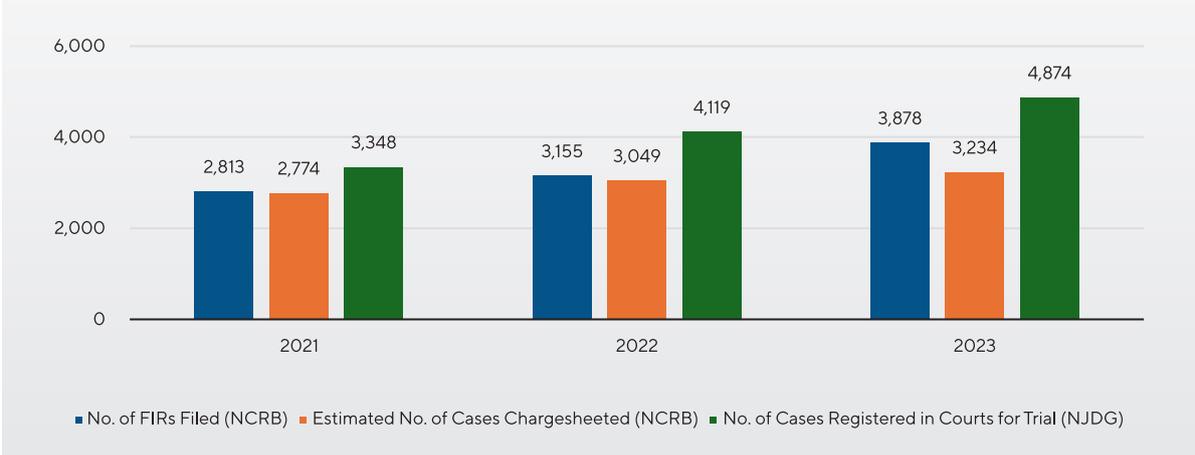
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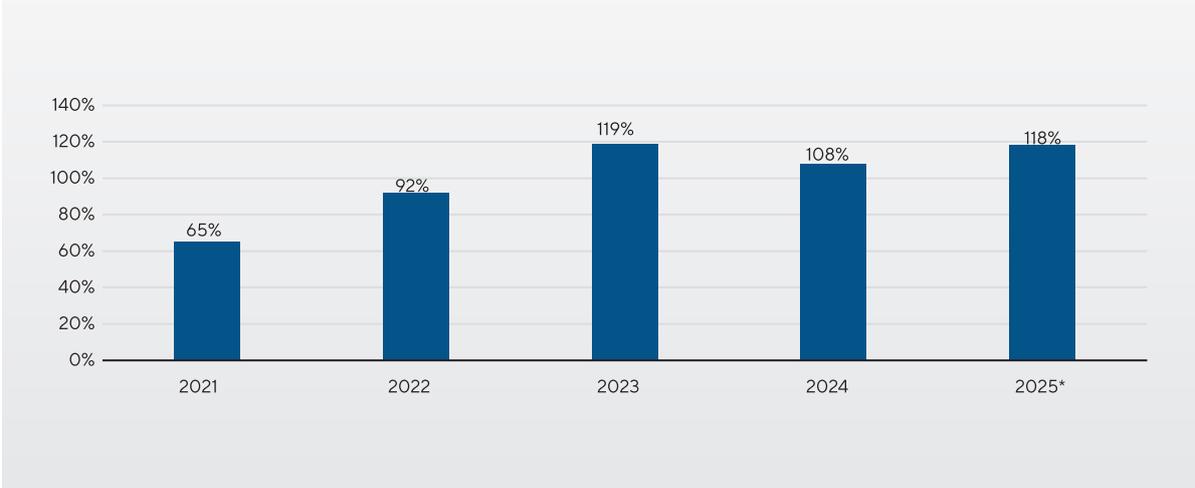
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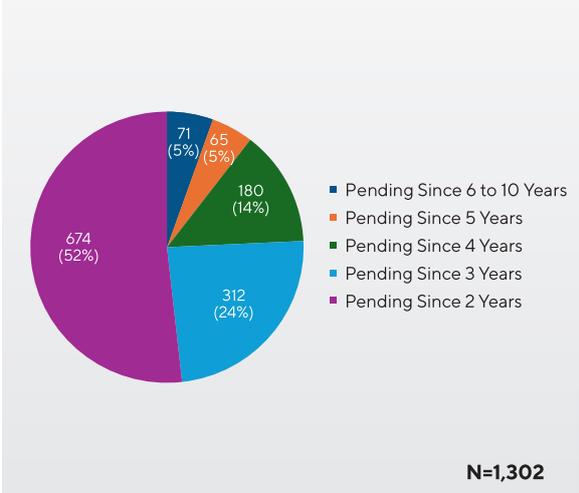
# KERALA

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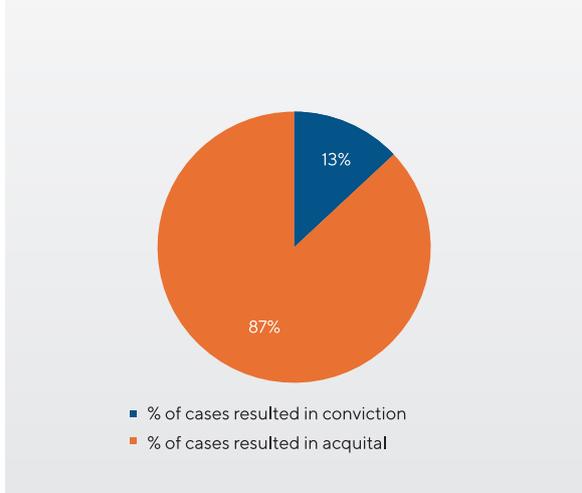
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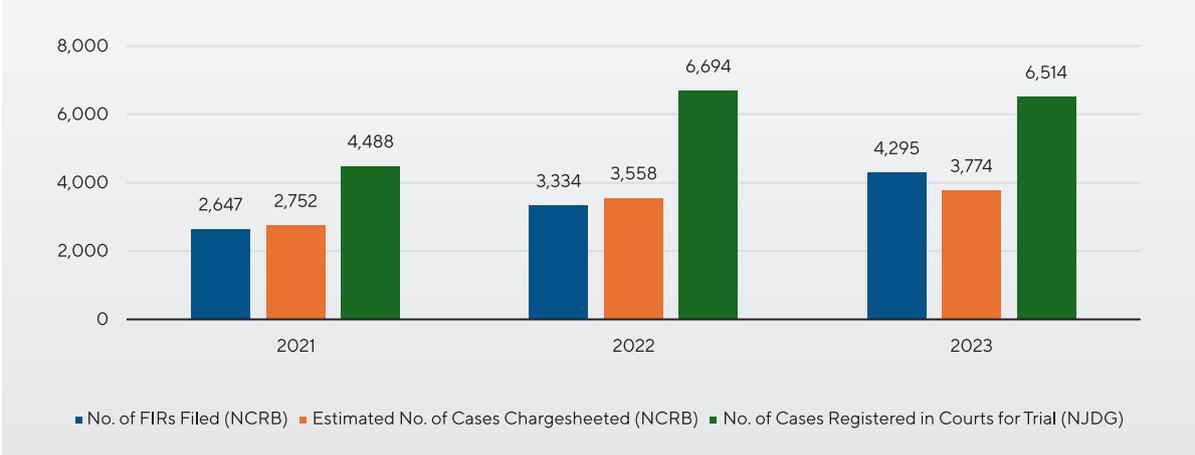
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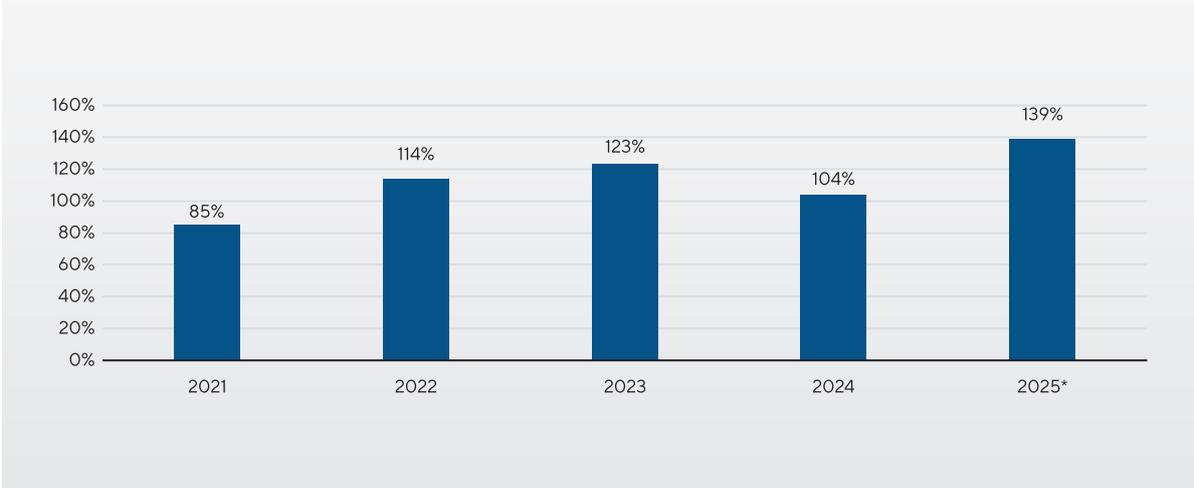
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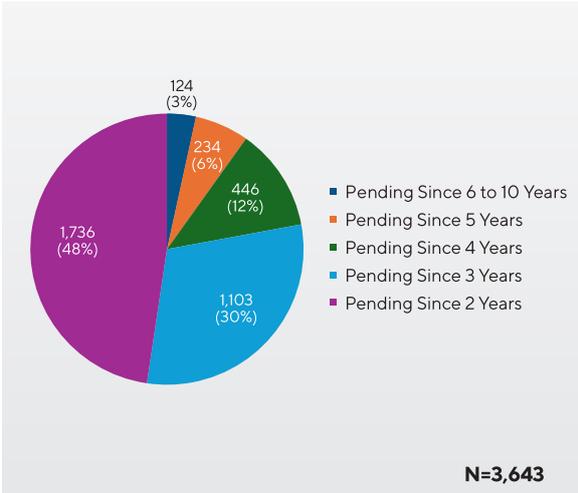
# MADHYA PRADESH

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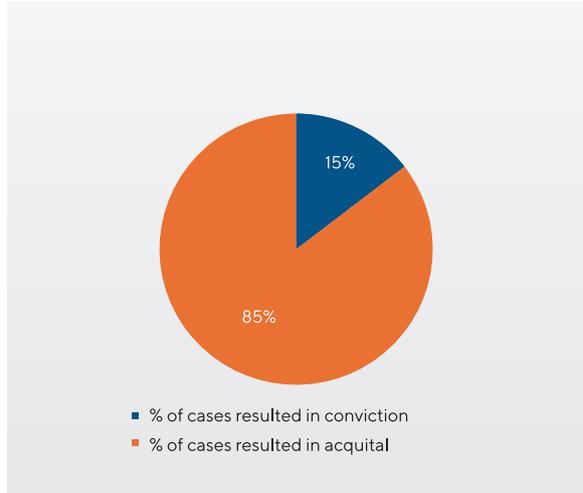
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



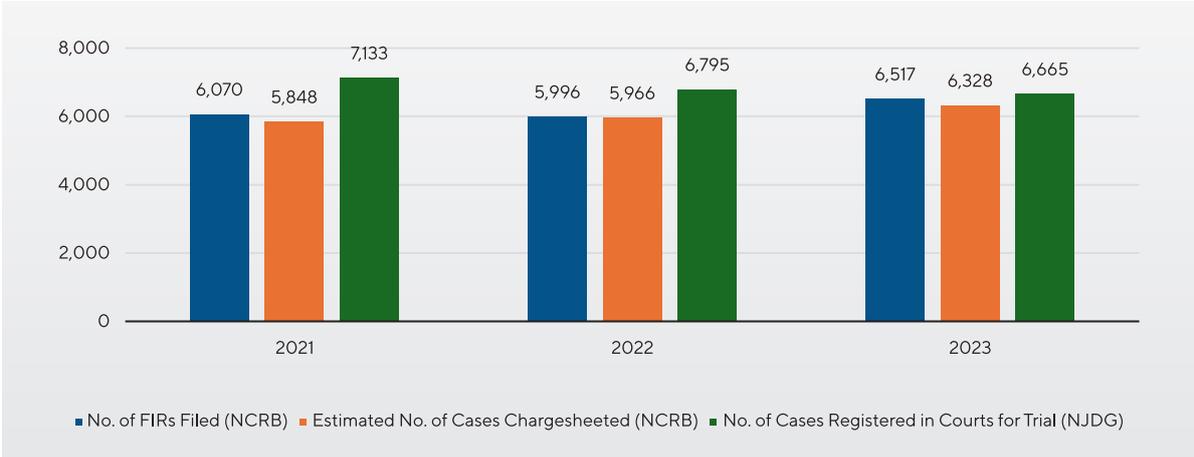
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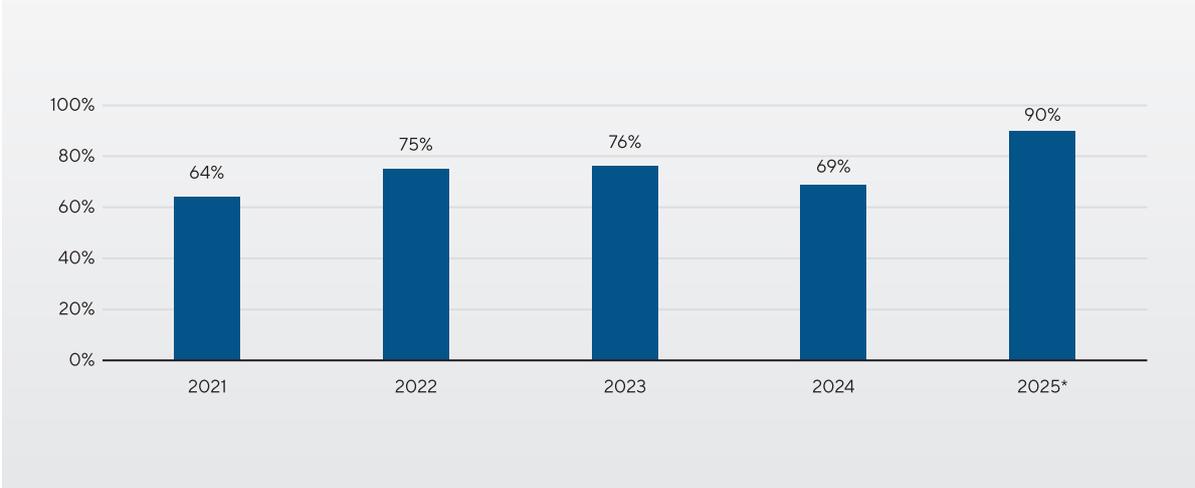
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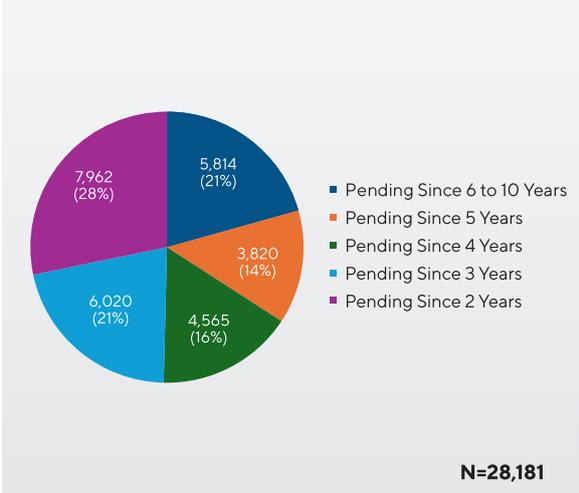
# MAHARASHTRA

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



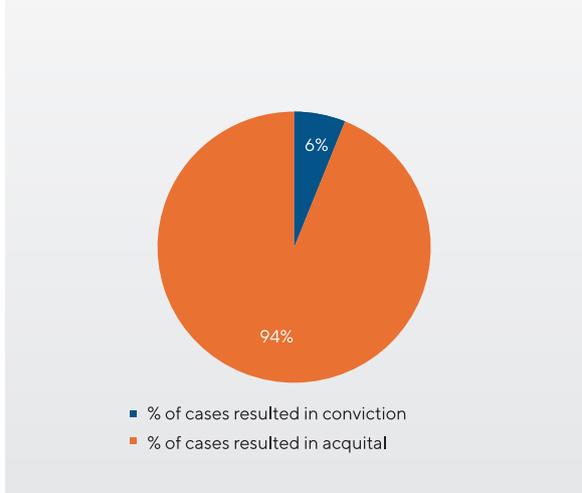
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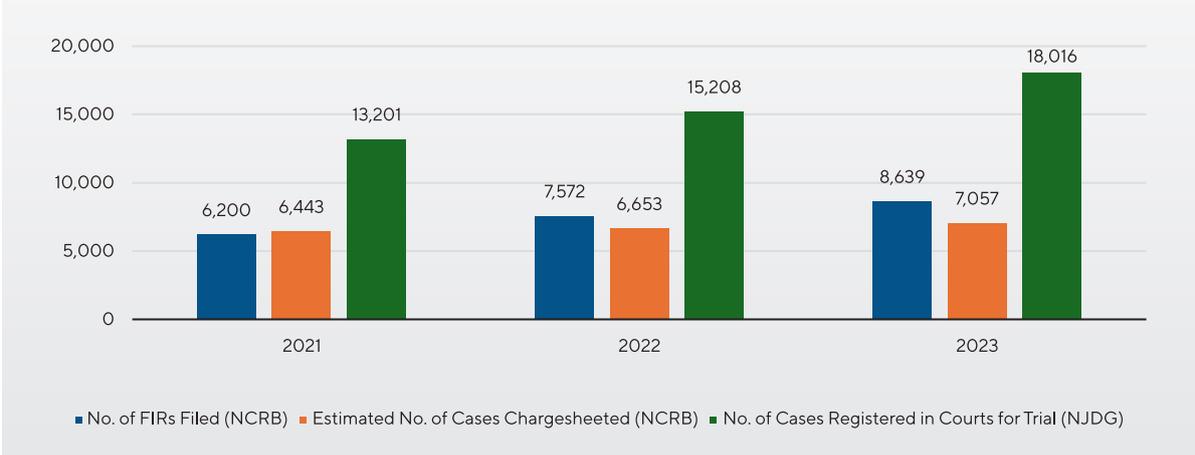
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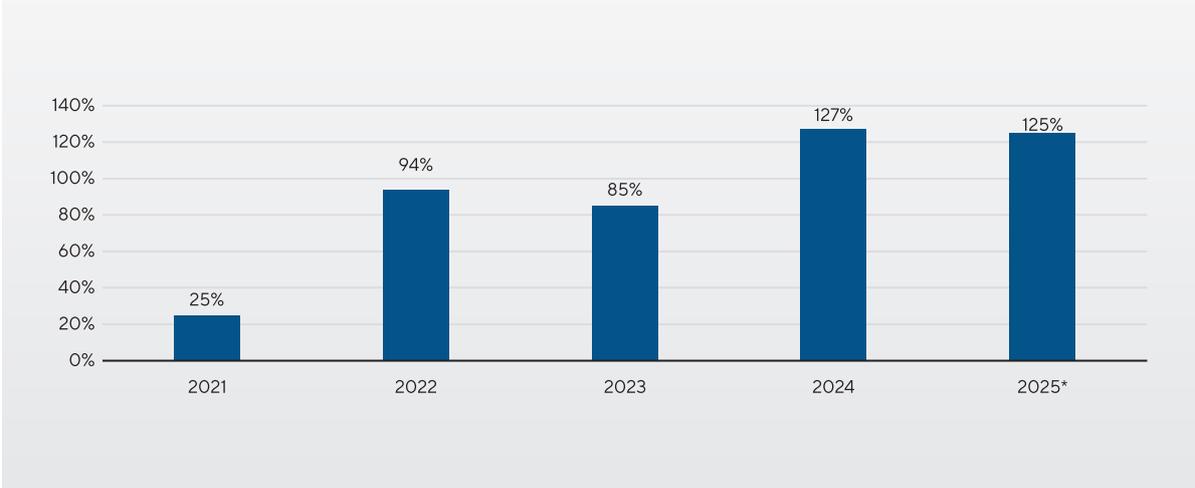
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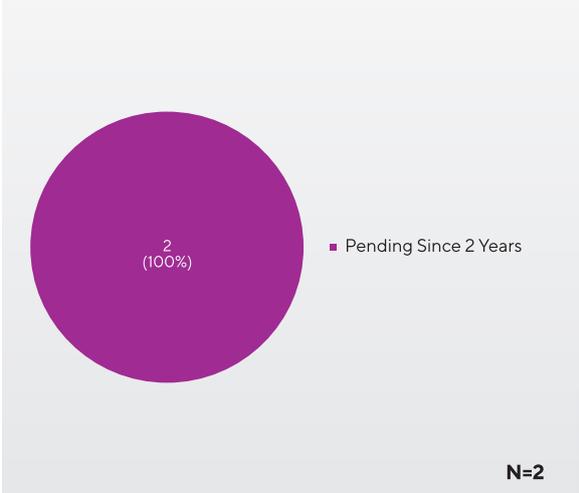
# MANIPUR

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



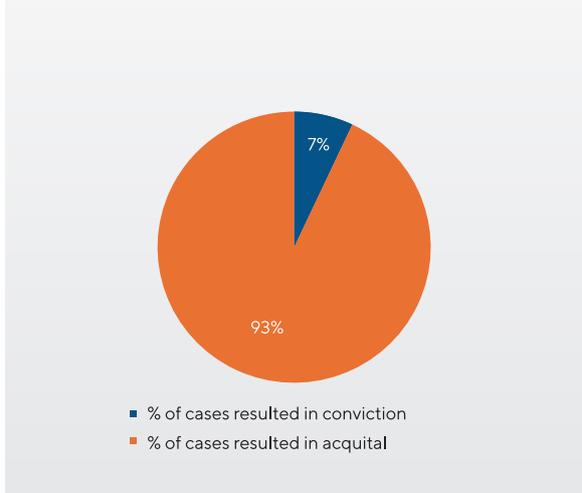
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



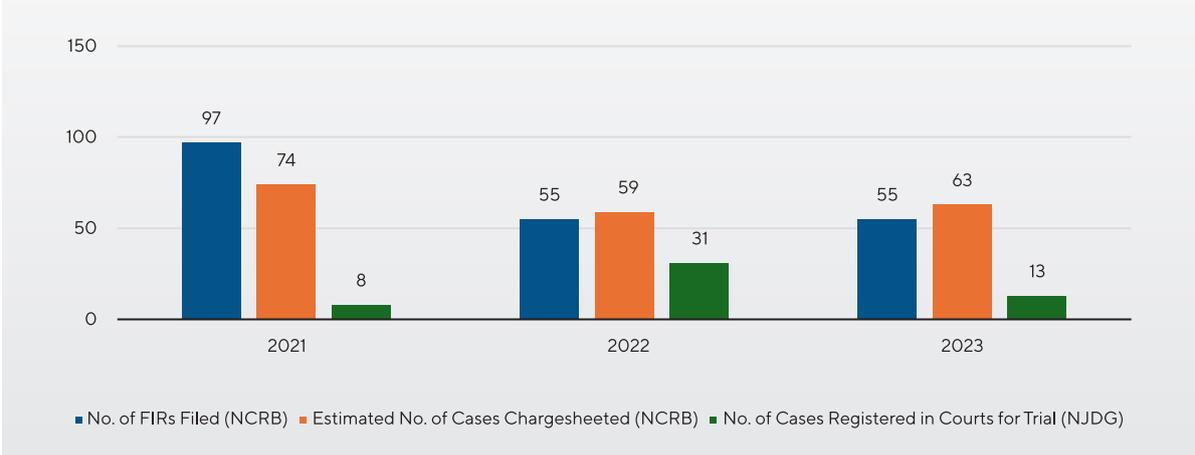
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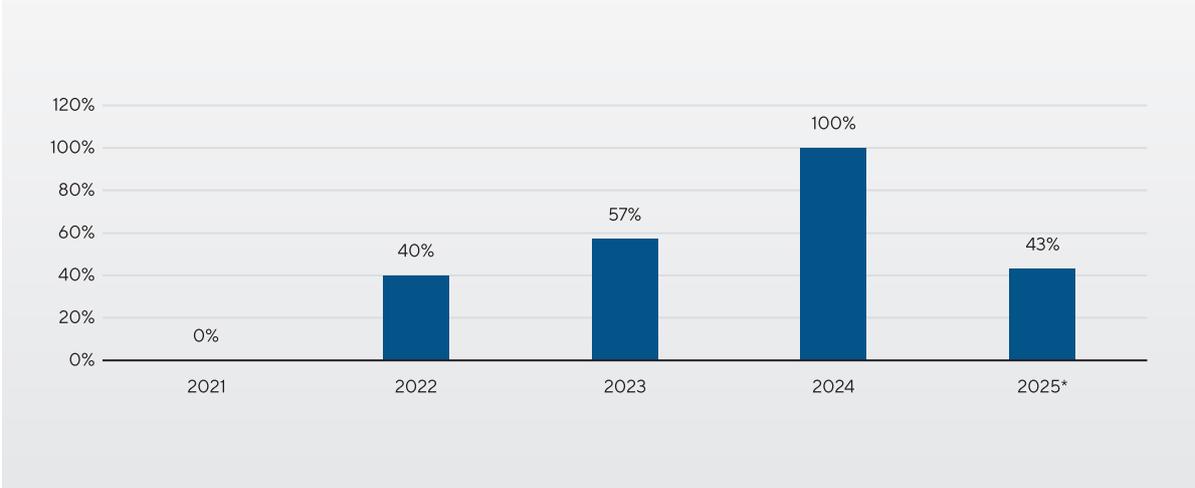
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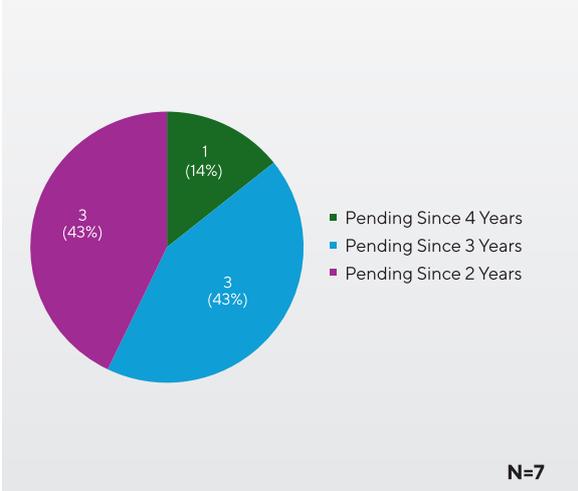
# MEGHALAYA

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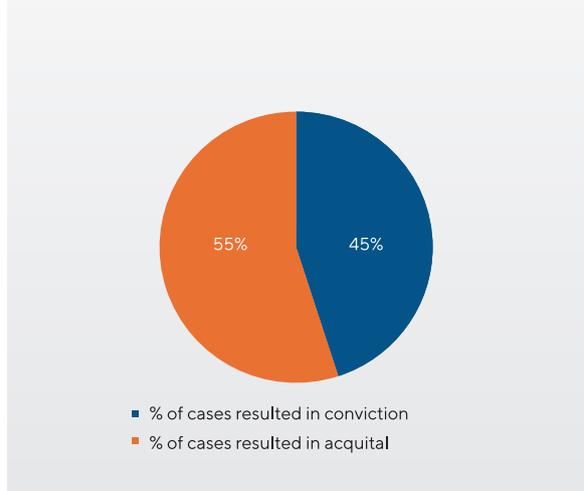
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## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



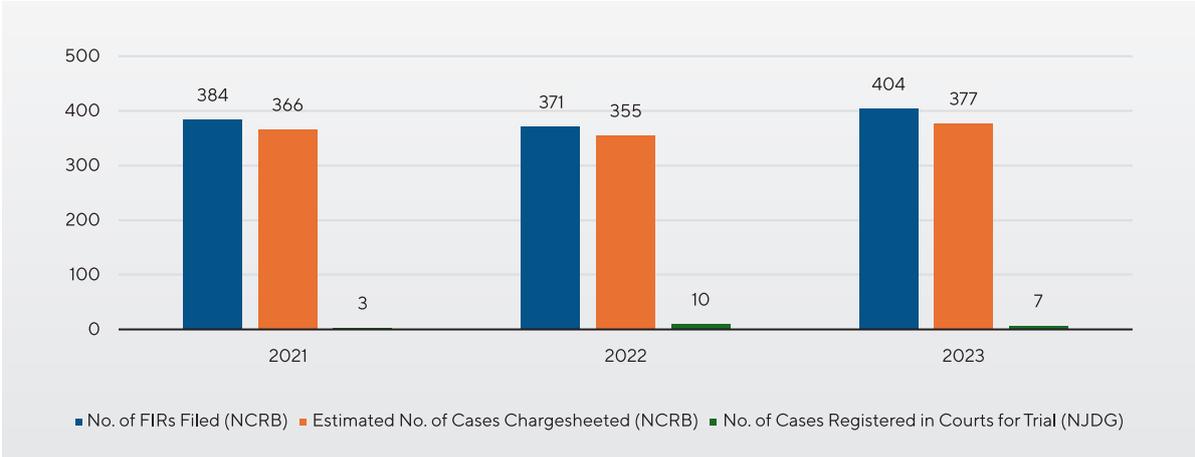
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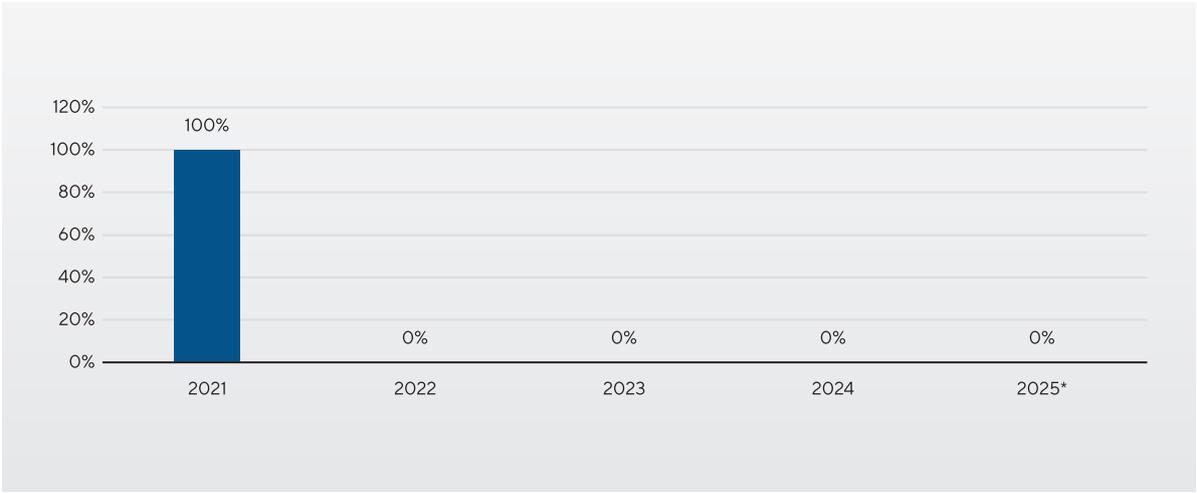
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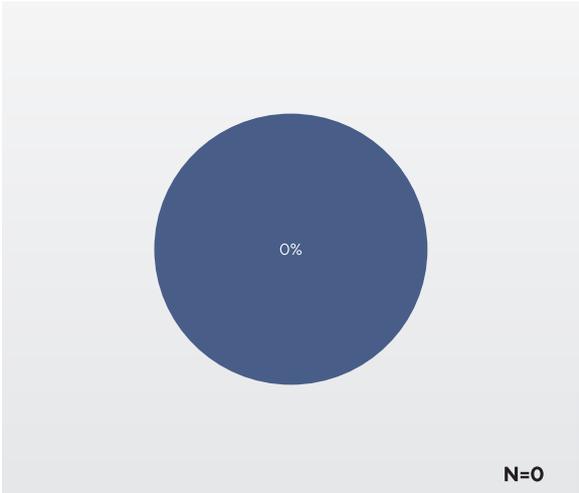
# MIZORAM

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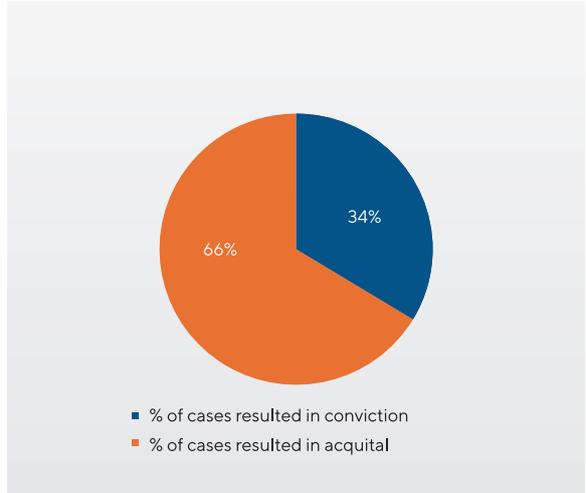
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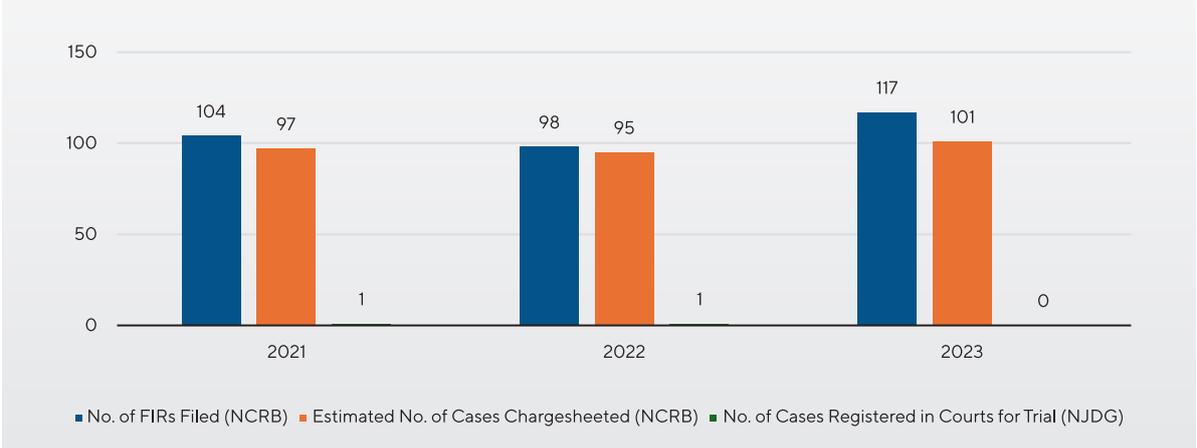
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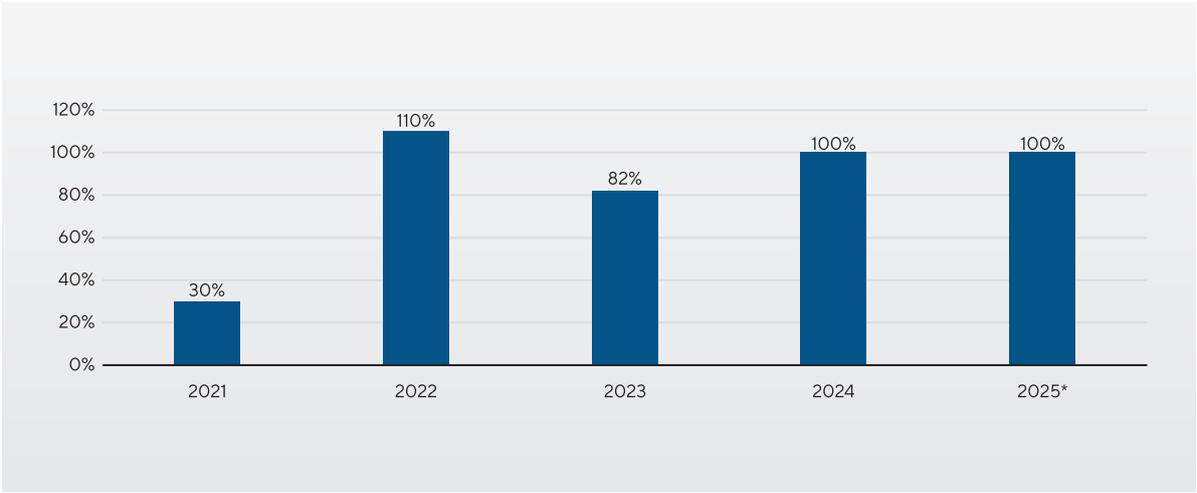
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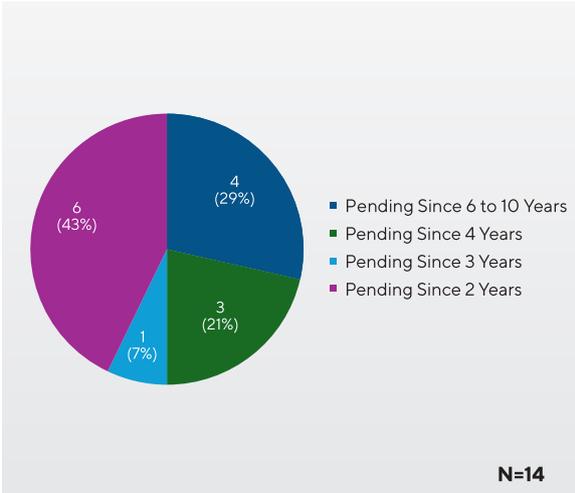
# NAGALAND

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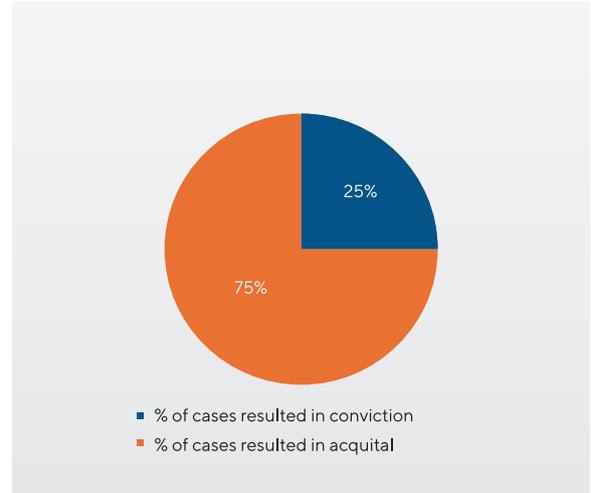
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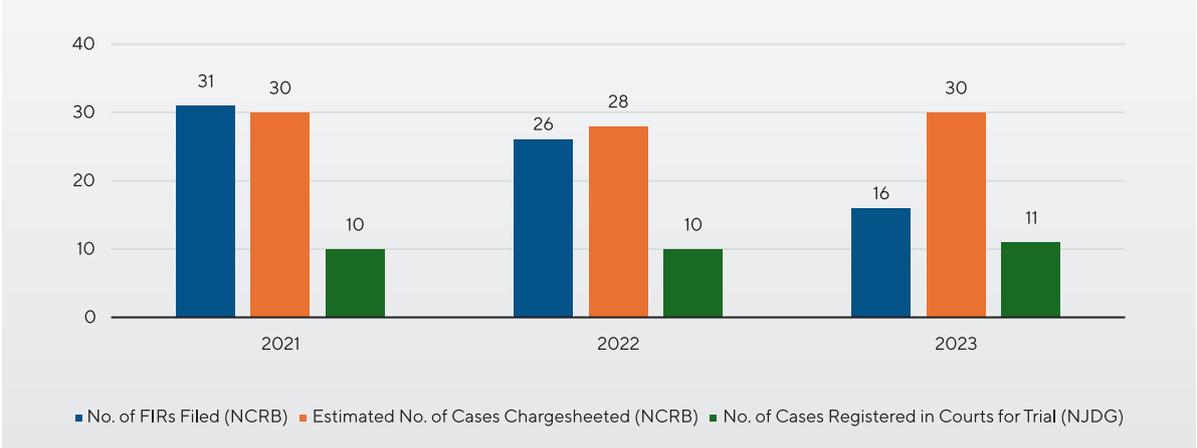
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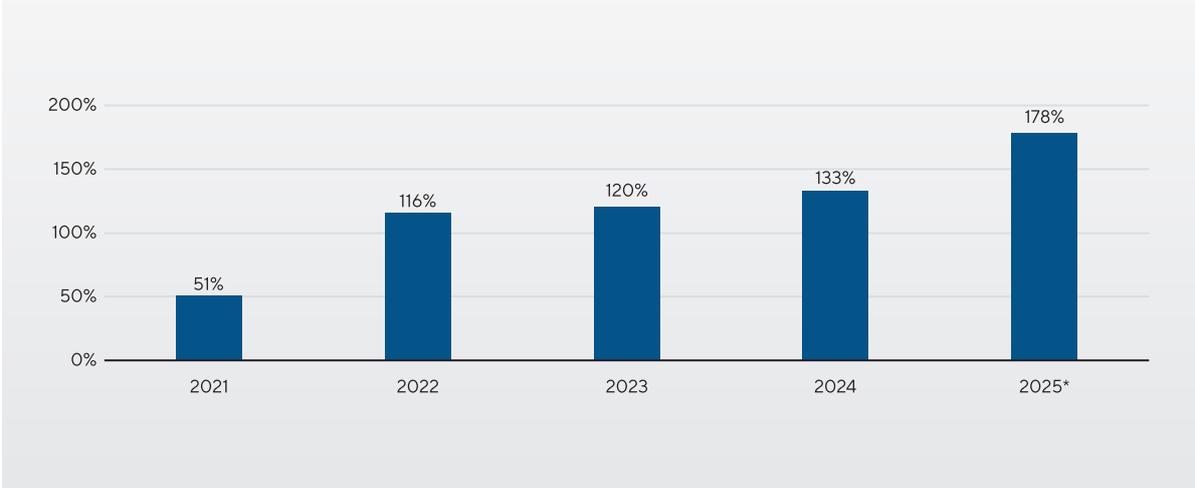
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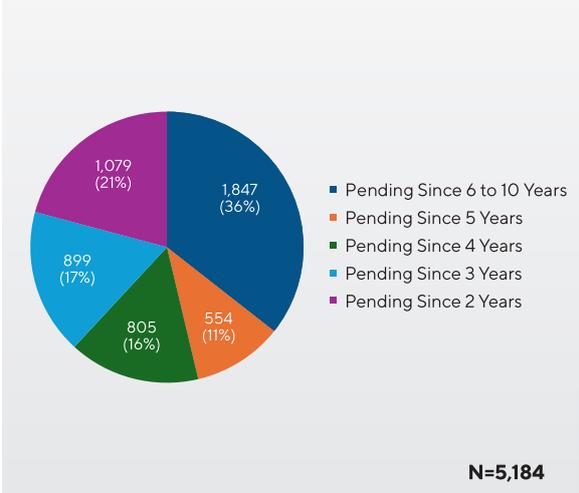
# ODISHA

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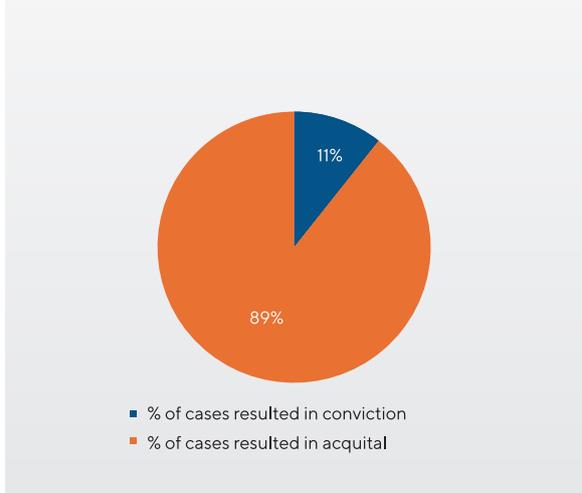
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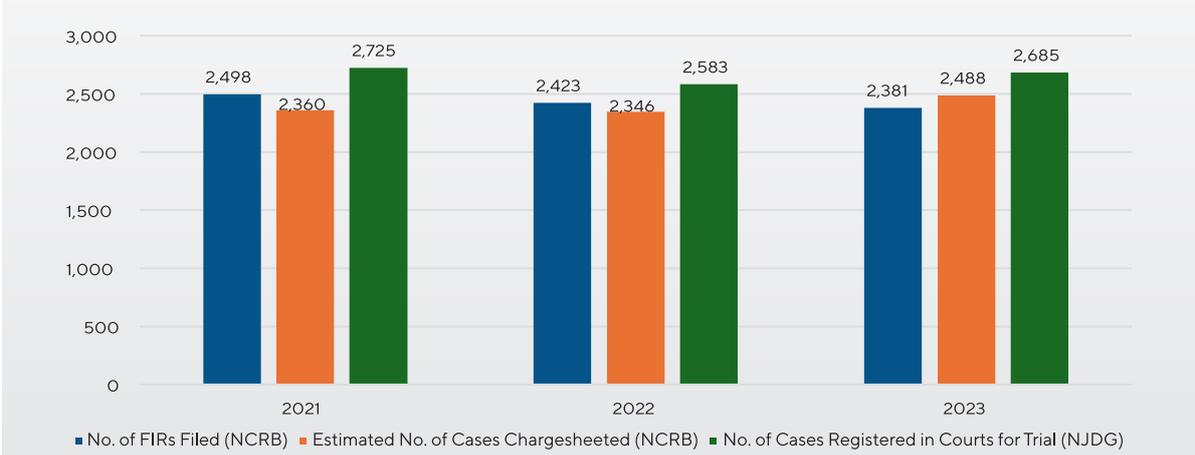
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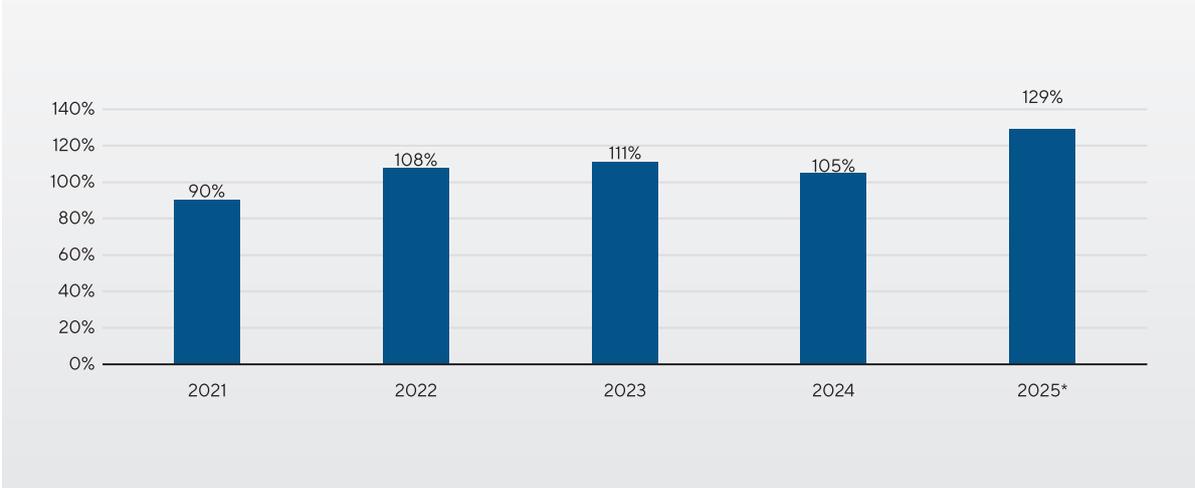
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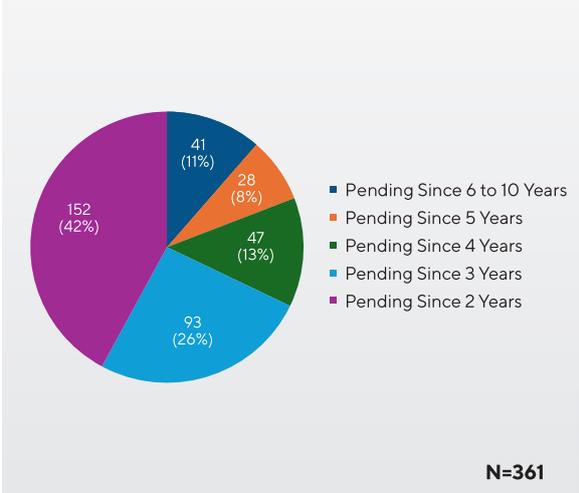
# PUNJAB

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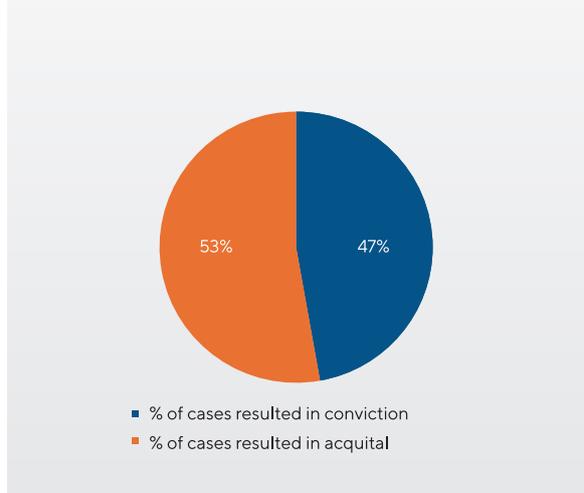
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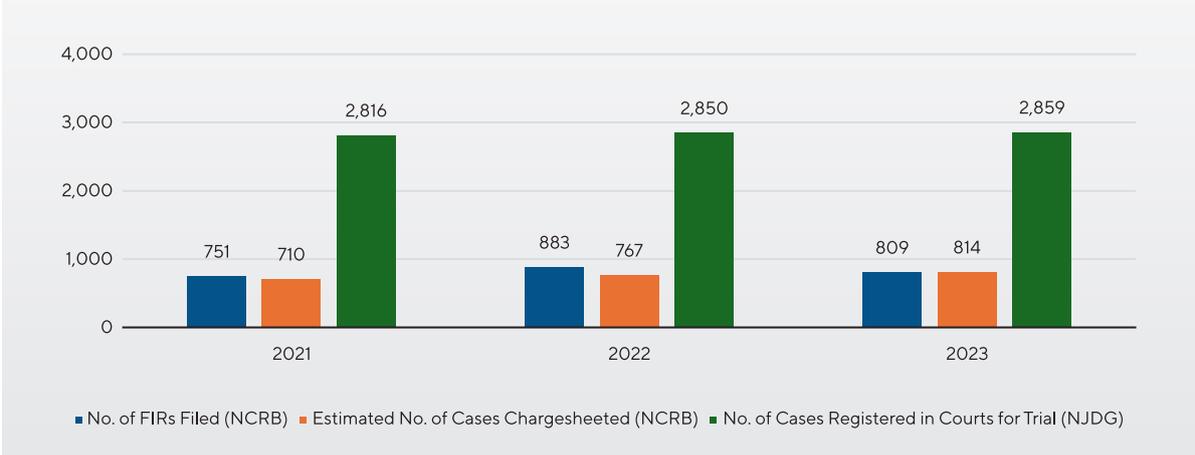
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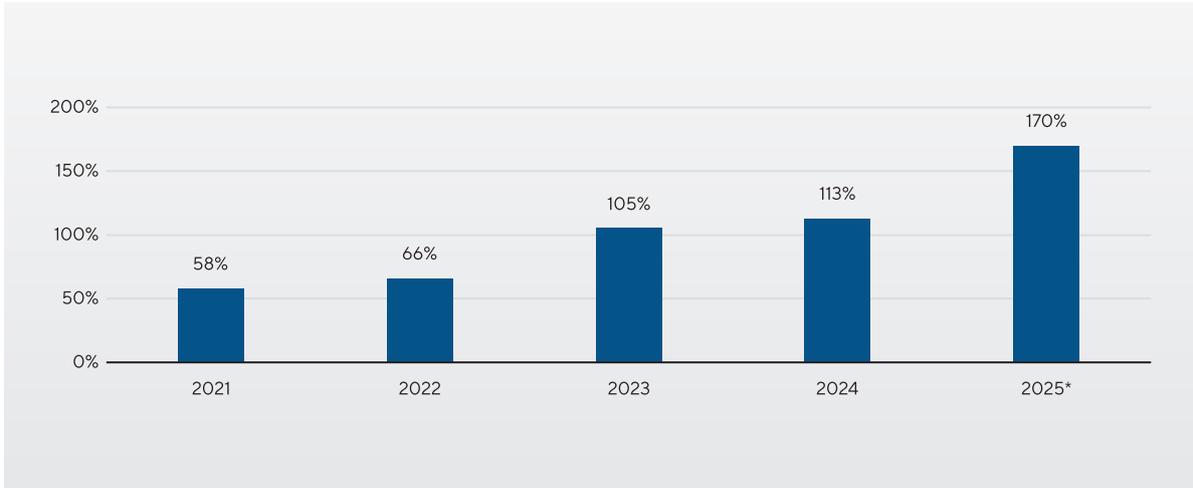
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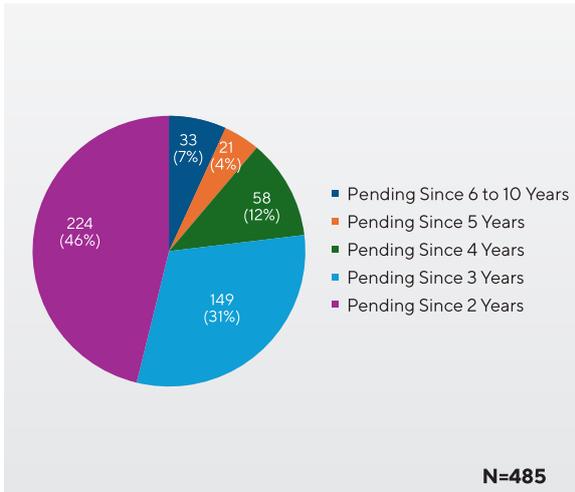
# RAJASTHAN

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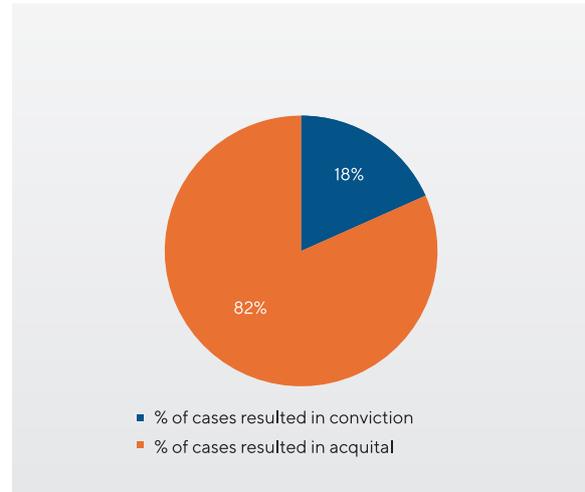
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\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



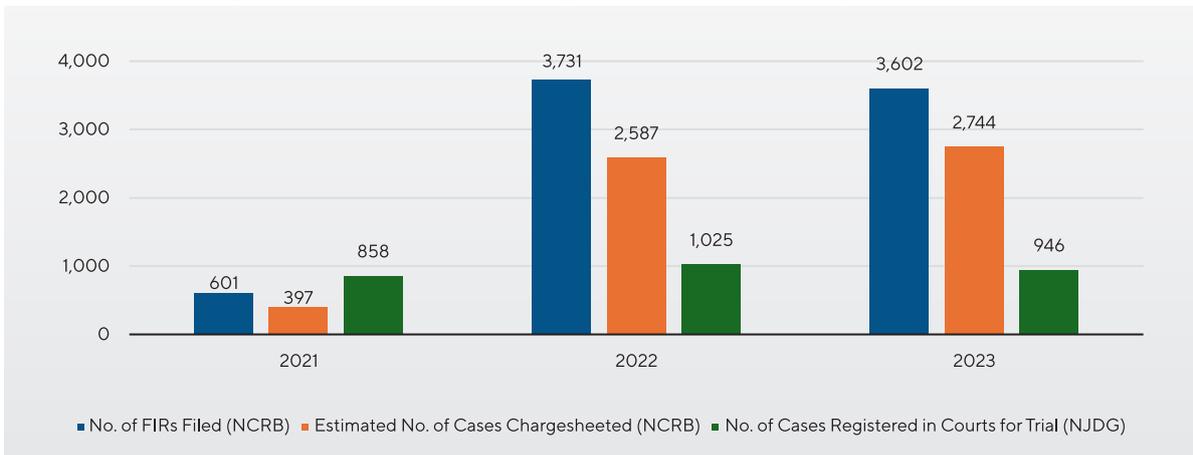
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

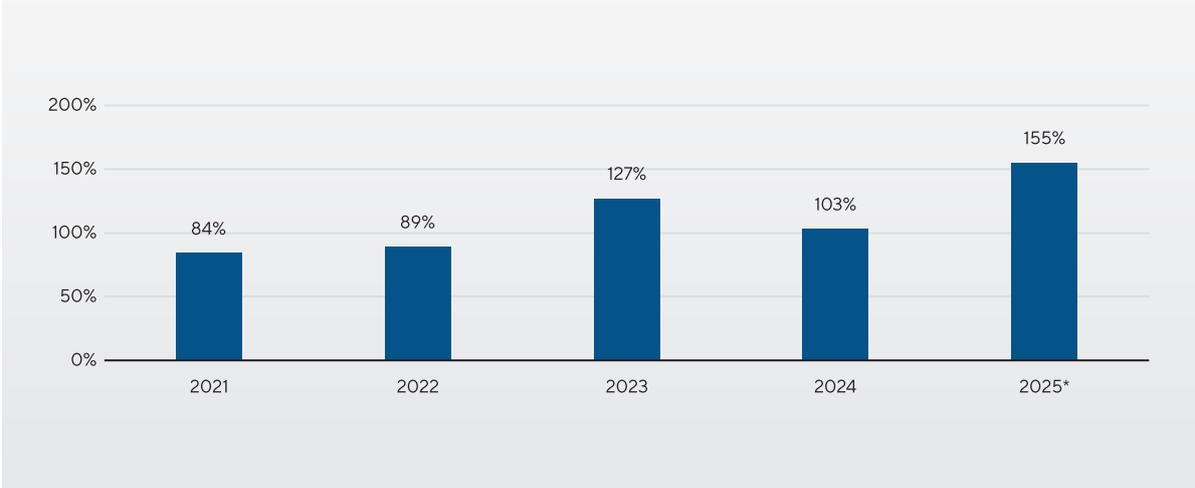
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

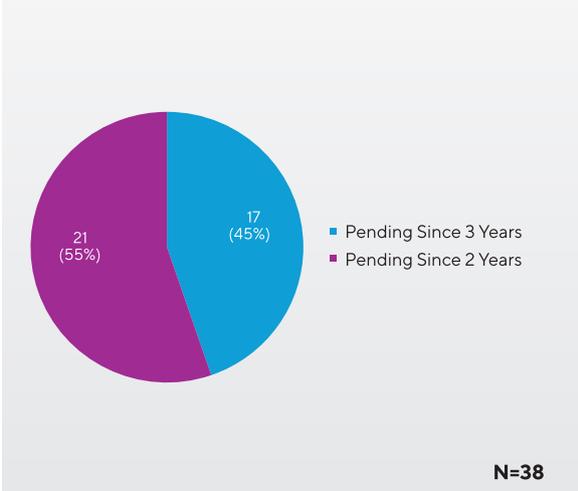
# SIKKIM

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



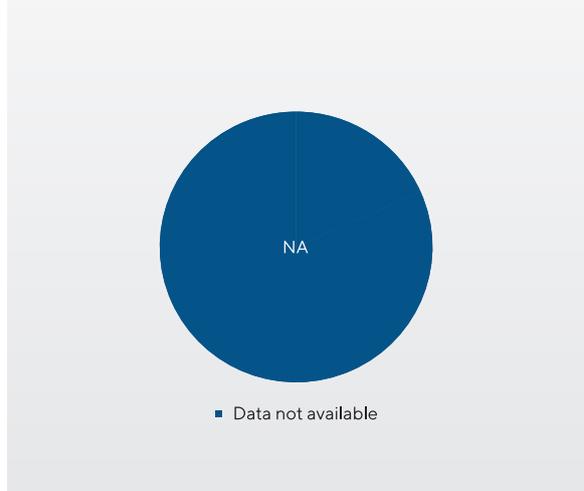
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



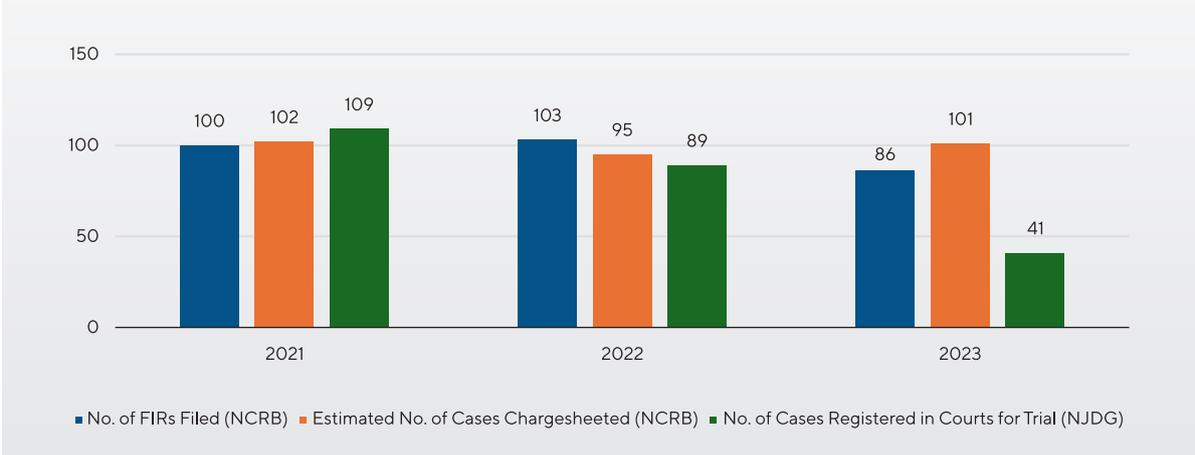
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

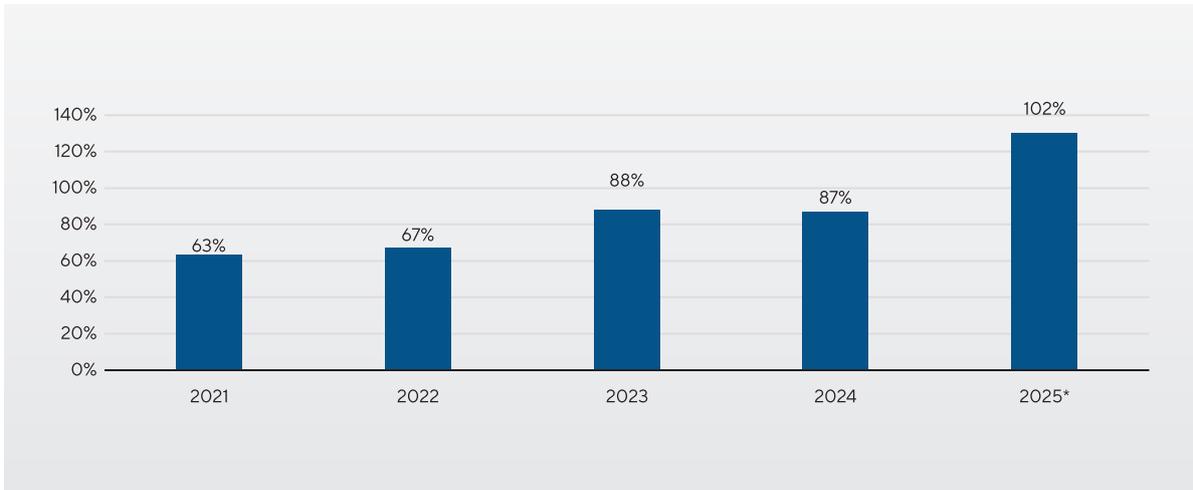
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

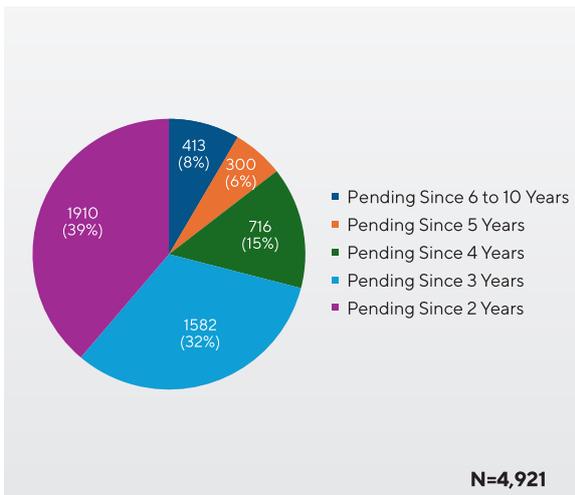
# TAMIL NADU

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



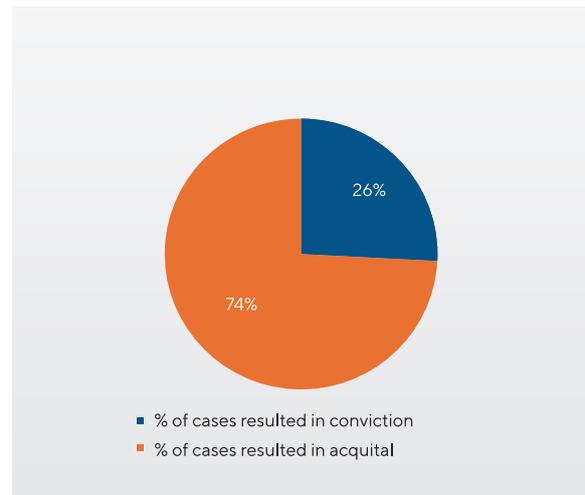
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



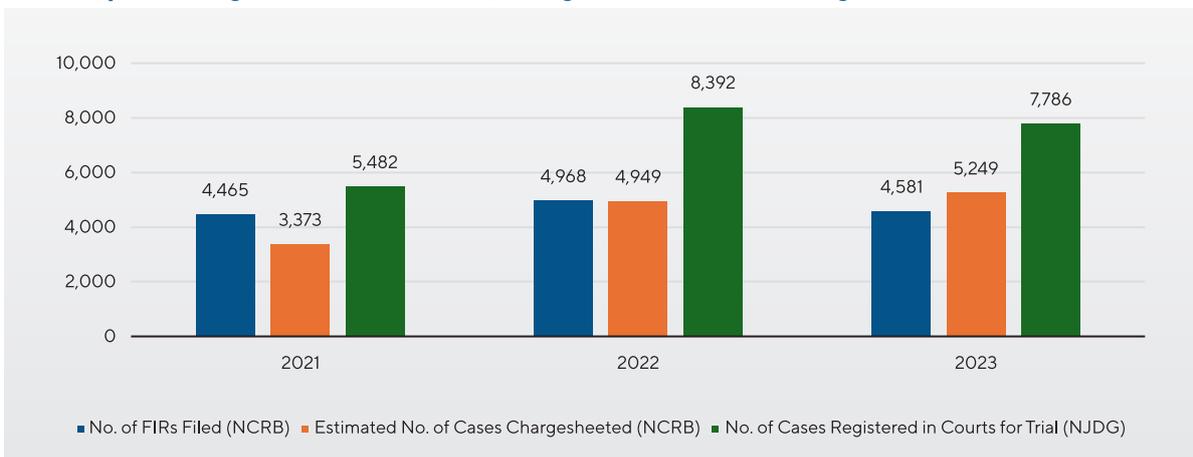
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

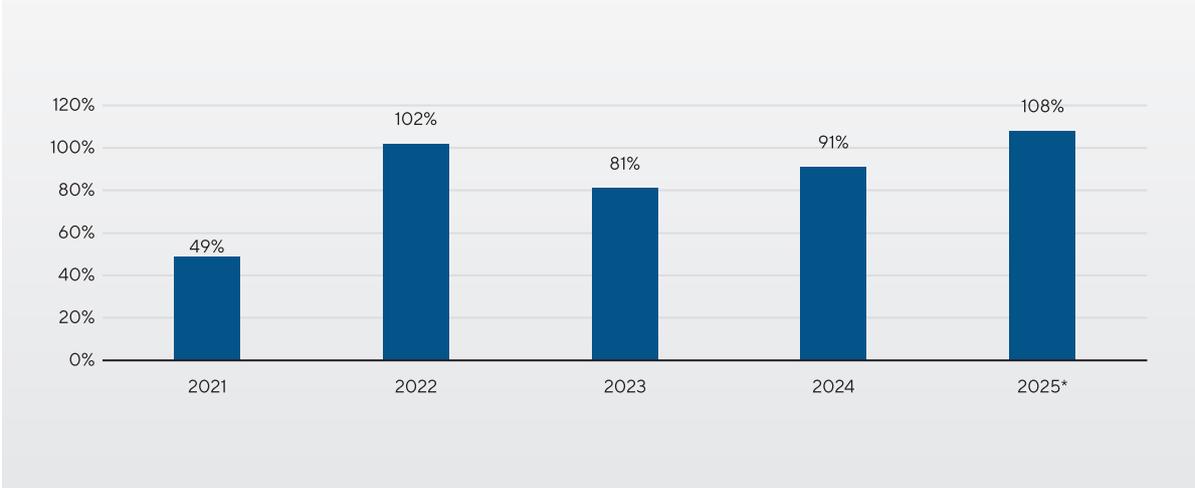
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

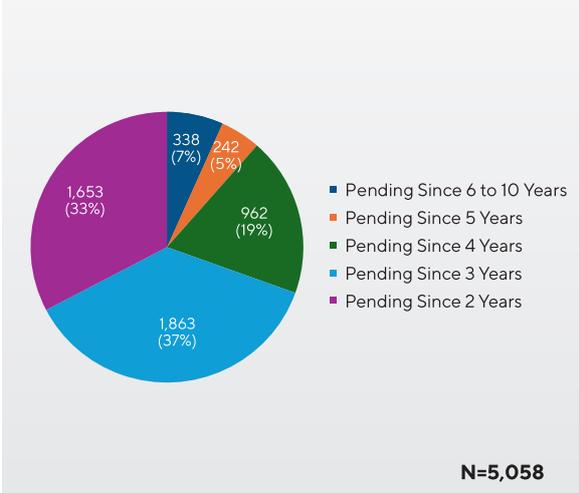
# TELANGANA

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



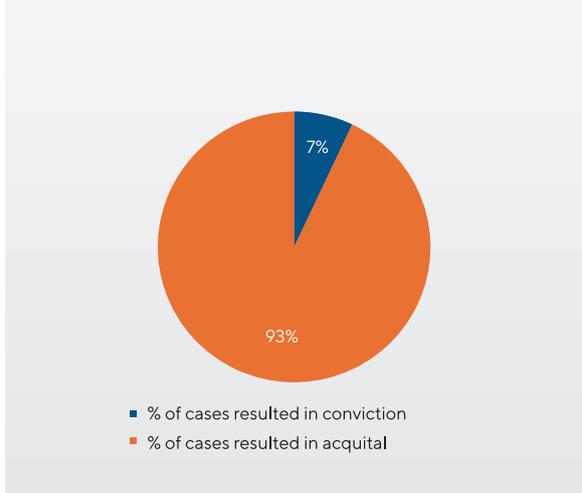
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



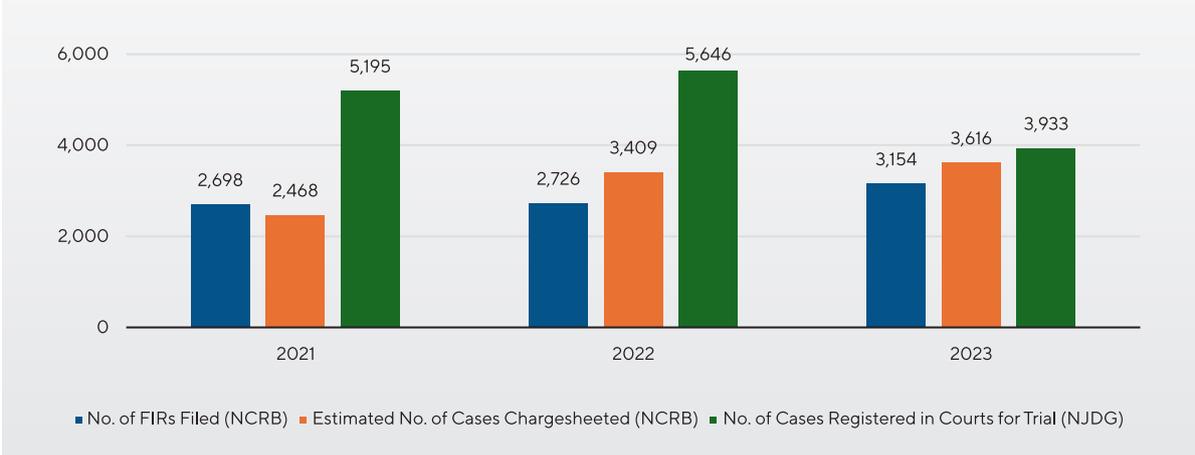
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

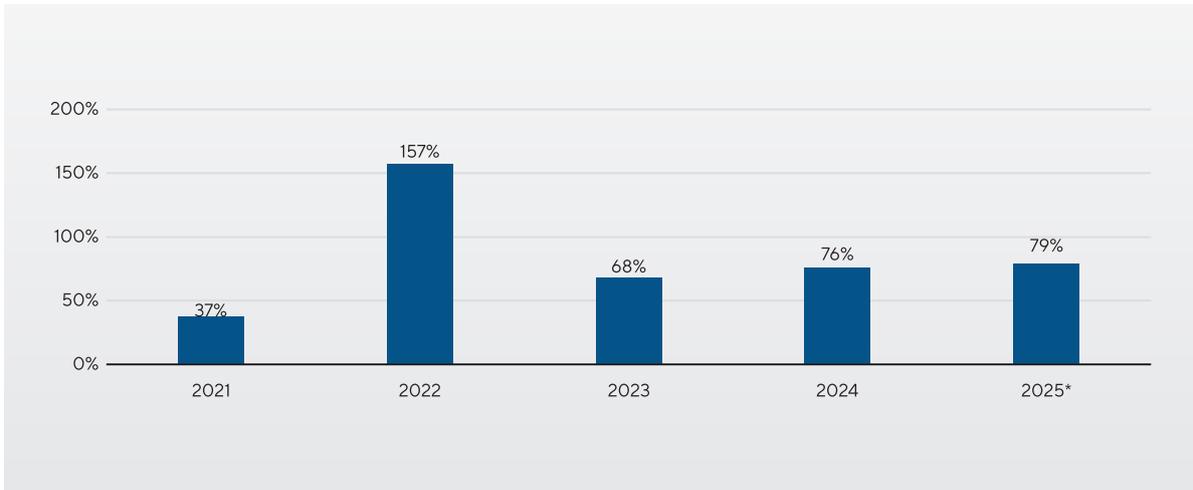
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

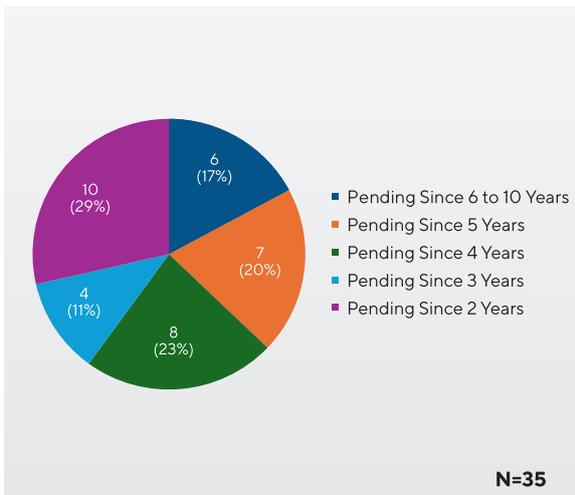
# TRIPURA

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



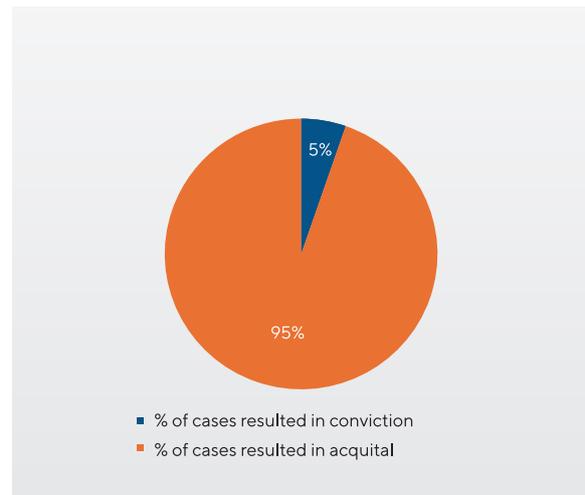
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



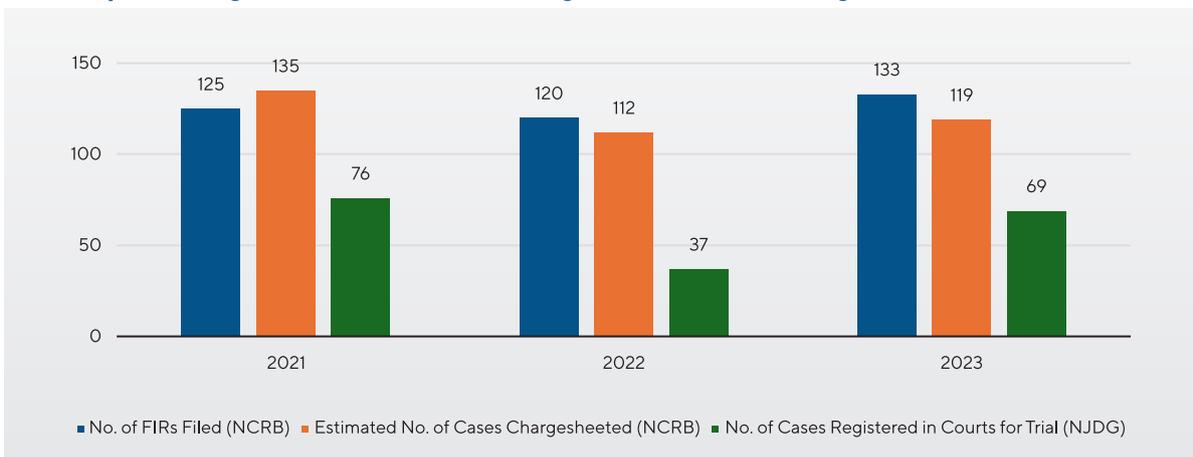
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

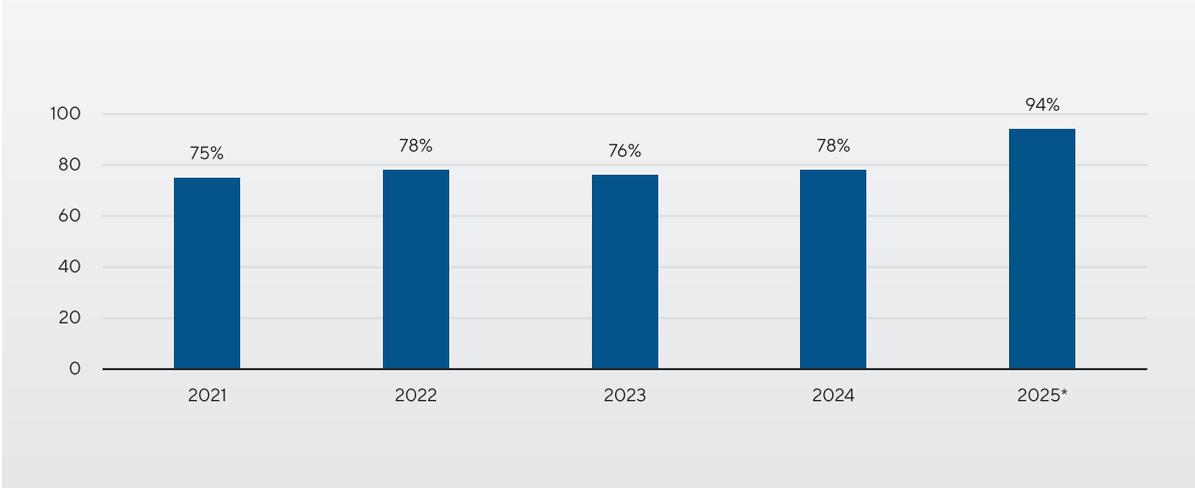
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

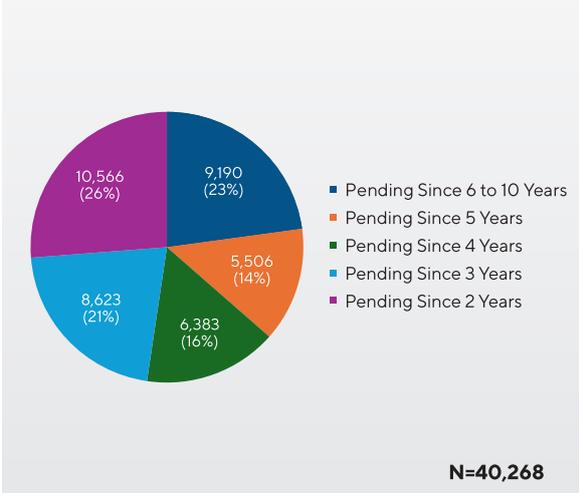
# UTTAR PRADESH

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



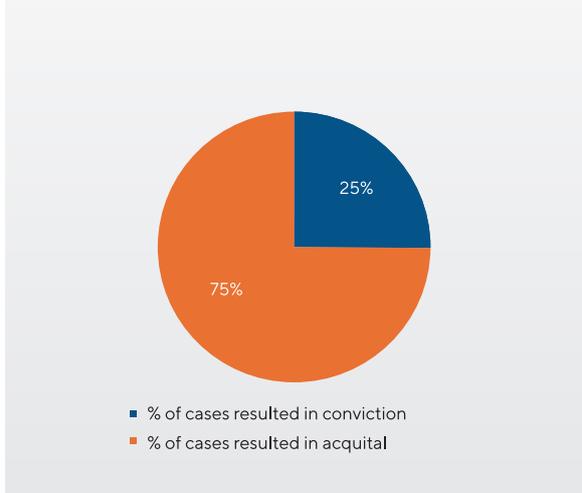
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



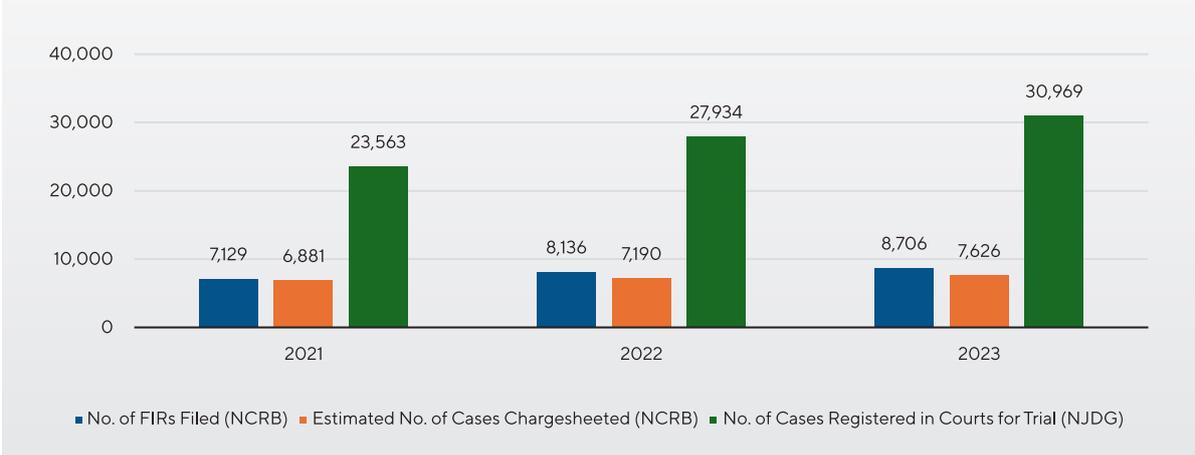
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

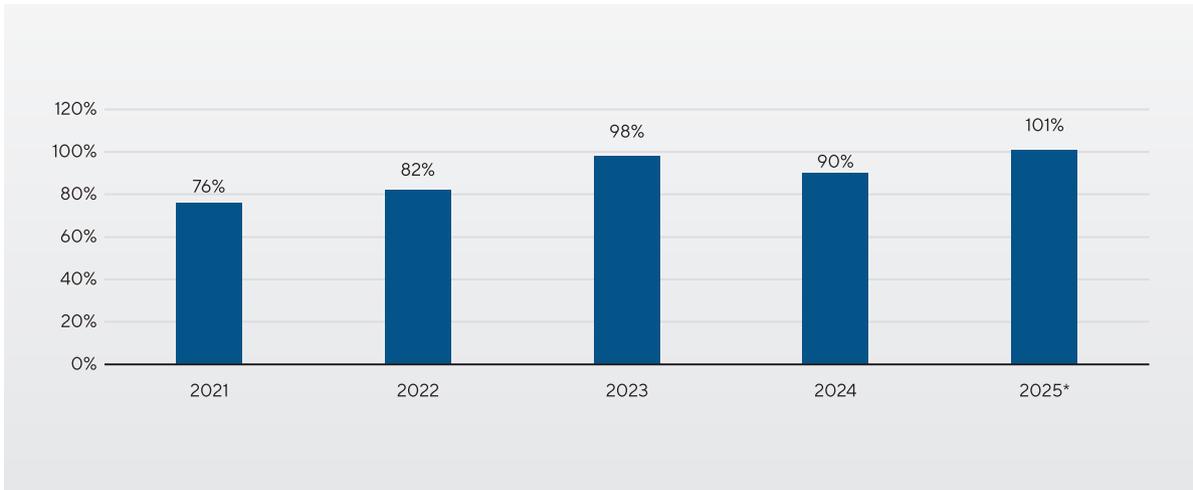
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

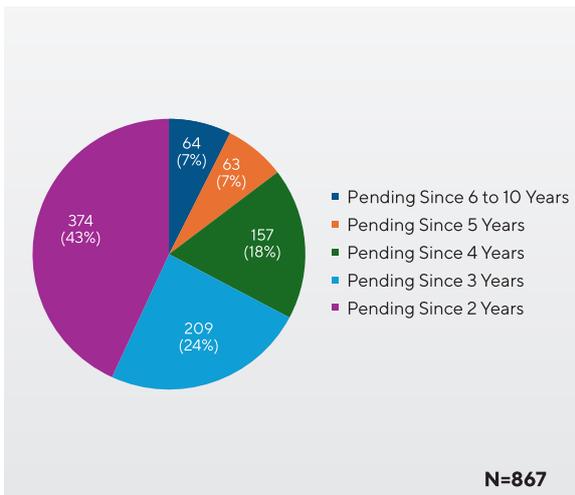
# UTTARAKHAND

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



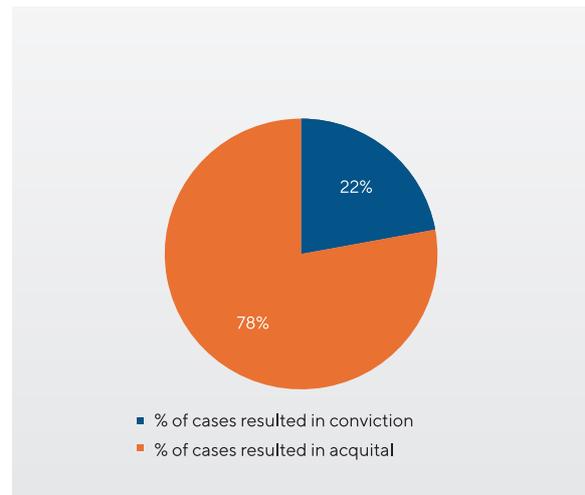
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



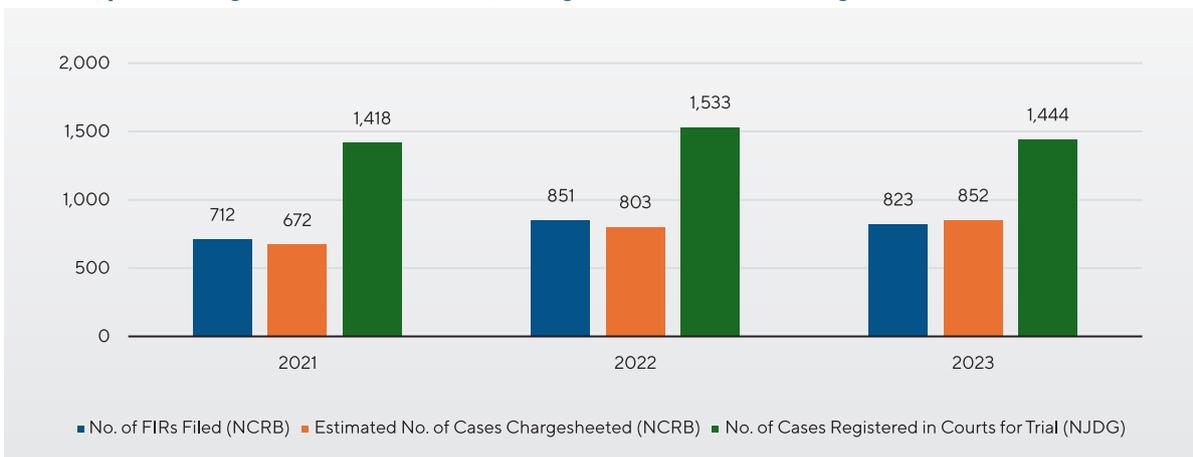
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



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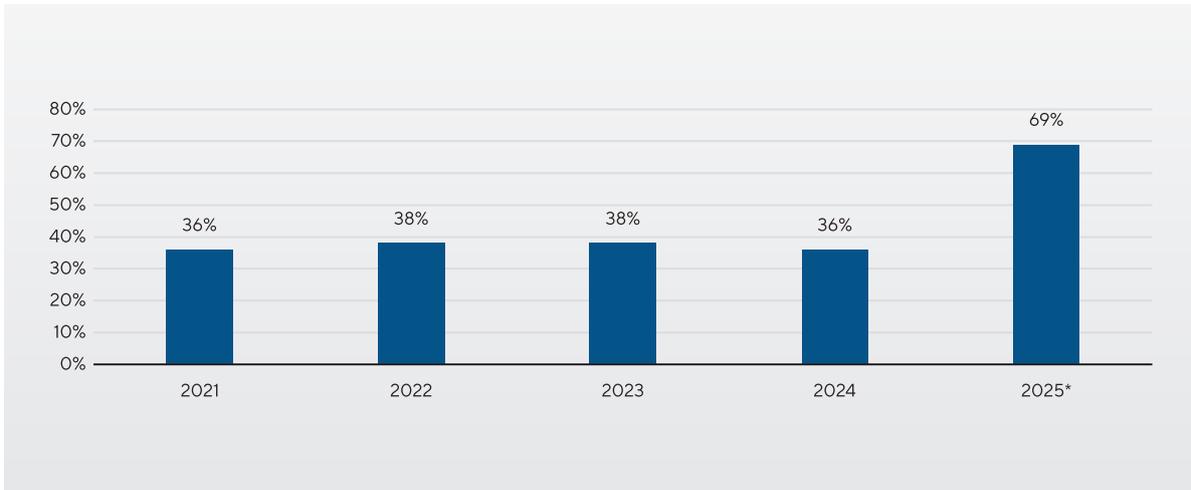
## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

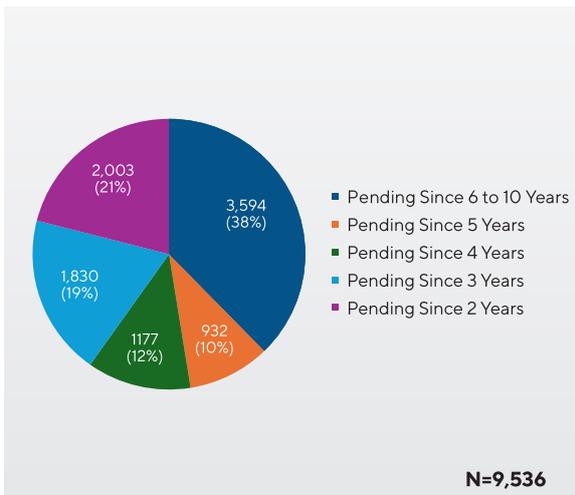
# WEST BENGAL

## Percent cases disposed of out of total number of POCSO cases registered



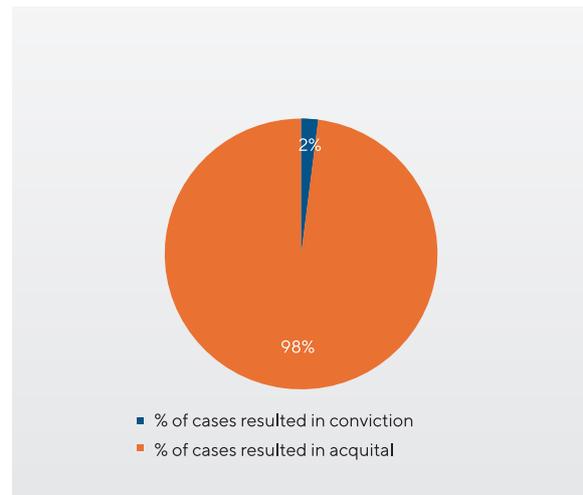
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India  
\* Data as on 02 December 2025

## Details of POCSO cases pending for two years and more



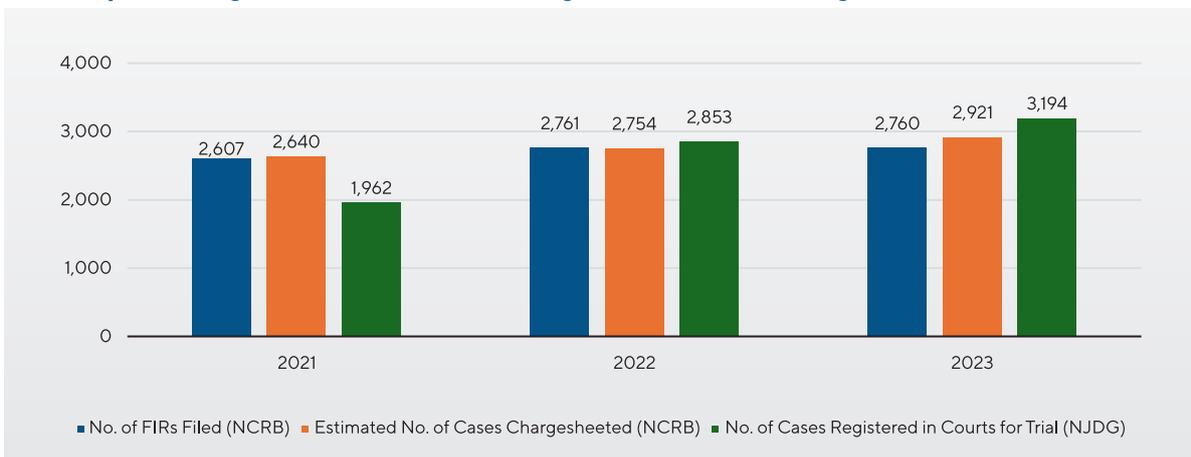
Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

## Conviction rate in POCSO cases in 2024 (Fast Track Special Courts)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 970, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

## Details pertaining to number of FIRs, chargesheet and cases registered in courts for trial



Source: Crime in India reports, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1018, Dt. 05 December 2025, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

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**ANNEXURES**  
**PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1018  
ANSWERED ON – 05/12/2025**

**COURT CASES UNDER POCSO ACT**

**†1018. SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:  
MS KANGNA RANAUT:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**

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

- (a) the Court-wise and year-wise details of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) in the district and subordinate Courts in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the details of disposal of cases registered under the POCSO Act during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the details of cases filed under the POCSO Act during the last ten years and pending for more than two years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any special initiative to provide speedy justice to the victimized children?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW  
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a) & (b): As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) the State/UT-wise and year-wise details of cases registered and disposed under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) during the last five years are given at **Annexure-I**.

(c): As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the State/UT-wise and year-wise details of cases filed under POCSO Act during last ten years and pending for more than 2 years, are at **Annexure -II**.

(d): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts was launched in October, 2019, following the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court [Suo Motu Writ (Criminal) No. 1/2019]. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026, for establishment of 790 courts. The financial outlay under the scheme is ₹1952.23 crore with ₹1207.24 crore as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern.

As of 30.09.2025, 773 FTSCs, including 400 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs, which have disposed of 3,50,685 cases since the inception of the Scheme including 2,25,617 cases disposed by exclusive POCSO Courts. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO courts, are given at **Annexure-III**.

\*\*\*

## State/UT-wise details of POCSO cases registered and disposed during the last five years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025	
		Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	881	914	1439	735	1180	680	672	533	1138	1203	1203	1203	1138	1203
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22	2	57	8	106	82	151	129	85	97	97	85	1138	1203
4	Assam	1509	666	1936	1379	4096	1984	3207	2012	1759	1612	1612	1759	1759	1612
5	Bihar	2369	1852	3078	2538	3892	3275	4421	3604	3011	3239	3239	3011	3011	3239
6	Chandigarh	156	107	171	189	227	222	125	101	52	119	119	52	52	119
7	Chhattisgarh	2894	2288	2809	2587	2338	3386	2799	2773	1416	2678	2678	2799	1416	2678
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	47	34	58	62	43	51	39	29	30	25	25	39	30	25
9	Delhi	1535	1660	1764	2615	1892	2773	1916	2781	1006	1792	1792	1916	1006	1792
10	Goa	20	7	51	44	38	30	14	27	22	19	19	14	22	19
11	Gujarat	6621	5002	6340	7921	6844	7844	7255	8524	4557	6289	6289	7255	4557	6289
12	Haryana	4459	3503	5263	5101	5470	5456	5633	5468	3522	3895	3895	5633	3522	3895
13	Himachal Pradesh	348	186	413	430	475	545	513	684	386	432	432	513	386	432
14	Jammu and Kashmir	28	7	35	10	33	4	38	6	42	23	23	38	42	23
15	Jharkhand	1841	1088	2002	2058	2059	2116	2008	2136	1434	1867	1867	2008	1434	1867
16	Karnataka	3348	2876	4119	3968	4874	4679	5357	4813	3289	4026	4026	5357	3289	4026
17	Kerala	4488	2917	6694	6131	6514	7758	5605	6061	3291	3891	3891	5605	3291	3891
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	10	0	29	0	4	0	9	6	4	6	6	9	4	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	7133	6035	6795	7753	6665	8189	6982	7278	3973	5503	5503	6982	3973	5503
21	Maharashtra	13201	8456	15208	11380	18016	13659	18170	12534	11714	10564	10564	18170	11714	10564
22	Manipur	8	2	31	29	13	11	11	14	24	30	30	11	24	30
23	Meghalaya	3	0	10	4	7	4	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	3
24	Mizoram	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
25	Nagaland	10	3	10	11	11	9	6	6	1	1	1	6	1	1
26	Odisha	2725	1390	2583	2996	2685	3230	2786	3698	1641	2916	2916	2786	1641	2916
27	Puducherry	102	33	102	63	293	282	121	112	72	114	114	121	72	114
28	Punjab	2816	2537	2850	3086	2859	3178	2882	3014	1809	2333	2333	2882	1809	2333
29	Rajasthan	858	497	1025	681	946	994	1160	1314	692	1173	1173	1160	692	1173
30	Sikkim	109	92	89	79	41	52	31	32	33	51	51	31	33	51
31	Tamil Nadu	5482	3476	8392	5663	7786	6880	9393	8200	8946	9166	9166	9393	8946	9166
32	Telangana	5195	2559	5646	5779	3933	3203	5097	4615	3654	3935	3935	5097	3654	3935
33	Tripura	76	28	37	58	69	47	74	56	130	103	103	74	130	103
34	Uttar Pradesh	23563	17740	27934	21905	30969	23678	30187	23417	19039	17879	17879	30187	19039	17879
35	Uttarakhand	1418	1077	1533	1262	1444	1411	1684	1524	1011	1026	1026	1684	1011	1026
36	West Bengal	1962	699	2853	1091	3194	1207	4147	1474	2530	1743	1743	4147	2530	1743
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95238</b>	<b>67734</b>	<b>11357</b>	<b>97616</b>	<b>119016</b>	<b>106919</b>	<b>122500</b>	<b>106982</b>	<b>80320</b>	<b>87754</b>	<b>87754</b>	<b>122500</b>	<b>80320</b>	<b>87754</b>

Note: Data as available on National Judicial Data Grid dated 02-12-2025.

## State/UT-wise details of cases filed under POCSO Act during last ten years and pending for more than 2 years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	15	24	66	83	143	464	456
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	14	10	9	9	30	33
4	Assam	1	11	41	91	205	318	483	771	1693
5	Bihar	1	65	143	301	402	400	472	707	1079
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	16
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	7	17	55	121	292	375
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	2	0	2	4	2	2	9	4
9	Delhi	2	179	403	574	917	342	389	499	558
10	Goa	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	11	14
11	Gujarat	3	36	80	112	222	286	414	572	817
12	Haryana	0	1	7	16	26	32	139	375	606
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	5	19	40	61	119	101
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	4	12	10	14	27	23
15	Jharkhand	1	18	23	35	87	123	201	241	315
16	Karnataka	0	20	27	46	64	98	239	451	870
17	Kerala	0	15	16	16	24	65	180	312	674
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	23	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	8	14	35	67	234	446	1103	1736
21	Maharashtra	48	698	1028	1604	2436	3820	4565	6020	7962
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	6
26	Odisha	45	408	403	478	513	554	805	899	1079
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	95
28	Punjab	0	3	7	7	24	28	47	93	152
29	Rajasthan	0	2	8	15	8	21	58	149	224
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	21
31	Tamil Nadu	2	10	27	110	264	300	716	1582	1910
32	Telangana	4	23	32	103	176	242	962	1863	1653
33	Tripura	0	0	2	3	1	7	8	4	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	26	962	1450	2621	4131	5506	6383	8623	10566
35	Uttarakhand	0	1	4	7	52	63	157	209	374
36	West Bengal	55	735	659	856	1289	932	1177	1830	2003
	<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3206</b>	<b>4395</b>	<b>7089</b>	<b>11047</b>	<b>13572</b>	<b>18209</b>	<b>27303</b>	<b>35434</b>

Note: Data as available on National Judicial Data Grid dated 02-12-2025.

**Annexure -III**

**State/UT wise details of functional FTSCs along with exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) courts as on  
30/09/2025**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Functional Courts		Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme			Pendency as on 30.09.2025		
		FTSCs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	Combined FTSCs (RAPE & POCSO)	ePOCSO	Total	Combined FTSCs (RAPE & POCSO)	ePOCSO	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16	0	8170	8170	0	6342	6342
2	Assam	17	17	0	9617	9617	0	6477	6477
3	Bihar	54	48	181	18756	18937	4173	18761	22934
4	Chandigarh	1	0	413	0	413	210	0	210
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11	1369	5438	6807	247	1245	1492
6	Delhi	16	11	807	2124	2931	1034	2481	3515
7	Goa	1	0	104	34	138	141	0	141
8	Gujarat	35	24	3624	13951	17575	1369	3766	5135
9	Haryana	18	14	2139	6409	8548	1207	3337	4544
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	663	853	1516	307	298	605
11	J&K	4	2	154	184	338	165	329	494
12	Karnataka	30	17	5761	9208	14969	2102	3129	5231
13	Kerala	55	14	18952	8212	27164	4719	1582	6301
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56	5245	28376	33621	2982	7897	10879
15	Maharashtra	36	1	9061	12034	21095	33346	284	33630
16	Manipur	2	0	212	0	212	44	0	44
17	Meghalaya	5	5	0	771	771	0	1128	1128
18	Mizoram	3	1	213	73	286	50	40	90
19	Nagaland	1	0	70	3	73	59	0	59
20	Odisha	44	23	7776	13870	21646	3023	6106	9129
21	Puducherry	1	1	0	184	184	0	230	230
22	Punjab	12	3	2993	2634	5627	950	520	1470
23	Rajasthan	45	30	6053	14271	20324	1036	3883	4919
24	Tamil Nadu	20	20	0	10617	10617	0	8135	8135
25	Telangana	36	0	9384	2731	12115	8850	0	8850
26	Tripura	3	1	266	261	527	127	94	221
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	2004	0	2004	1113	0	1113
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74	44847	49928	94775	34374	60452	94826
29	West Bengal	8	8	0	571	571	0	5471	5471
30	Jharkhand *	0	0	2777	6337	9114	0	0	0
31	A&N Islands**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>125068</b>	<b>225617</b>	<b>350685</b>	<b>101628</b>	<b>141987</b>	<b>243615</b>

**Note:** At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme. Puducherry made a special request to be included in the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May, 2023.

\* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025.

\*\*A&N Islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*\*Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 970**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2025

**POCSO ACT**

970: SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether the Fast Track Courts have been set up to look into POCSO cases on priority basis to ensure effective and proper implementation of the POCSO Act, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the conviction rate in POCSO cases along with the reasons for the majority of child sexual abuse cases ending in acquittal;
- (c) whether the amendments made in POCSO Act by Government have led to significant decline in cases of sexual abuse against the children, by acting as a deterrent, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to create awareness regarding the POCSO Act?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (d): Government accords the highest priority for ensuring safety and security of children and has undertaken various initiatives in this regard. To safeguard children against sexual abuse and sexual harassment, Government has already enacted The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. It defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years.

The POCSO Act, 2012 was amended in 2019 to introduce more stringent punishments including death penalty for committing sexual crimes on children, with a view to deter the perpetrators & prevent such crimes. The POCSO Act, 2012 also provides for establishment of Special Courts for the purpose of ensuring speedy trial.

The Department of Justice (DoJ), Ministry of Law & Justice has informed that a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

including exclusive POCSO Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of Rape and POCSO Act cases was launched in October, 2019. The Scheme having been extended twice (with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026) provides for the establishment of 790 courts. The total financial outlay of the scheme is Rs. 1952.23 cr. with Rs. 1207.24 cr. as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern.

DoJ has also informed that as per the data provided by the High Courts, 773 FTSCs, including 400 exclusive POCSO Courts, are functional across 29 States/UTs as on 30.09.2025. Since the inception of the Scheme, these courts have collectively disposed of 3,50,685 cases, including 2,25,617 cases by exclusive POCSO courts.

Further, as per information provided by the High Courts, the average conviction rate in rape and POCSO Act cases handled under the Fast Track Special Courts Scheme stood at 18.59% in the year 2024. The State and UT - wise details of conviction rate under Fast Track Special Courts during 2024 is at **Annexure**.

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

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

Under Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012, and Rule 12 of the POCSO Rules, 2020, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012. To create awareness and facilitation of lodging of grievances pertaining to sexual offences and their effective processing, the NCPCR has undertaken the following initiatives:

1. **POCSO E-Box: NCPCR's Online Mechanism for Reporting Child Sexual Offences:** The POCSO e-Box is an online complaint-management system launched by the NCPCR to provide children a simple, confidential, and accessible platform to report incidents of sexual abuse or sexual offences under the POCSO Act, 2012. Designed as a child-friendly digital mechanism, the e-Box enables children, parents, teachers, or any concerned citizen to register complaints easily through the NCPCR website.
2. **NCPCR Guidelines on Support Persons under Section 39 of the POCSO Act, 2012:** NCPCR has formulated Guidelines with respect to Support Persons under

Section 39 of the POCSO Act in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories to deal with cases of sexual abuse. These guidelines outline a structured mechanism for appointing and regulating Support Persons to assist child victims through a criminal justice process. They ensure that the child receives timely information about case progress, protection from secondary victimisation, coordination with police, medical authorities, and Special Courts, and help in accessing compensation, counselling, and rehabilitation services.

3. **POCSO Tracking Portal:** For expeditious redressal and to improve the post-investigation justice experience for victims, NCPCR has developed a dedicated POCSO Tracking Portal. It facilitates interdepartmental coordination between CWCs, DCPUs, Legal Services Authorities, and State Governments. This platform enables tracking and monitoring of compensation awarded to child victims, ensuring timely disbursement under relevant victim compensation schemes.
4. **IEC Materials on Sexual Offense:** NCPCR has made short videos on issues of sexual violence against children and POCSO for generating awareness. These videos are available on YouTube. NCPCR has also designed various leaflets and pamphlets as ready reference material for spreading awareness on salient provisions of POCSO Act, 2012.
5. **Review Meetings:** The Commission has been addressing issues of sexual violence against children through its periodic review meetings with key stakeholders at State and District levels.
6. **Organising Workshops and Conferences for Sensitization and Awareness:** NCPCR undertakes conferences, workshops at National, Regional, State and District level for various stakeholders for their sensitization and awareness.
7. **Awareness on POCSO Act through Textbooks:** NCPCR got included the details of POCSO E-Box in the NCERT Text books to create awareness amongst children.
8. **Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools:** NCPCR has developed a comprehensive manual on "Safety and Security of Children in Schools" for compliance and adherence of the safety parameters by the schools. It also includes information on Sexual Abuse and salient features of POCSO Act, 2012.

Additionally, Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development (SPNIWCD) has also organised a number of training programmes of duty holders on POCSO Act and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse. The details of the same are as under:

A. Training Programmes POCSO Act:

Year	No. of Training Programmes organised	No. of Participants
2023-24	11	542
2024-25	14	752
2025-26	4	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1459</b>

B. Training Programmes on Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (April,2020 to March,2025) are as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Training Programmes organised</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>
2020-21	38	4078
2021-22	12	743
2022-23	13	751
2023-24	12	639
2024-25	14	813
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7024</b>

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE TO THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-970 FOR 05.12.2025 REGARDING 'POCSO ACT' INDICATING STATE AND UT WISE DETAILS OF CONVICTION RATE UNDER FTSCS DURING 2024.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Average Conviction rate (%)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.19
2	Assam	35
3	Bihar	14.51
4	Chandigarh	16.915
5	Chhattisgarh	23.69
6	Delhi	8.59
7	Goa	9.69
8	Gujarat	9.53
9	Haryana	40.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.24
11	J&K	4.5
12	Jharkhand	14.78
13	Karnataka	8.1
14	Kerala	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	14.5
16	Maharashtra	6.07
17	Manipur	7
18	Meghalaya	45
19	Mizoram	33.5
20	Nagaland	25
21	Odisha	10.63
22	Puducherry	17.94
23	Punjab	47.19
24	Rajasthan	18.29
25	Tamil Nadu	25.82
26	Telangana	7
27	Tripura	5.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	25.11
29	Uttarakhand	22.5
30	West Bengal	2

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**LOK SABHA**  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3231  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025

**SCHEME OF FAST TRACK SPECIAL COURTS**

**3231. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

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

- (a) the number of Fast Track Special Courts established since the Scheme's inception, and their impact on the disposal rates of rape and POCSO cases compared to regular courts; and
- (b) the funding mechanisms that support the establishment and operation of these courts, and the manner in which the Nirbhaya Fund has been utilised in this context?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

(a): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts came to be introduced in October, 2019, following the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court [Suo Motu Writ (Criminal) No. 1/2019]. These courts are dedicated to the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. The Scheme has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to 31st March 2026, for establishment of 790 courts. The financial outlay under the scheme is ₹ 1952.23 crore with ₹ 1207.24 crore as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund on the CSS pattern.

As of 30.06.2025, 725 FTSCs, including 392 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts are functional in 29 States/UTs, which have disposed of 3,34,213 cases since the inception of the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) along with the number of cases disposed since the inception of the Scheme are at **Annexure-I**.

As per the inputs received from the High Courts, the disposal rate of Rape and POCSO Act cases in Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) appears to be significantly higher than in regular courts. While the average disposal rate of Rape and POCSO Act cases in regular courts is estimated at 3.26 cases per court per month, FTSCs achieve an average of 9.51 cases per court per month. This suggests an enhanced efficiency in case disposal through FTSCs.

(b): Following the Nirbhaya case of 16th December, 2012, the Government has set up a dedicated fund – Nirbhaya Fund – which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/o WCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and Schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. M/o WCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the Line Ministries/Departments.

The FTSCs have been set up and operationalized under the Nirbhaya Fund. The Department has released a sum of ₹ 1034.55 Crore to the States/UTs since its inception to ensure the smooth functioning of the courts. The funds are released on CSS Pattern (Central share: State share :: 60:40, 90:10) to cover the salaries of one Judicial Officer along with 7 support Staff and a Flexi Grant for meeting the day-to-day expenses. The funds are released to the States/UTs on a reimbursement basis, determined by the number of functional Courts in the State/UT concerned. The State/UT-wise details of Central Share of funds released, since the inception of the Scheme are at **Annexure-II**.

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**State/UT-wise details of functional Fast Track Special Courts including exclusive POCSO (ePOCSO) Courts along with the cumulative disposal since the inception of the Scheme (as on 30.06.2025)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional Courts		Cumulative Disposal since the inception of the Scheme		
		FTSCs including ePOCSO	ePOCSO	FTSCs	ePOCSO	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	16	0	7487	7487
2	Assam	17	17	0	8943	8943
3	Bihar	46	46	0	17232	17232
4	Chandigarh	1	0	374	0	374
5	Chhattisgarh	15	11	1289	5139	6428
6	Delhi	16	11	760	1958	2718
7	Goa	1	0	82	34	116
8	Gujarat	35	24	3389	13227	16616
9	Haryana	18	14	2018	6069	8087
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	600	807	1407
11	J&K	4	2	144	167	311
12	Karnataka	30	17	5377	8654	14031
13	Kerala	55	14	18256	7946	26202
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	56	4920	27193	32113
15	Maharashtra	2	1	8727	12017	20744
16	Manipur	2	0	194	0	194
17	Meghalaya	5	5	0	733	733
18	Mizoram	3	1	199	70	269
19	Nagaland	1	0	65	3	68
20	Odisha	44	23	7218	13036	20254
21	Puducherry	1	1	0	162	162
22	Punjab	12	3	2785	2480	5265
23	Rajasthan	45	30	5830	13602	19432
24	Tamil Nadu	14	14	0	10199	10199
25	Telangana	36	0	8648	2731	11379
26	Tripura	3	1	252	237	489
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	1930	0	1930
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	74	43558	47901	91459
29	West Bengal	8	8	0	457	457
30	Jharkhand *	0	0	2777	6337	9114
31	A&N Islands**	0	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>119392</b>	<b>214821</b>	<b>334213</b>

**Note:** At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme.

\* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025. However, the cumulative disposal of 9,114 cases since the inception of the Scheme up to May 2025 continues to be included in the overall disposal figures reported under the FTSC Scheme.

\*\*A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*\*Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

**Annexure -II****State/UT-wise details of central share of funds released since the inception of the Scheme till 31.07.2025**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/ UTs</b>	<b>Central Share of Funds Released (Rs. in crore)</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.80
2.	Assam	31.34
3.	Bihar	70.67
4.	Chandigarh	0.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.90
6.	Delhi	13.27
7.	Goa	1.41
8.	Gujarat	41.24
9.	Haryana	26.39
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.58
12.	Jharkhand*	20.49
13.	Karnataka	36.11
14.	Kerala	54.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	105.97
16.	Maharashtra	47.60
17.	Manipur	3.86
18.	Meghalaya	7.14
19.	Mizoram	7.32
20.	Nagaland	1.76
21.	Odisha	54.93
22.	Puducherry	0.56
23.	Punjab	16.90
24.	Rajasthan	95.25
25.	Tamil Nadu	28.92
26.	Telangana	29.14
27.	Tripura	5.28
28.	Uttar Pradesh	281.40
29.	Uttarakhand	9.10
30.	West Bengal	1.82
31.	A&N Islands**	-
32.	Arunachal Pradesh***	-
	<b>Total Amount released to States/ UTs</b>	<b>1034.19</b>
	<b>Third Party Evaluation Cost</b>	<b>0.37</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1034.56</b>

\* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025.

\*\*A&N islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

\*\*\*Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.





REPORT BY



AN INITIATIVE OF

