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**Sensitizing Stakeholders on
Psychology of Survivors of
Child Sexual Abuse
(CSA)**

**On 19.12.2021 at TNSJA
Headquarters, Chennai**

Event Report



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY

in association with

UNICEF

**Sensitizing Stakeholders on Psychology of Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse
(CSA)**

**(for Judicial Officers, Special Public Prosecutors, Police Officers and
Medical Officers)**

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Concept Note

In furtherance of the order of the Supreme Court of India in Suo Moto Writ Petition Crl.No(s).1/2019, In Re. Alarming Rise in the Number of Reported Child Rape Incidents, the optimal development of children is considered vital to society, and it is important to understand the social, cognitive, emotional, and educational development of children. 'Child psychology' and 'Child behavior' is very much immortal to the development of children. Impact of sexual abuse on children especially, psychological impact of abuse on children during identification of child victim, receiving a complaint, examination of child victim etc. are intricate issues that can have rippling effects on child psychology and child behaviour.

To conduct cases involving children without instilling fear and confusion in the mind of the child victim encompasses to solve, the delay in collecting the medical examiner's report for both the victim and accused, delay in recording the victim's statement, delay in collecting the bonafide certificate from the school, delay in sending the blood sample for testing and collecting DNA report, and delay in submitting charge sheet to the Court etc. In rape cases, where the complaint is filed several days after intercourse, medical examination of the victim and the accused, is redundant. This critically disturbs the balance of law and morality in our system. Therefore, training on child psychology and child behavior enjoins various stakeholders to come together for safeguarding the best interest of children.

It is important for Special Public Prosecutors, Police Officers, Medical Practitioners and Judicial Officers under the POCSO Act, 2012 (POCSO) to be aware about child psychology. Firstly, the proper way of questioning the victims, secondly, the ambience and attire that should be amiable to the child's mental psyche, and lastly, the long-lasting impact on children's mind about how later events make children relate to an earlier abuse, should be instinctively given primary attention by the stakeholders while carrying out their duties.

Sensitizing Stakeholders on Psychology of Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)
(for Judicial Officers, Special Public Prosecutors, Police Officers and Medical Officers)
On 19.12.2021 at TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai

09.45 a.m. – 09.55 a.m.	Invocation Welcome Address & Scope and Object of the Programme Mr. D. LINGESWARAN, Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy
09.55 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.	Psychological impact of abuse on Children - Indicators of Child Sexual Abuse -Building trust and confidence to report Child Sexual Abuse Dr. V. VENKATESH MATHAN KUMAR, Professor, Madras Medical College
11.00 a.m. – 11.15 a.m.	Tea Break
11.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	Dealing with a survivor of Child Sexual Abuse at various stages of Criminal Prosecution 1. Receiving a Complaint 2. Examination of Child Victim a. On the Complaint b. During Investigation c. Before Trial d. During Trial Mr. E.V. CHANDRU @ E. CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras
12.30 p.m. – 01.00 p.m.	Rehabilitation of a survivor of Child Sexual Abuse (Motivation after Trial) – Sharing of Experience by Participants Dr. R. SATHYA, Judge, Family Court, Pudukkottai Ms. J. TAMILARASI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Nagapattinam Mr. N. SILAMBARASAN, ADC, Coimbatore City Dr. JANAKI, O&G, Assistant Professor, Chennai
01.00 p.m. – 02.00 p.m.	Lunch Break
02.00 p.m. – 04.00 p.m.	Presentation by Group Leaders on Case Studies: 1. Investigating Officers 2. Medical Officers 3. Special Public Prosecutors 4. Special Court Judges Open House Discussion
04.00 p.m. – 04.15 p.m.	Tea Break
04.15 p.m. – 05.15 p.m.	How to conduct cases involving Children without instilling fear or confusion in the mind of survivors - A Panel Discussion Moderator: Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. PRAKASH, Judge, High Court of Madras / Chairman, Committee to Regulate and Monitor the Progress of Trials under POCSO Act, High Court of Madras Speakers: Dr. NAPPINAI SERAN, Consultant Psychologist Ms. SEEMA AGRAWAL, IPS, DGP/ Chairperson, TNUSRB, Chennai Dr. VIDYAA RAMKUMAR, Chairperson, Dowry Prohibition Advisory Board, Puducherry
05.15 p.m.	Vote of Thanks Mr. R.A.S. ANANDARAJ, Deputy Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai



Event Report

The workshop was organised for the Judicial Officers, Special Public Prosecutors, Police Officers and Medical Officers dealing with cases of child sexual abuse in Tamil Nadu on 19th December 2021, at the Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy. The programme commenced with the invocation song, 'தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து'.



Mr. D. Lingeswaran, Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, welcomed the dignitaries, resource persons and participants to the workshop. He emphasised that sexual abuse causes numerous negative consequences on the physical, psychological, and behavioural development of a child. He highlighted that the psychology and mentality of a child survivor coming before a stakeholder is very sensitive, just like the flower anicham, and even a harsh look may further emotionally damage the child. Therefore, it is imperative that every stakeholder must exercise sensitivity and sensibility towards the child, keeping in mind their psychology and behaviour.

The first session was on the Psychological Impact of Abuse on Children – Indicators of Child Sexual Abuse – Building Trust and Confidence to Report Child Sexual Abuse, dealt by Dr. V. Venkatesh Mathan Kumar, Professor, Madras Medical College.

He explained that psychiatry is a complex subject. It is a branch of medicine that deals with the mind, which is the result of functions of the brain, involving emotions, memory, and most importantly cognitive function, commonly known as intellect. He



explained the difference between neurology and psychiatry, and added that just because it is not visible, does not mean it is not there. Human behaviour gives insight on what goes on inside the mind, which is known as psychology. He explained that human environment includes interpersonal interactions. He explained the various types of abuse i.e., physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. He emphasised that detecting sexual abuse is very difficult, because the topic of sex itself is considered taboo and held secretive in society.

He explained that children are more vulnerable to sexual abuse as their brains are not completely developed. He highlighted that abuse which takes place at the age of 5 years can impact the child until they turn 50 years. He discussed various case studies to highlight that child sexual abuse takes place at any age. He explained the sexual triad i.e., mutual consent, mutual pleasure, and non-guilty. In case of sexual abuse, the first aspect is not fulfilled, for reasons that, the child is unable to give informed consent, power of the perpetrator, and use of force.

He stressed on the grooming of the child, as well as of the family members, to manipulate the child and gain their trust. He explained the phenomenon of dissociation, which occurs when the victim is unable to accept the fact that they are not able to defend themselves from the abuser. It is common the abused persons become offenders in the future. The behavioural changes include the abused person feeling guilt and shame, which inhibits them from disclosing the abuse. He explained the causes for revictimization which include feeling of powerlessness, learned helplessness, where the person does not escape from the harmful situation even when presented with an opportunity to escape. Other causes include low self-esteem due to loss and trust, lack of assertiveness, and emotional dependency on the abuser. Sexualised behaviour due to trauma is also an impact of child sexual abuse. Cognitive effects include impact on academic performance.

He highlighted that the child must be believed and that inconsistency in statements should not necessarily be construed to the detriment of the child survivor. He

explained the various risk factors such as single parent households and intellectual disabilities, which may make the child more prone to abuse. He explained the assessment techniques used to elicit information from child survivors and emphasised that rapport building is important to enable the child to trust the assessor. The stakeholder needs to ask general questions on topics not related to the abuse, as memory testers. It is advised to begin the with open ended questions and complete the assessment with close ended questions if specific information is required. It is advised that the child is not repeatedly called to give their testimony, and studies suggest that a maximum six sessions can be held with the child. He cautioned the stakeholders on giving chocolates or candies to the child, as the child may compare it with grooming.

After the tea break, the session on Dealing with a survivor of Child Sexual Abuse at various stages of Criminal Prosecution was dealt by Mr. E.V. Chandru. He highlighted the need for sensitivity in judicial decisions pertaining to POCSO cases, by referring to the judgements in Satish Ragde Vs. State of Maharashtra [2021 SCC OnLine Bom 72], and Libnus Vs. State of Maharashtra [2021 SCC OnLine Bom 66], wherein the Supreme Court intervened to rectify the lack of sensitivity in the judgements. He explained that the Supreme Court in Dilip Kumar Sharma & Ors. Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh [(1976) 1 SCC 560], had reiterated that criminal law must be interpreted in a strict sense, and that liberal interpretation cannot be permitted. In State of Haryana Vs. Raghubir Dayal [(1995) 1 SCC 133] and Salem Bar Association Vs. Union of India [(2008) 17 SCC 37], it was held that the word shall is



to be interpreted as being mandatory.

He emphasized the responsibility of stakeholders in upholding the trust of the child survivor and their parents. The Supreme Court in, In Re: Assessment of The Criminal Justice System in Response

to Sexual Offences [2019 SCC OnLine SC 1654], had urged for action to be taken on the police and doctors for dereliction of duty under Sections 166A, and 166B of IPC which have been dormant provisions. In Shivani Mishra Vs. State of U.P & Anr. [Criminal Misc. Bail Application No.32660 of 2021], the court had condemned the non-compliance of Form A and Form B of POCSO Rules, 2020, by the police and called for action to be taken on the erring police by the CWC.

In Aparna Bhat Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh [2021 SCC OnLine SC 230], the Supreme Court had issued a slew of directions for disposing bail application in sexual offences, including informing the complainant on whether the accused has sought for bail, or has been released, and giving them the opportunity to contest the bail application. Similarly, in Junaid Vs. State of UP [2021 SCC OnLine All 463], the Allahabad High Court issued directions to be followed while deciding bail applications. In Arjun Kishanrao Malge Vs. State of Maharashtra [2021 SCC OnLine Bom 551], the Bombay High Court invoked Rules 4(13), 4(14) and 4(15) and stated that the prosecution, accused and the Court is obliged to serve notice on the victim, if any bail application has been moved. He emphasised that fair trial means fairness for both the victim and the accused, as held in the case of Dashwanth Vs. State of Tamil Nadu [2018 SCC OnLine Mad 2058]. He stressed the importance of the compliance of Form A and Form B of the POCSO Rules, 2020, which should be complied with within 24 hours. In Anokhi Lal Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh [AIR 2020 SC 232], the Supreme Court observed that free legal aid should be of good standard, and the counsel appointed must be giving reasonable time.

He explained the key provisions of POCSO Act, 2012 using mnemonics, and stressed the importance of mandatory reporting provisions under Sections 19-22.

In R. Vs. L (DOL), [1993] 4 SCR 419, the Canadian Supreme Court held that making the survivor of sexual abuse repeat and recount is a violation of their Charter Rights, and hence the videographed statement can be used instead. The child would reveal complete information, only if they have complete confidence that they are in a

secure environment. The Supreme Court of the United States in *White Vs. Illinois* [502 US 346 (1992)] revealing the abuse to the babysitter was considered as substantial statements. In *Rameshwar Vs. State of Rajasthan* [AIR 1952 SC 54] the criteria of 'at or about statement' in Section 157, Evidence Act was held to be whether the statement was made as early as can reasonably be expected. This proposition was followed in the case of *Kishan Lal Vs. State of Haryana* [AIR 1980 SC 1252]. The concept of corroboration was discussed by referring to the decisions in *King Vs. Baskerville* [L. R. 1916, 2 K.B. 658], wherein it was held that the judge must specifically record the reasons for not requiring corroboration. In *Vijender Vs. State of NCT of Delhi* [(1997) 6 SCC 171], the Supreme Court stated that collection of materials has to be translated as evidence when the witness presents the same in the witness box upon taking oath. Such evidence is considered as substantive evidence. The relevance of child psychology and was discussed by referring to the cases of *People Vs. Bowden* [2000 2 Cr App R (S) 26], and *People Vs. Robertlee Berkley*.

The next session was the sharing of experiences by the participants, on the rehabilitation of the child survivor post-trial. Firstly, Dr. R. Sathya, Judge, Family Court, Pudukottai, emphasised on the moral responsibility towards the child survivor, and the personal satisfaction she gained after seeing the relief in the child. She shared her experiences of providing care and protection to the child, and in one

particular case, of taking extra measures to support the education of the sister of the child survivor. She also shared her practice of motivating the child survivor to open up to the judge, and overcome the trauma.



Secondly, Ms. J. Tamilarasi, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Nagapattinam, shared her experiences in helping the rehabilitation of the child survivor by providing a place of safety to the child survivor, which helped her pursue her studies. In another case the DCPU was contacted for providing sponsorship scheme which helped the child survivor to continue her education. In another case the DLSA was contacted to make use of the list of rotaries and NGOs available with them, to provide for the education of the child, and employment of the child's mother. She suggested organising awareness programmes in schools and spreading awareness on child sexual abuse through activities engaging students and using multimedia like short films. She reiterated that POCSO judges are indeed blessed, as they have the power to provide remedy and justice to the child survivor. She emphasised that all stakeholders need to work unitedly with dedication for ensuring restorative justice to the child.

Thirdly, Mr. N. Silambarasan, ADC, Coimbatore City expressed his concern over the stigma associated with child sexual abuse, which instigates fear of disclosure. He shared his experience of providing counselling, meticulous follow up, ensuring that the child's education is not disrupted, and giving the family the confidence that action will be taken on the accused. He highlighted the importance of a listening atmosphere at home. He shared his experience in another case wherein the child had repeatedly eloped with an anti-social, and counselling the survivor helped to rehabilitate. He emphasised that even small steps in helping the child survivor will create significant positive changes in the child's life.

Fourthly, Dr. Janaki, O&G, Assistant Professor, Chennai, shared her practice of comforting the child survivor who comes to them for medical examination, which helps them gain trust and confidence.

The next session was a group presentation wherein, the participants were divided into groups, and each group was provided with a fact situation presenting complications in dealing with case of child sexual abuse. The participants were to

discuss among their group members and present their chosen course of action, along with reasons justifying the same.

The first group of police officials stated that regardless of the fact that the child is happily married and the husband is well employed, and whether or not the mother wishes to press the complaint, since the complaint of missing girl is already registered, a case under the POCSO Act would be registered against the husband, and chargesheet would be filed. The question remained as to whether mother needs to be impleaded in the POCSO case.

The second group of police officials stated that if the SHO not available then as per Section 2(o), CrPC, the next officer above the rank of constable can receive the complaint. Apart from this, there are Women Helpdesks under the name 'Thozhi', and CWPO who is always available to tend to the children in need of care and protection. Since the child was 16-years-old, the offence of penetrative sexual assault under the POCSO Act, and Child Marriage Act would apply, and the marriage voidable.

The third group of police officials stated that the mobile phone of the accused containing the video of the child survivor would be seized in presence of victim, sent to forensic lab, and subsequently, the accused would be asked to open the phone and made a witness to the same. Once the contents are checked and confirmed, a requisition from the Judicial Magistrate would be sought for.

The fourth group of police officials stated that the father of the accused, who released audio clippings and letters to the media, would be arrested and FIR would be registered against him under Section 23(2), POCSO Act, Section 228A, IPC, and Section 74, JJ Act. FIR would be also registered against the publisher of the video, and TV channels.

The fifth group of police officials stated that the father of the child survivor, being a police official would suo motu register an FIR under Section 8 against the child in conflict with law and the grandmother who suppressed the information about the

abuse. The investigation would be transferred to a different IO, preferably a woman police officer. The contrasting view within the group was that the father being a police official cannot suo motu register the FIR, and has to submit a petition upon which another official would register the FIR.

The sixth group of police officials stated that the POCSO Act is gender neutral, and the matter would be referred to the JJ Board, based on whose report the FIR would be registered. It was discussed that the JJB need not be consulted before registering the FIR.

The first group of medical officers stated that since the pregnant woman got married and conceived when she was a child, an AR report would be filed, and the police would be notified. Since the pregnancy is near term, the woman would be advised on continuing the pregnancy and would be advised on contraception after explaining the risk of teenage pregnancies.

The second group of medical officers stated that the mother would be explained that the UTI of the child is due to sexual abuse committed by the neighbour. An AR entry would be made, and the police would be notified. The discussion also pertained to whether the child needs to be provided psychiatric counselling.

The first group of special public prosecutors stated that Section 366, IPC and Section 6 r/w 5(m), POCSO Act would be invoked. The second group of special public prosecutors stated that Sections 363, 377, IPC and Section 6 r/w 5(m), POCSO Act would be invoked. It was discussed that Section 377 need not be added, and even if added it is not an issue, as does not amount to double jeopardy, since although it involves it is a different offence.

The third group of special public prosecutors stated that the POCSO Act, being a special legislation will have precedence over the IPC. Further, the Supreme Court in the case of Independent Thought Vs. Union of India [(2017) 10 SCC 800] held that Exception 2 to Section 375 of IPC is inconsistent with the POCSO Act and rights of

the child. Therefore, sexual intercourse with wife aged under 18 years, is an offence of penetrative sexual assault under the POCSO Act.

The fourth group of special public prosecutors stated that the question of the defense counsel warrants an objection owing to the stipulations in Section 33(6), POCSO Act, Sections 146 and 53A, Evidence Act, which state that previous sexual conduct of a survivor of sexual abuse is immaterial, and that the character assassination of the child survivor cannot be permitted.

The fifth group of special public prosecutors stated that the mother of the child survivor would be advised to trust the child who is now in need of care and protection. The child should be checked for physical injuries, and after complete information from the child, the SJPU must be notified. The child should also be taken to a psychotherapist. It was discussed whether the special public prosecutor should report to the offence to the police as required under Section 19(1), POCSO Act, without causing delay for the purpose of collecting more information.

The sixth group of special public prosecutors stated that they would pray for conviction of the accused, as the child survivor was aged 17-years, her consent was immaterial. Further, the trial court does not have the inherent power to permit compounding of offences.

The first group of judicial officers stated that as per the decision in Ramarao Shukri Vs. state of Maharashtra [(1997) 5 SCC 341], the un-shattered evidence of the victim cannot be taken as a defence. The demeanor of witness is not only outward behaviour, character evidence cannot be used to outweigh guilt. Therefore, the bold demeanor of the child survivor cannot be weighed against her.

The second group of judicial officers stated that in case of an 8-year-old survivor, if the statements given during the examination-in-chief, the same need not be asked at subsequent stages. Use of toys, picture, soft language, and considering if the question is really necessary, is encouraged to avoid harassment of the child survivor.

Similar procedures can be followed in case of a 16-year-old child i.e., the information given during examination-in-chief need not be asked again.

The third group of judicial officers stated that as per Section 38(2) and 39, POCSO Act, the assistance of the interpreter or expert can be taken for recording the evidence of the child survivor. The evidence of the child with communication or cognitive disabilities, can be recorded in presence of the support persons assigned by the CWC. Section 119, Evidence Act, provides for virtually recording the evidence through signs, images or writings. The fourth group of judicial officers stated that, as per Section 38, translator can be engaged to record the evidence of the child. As per the POCSO Rules, 2020, the DCPU is to have a list of interpreters and translators. Rule 5 also provide that alternatively, the persons other than those enlisted and who are capable of translating can be engaged, even if they do not possess specialized training.

The fifth group of judicial officers stated that sexual intercourse with a minor, even if in a mutually consenting relationship is an offence under Section 5(j)(ii) and 6, POCSO Act. The same was held in the decisions of the Madras High Court in *Nehru Vs. State* [16.07.2021] and *Selvendran v. State* [23.07.2021].

The sixth group of judicial officers stated that the children of the convict are to be referred to the Children's Home, as they are children in need of care and protection under the JJ Act. Further, as per Rule 481, Tamil Nadu Prison Rules Prisoners, the amount generated by the accused can be partly given to the victim's family, and partly to the accused's own family. The DLSA can be contacted to provide benefits to the wife of the convict who is physically challenged. The judgement can also be forwarded to the DLSA, for engaging a counsel for preferring appeal.

The seventh group of judicial officers stated that both mandatory provisions under Sections 19(6) and 24, POCSO Act are violated. However, these provisions are in place, only for welfare of child survivor, and therefore, non-compliance will not

cause any prejudice to the child survivor. It was discussed that the police must refrain from violating the mandatory provisions.

The last session for the day was a panel discussion on 'How to conduct cases involving Children without instilling fear or confusion in the mind of survivors'. The discussion was moderated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Prakash, Judge/Chairman, Committee to Regulate and Monitor the Progress of Trials under POCSO Act, High Court of Madras. The panelists were Dr. Nappinai Seran, Consultant Psychologist, Ms. Seema Agrawal, IPS, DGP/ Chairperson, TNUSRB, Chennai, and Dr. Vidyaa Ramkumar, Chairperson, Dowry Prohibition Advisory Board, Puducherry.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Prakash opened the floor for discussion by stating that stakeholders must begin from a place of trust in the child, as the victim is also innocent until proven guilty.

Firstly, Dr. Nappinai Seran explained how children are manipulated from not revealing the abuse, and that sexual trauma during childhood, leads to marital issues later on. She explained that talking to a child survivor of sexual abuse needs a lot of training, involving the use of play therapy to help the child explain the abusive act or penetration. She highlighted the importance of a child friendly atmosphere in the courtroom. The stakeholder must ensure they *talk* to the child, and do not *interrogate* the child. Privacy of the child needs to be maintained. The right of the public prosecutor to interview the child was discussed by highlighting



that interviewing the child does not amount to tutoring the child.

Dr. Vidyaa Ramkumar explained that a child survivor of sexual abuse hesitates to reveal the abuse to their parents for many reasons,

including fear of consequences, being taken away from their family, blackmailing, loss of trust and victim blaming. She also explained the difficulties that a child survivor undergoes, for instance, in cases where father is the offender mother does not support the case of the child, and the child is punished for revealing the abuse, concerns were not believed, or were dismissed. She emphasized that the child must be given assurance that its not their fault. She also highlighted the challenges in cases where the children turn hostile, as the offence took place when they were aged 12-13 years, and it comes to court only when they are aged 18-19 years and have already moved on, or have their own families.

It was discussed that the POCSO judge can place on record that an opportunity to cross examine was given to the defence, but was not utilized.

Ms. Seema Agarwal, I.P.S. stressed that the police must avoid asking uncomfortable questions to the child, meeting the child in uniform, asking the child to come to the unnecessarily police station, and making the child make wait for long hours. The police must brief the child and the family about the various processes and procedures involved in the case. She emphasized that the police officials should not moralise or sermonize the child, and must not physically examine the child. She highlighted that a child being a human should be treated with dignity and not be embarrassed.

The panel discussion concluded by emphasizing that stakeholders should not abdicate their responsibility in rendering justice to the child.

The programme concluded with Mr. R.A.S. Anandaraj, Deputy Director, TNSJA,



proposing the Vote of Thanks. He thanked the resource persons, participants, and staff for making the programme a grand success.

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Psychology of Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)
(for Judicial Officers, Special Public Prosecutors, Police Officers and Medical Officers)*

On 19.11.2021 at TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai

List of Participants

I. HON'BLE JUDGES

1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. PRAKASH Judge, High Court of Madras / Chairman, Committee to Regulate and Monitor the Progress of Trials under POCSO Act, High Court of Madras
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. CHANDRASEKHARAN Judge, High Court of Madras

II. OFFICIALS FROM UNICEF

3.	Mr. G. KUMARESAN, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF
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III. OFFICERS, TNSJA HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI

S. No.	Name and Designation
4.	Mr. D. LINGESWARAN, Director, TNSJA
5.	Mr. R.A.S. ANANDARAJ, Deputy Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai
6.	Mrs. D. SHOBA DEVI, Assistant Director, TNSJA Headquarters, Chennai

IV. RESOURCE PERSONS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
7.	Mr. E.V.CHANDRU @ E. CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras
8.	Dr. V. VENKATESH MATHAN KUMAR, Professor, Madras Medical College
9.	Ms. SEEMA AGRAWAL, IPS, DGP/Chairperson, TNUSRB, Chennai
10.	Dr. NAPPINAI SERAN, Consultant Psychologist
11.	Dr. VIDYAA RAMKUMAR, Chairperson, Dowry Prohibition Advisory Board, Puducherry

V. PRESIDING OFFICERS OF POCSO COURTS

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S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
12.	K. DHANASEKARAN, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Srivilliputhur
13.	C.P.M. CHANDRA, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Nagercoil
14.	M. ANBUSELVI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Tirunelveli
15.	S. MURUGANANTHAM, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Salem
16.	J. RADHIKA, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Madurai
17.	R.K.P. TAMILARASI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Chengalpattu
18.	V. PANDIARAJ, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Thoothukudi / Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Thoothukudi (i/c)
19.	M. RAJALAKSHMI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Chennai
20.	M. EZHILARASI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Cuddalore
21.	J. TAMILARASI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Nagapattinam
22.	G.M. VASANTHI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Tiruvannamalai
23.	A.K. BABULAL, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Sivagangai
24.	S. SHUNMUGAVEL, ADJ and Presiding Officer, Special Court under EC Act, Thanjavur / Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Thanjavur (i/c)
25.	G. KULASEKARAN, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Coimbatore
26.	S. MUTHUKUMARAVEL, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Villupuram
27.	C. KALAIPONNI, Sessions Judge, Special Court for POCSO Act, Vellore
28.	J. SELVANADHAN, Chief Judge, Pondicherry
29.	M. SURESH VISWANATH, District Judge, Karaikal

VI. PRESIDING OFFICERS OF MAHILA COURTS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
30.	A. NAZEEMA BANU, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Karur
31.	C. SANJAI BABA, District Judge cum Chief Judicial Magistrate, Uthagamandalam / Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Uthagamandalam
32.	V.R. LATHA, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Krishnagiri
33.	G. SUBATHIRA DEVI, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Tiruvallur
34.	J.P. JAYNTHI, Sessions Judge, Mahalir Neethimandram, Salem
35.	R. SATHYA, Judge, Family Court, Pudukkottai

VI. PRESIDING OFFICERS OF MAHILA COURTS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
36.	S. SASHIREKHA, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Namakkal
37.	A. SUBATHRA, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Ramanathapuram
38.	R. MALATHI, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Erode
39.	J. VENKATESAN, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Theni
40.	N.S. SRIVATHSAN, Sessions Judge, Mahalir Neethimandram, Tiruchirappalli
41.	S. GIRI, Sessions Judge, Mahila Court, Perambalur
42.	S. KIRUBAHARAN MATHURAM, Sessions Judge, Mahalir Neethimandram, Madurai
43.	V. ANANTHAN, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Ariyalur
44.	S. SYED BARKATHULLAH, Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Dharmapuri
45.	G. VIJAYAKUMAR -I, Judge, Family Court, Mannargudi/ Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Tiruvarur (i/c)
46.	V.P. SUGANDHI, Judge, Family Court, Tiruppur/ Sessions Judge, Magalir Neethi Mandram (FTMC), Tiruppur (i/c)

VII. SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
47.	T.G. KAVITHA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Chennai
48.	J. RASHEETHA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Coimbatore
49.	T. KALASELVI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Cuddalore
50.	N. BHUVANESWARI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Kancheepuram
51.	I. JANSIRANI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Madurai
52.	S.JENCY, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Nagapattinam
53.	D. SUDHA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Salem
54.	V.R. DHANALAKSHMI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Sivagangai
55.	S. SASIREKA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Thanjavur
56.	JEBA JEEVA RAJA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Tirunelveli
57.	G. MUTHULAKSHMI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Thoothukudi
58.	S. MYTHILI, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Tiruvannamalai
59.	M. SANTHIYA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Vellore

VII. SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
60.	P. KALA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Villupuram
61.	J. KALA, Special Public Prosecutor, Special Court for POCSO Act, Virudhunagar
62.	R. ARULSELVI, Special Public Prosecutor, Mahila Court, Tiruchirappalli.
63.	D. UMADEVI MANGALAMARY, Special Public Prosecutor, FTMC, Krishnagiri
64.	T.RAJESWARI, Special Public Prosecutor, Fast Tract Mahila Court, Karur
65.	M. SUNDARARAJAN, Special Public Prosecutor, Mahila Court, Perambalur
66.	B. JAMBELABANU, Special Public Prosecutor, Fast Tract Mahila Court, Tiruppur
67.	V. KALPANA, Special Public Prosecutor, Fast Tract Mahila Court, Dharmapuri
68.	M. JAYANTHI, Special Public Prosecutor, Erode
69.	A. VIJAYABHARATHI, Special Public Prosecutor, Namakkal
70.	S. KANNAN, Special Public Prosecutor, Thiruvarur
71.	M. RAJA, Special Public Prosecutor

VIII. MEDICAL OFFICERS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
72.	Dr. S. KARTHIC, MD (Pediatricians), Thiruvallur
73.	Dr. R.V. AARTHY, MD (Pediatricians), Thiruvallur
74.	Dr. K.LAKSHMI PRIYA, MS.OG, (Assistant Professor), Chennai
75.	Dr. K. NEVETHA, MS. OG, (Assistant Professor), Chennai
76.	Dr. SELVI, Assistant Professor of Paediatrics, Chennai
77.	Dr. ANANTHI, Assistant Professor of Paediatrics, Chennai
78.	Dr. SANTHI, O&G, , Professor, Chennai
79.	Dr. JANAKI, O&G, Assistant Professor, Chennai
80.	Dr. K. KARTHIKEYAN, Pediatric, Assistant Professor, Chennai
81.	Dr. P. KALPANA, Hospital Superintendent, GH & Hospital, Kancheepuram
82.	Dr. M. ILANSELVI, Assistant Professor, Chengalpet Medical College
83.	Dr. R. VINITHA, Assistant Professor, Chengalpattu Medical College
84.	Dr. G. THENMOZHI, Associate Professor, Chengalpattu Medical College

VIII. MEDICAL OFFICERS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
85.	Dr. B. MOHANRAJ, Assistant Surgeon, Kancheepuram
86.	Dr. ATHULA V.J., Assistant Professor, Paediatrics, Chengalpattu Medical College and Hospital
87.	Dr. K. BHUVANESHWARI, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Govt. Hq. Hospital, Kancheepuram
88.	Dr. NEPHY, IOG, Egmore
89.	Dr. PREETHI M.D. (Pard), Assistant Professor, GRH
90.	Dr. REKHA, IOG, Egmore

IX. POLICE OFFICERS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
91.	ANANDAKUMAR, ADC, North, Chennai City
92.	KUMAR, ADC, South, , Chennai City
93.	N. SILAMBARASAN, ADC, Coimbatore City
94.	M. KUMMARAJA, ADC, Salem City
95.	S. VANITHA, ADC, Trichy City
96.	M. RAVI KUMAR, ADC, Madurai City
97.	B. JAYARAMAN, ADSP, Kancheepuram
98.	M. MEENAKSHI, ADSP, Thiruvallur
99.	V.A. RAVICHANDRAN, DSP, IUCAW, Vellore Ranipet
100.	S. RAJAKALEESWARAN, ADSP, CWC, , Thiruvannamalai
101.	K. DEVARAJ, ADSP, CWC, Villupuram
102.	V.RAJU, ADSP, CWC, Krishnagiri
103.	M. BASKARAN, ADSP, CWC, Salem
104.	RAMESH BABU, ADSP, CWC, Namakkal
105.	A. KANAKESWARI, ADSP, CWC, Erode
106.	K. PONNUSAMY, ADSP, CWC, Tiruppur
107.	A. MOHAN NAVAS, ADSP, CWC, The Nilgris
108.	V.ASHOK KUMAR, ADSP, CWC, Karur
109.	RAJKUMAR. P, DSP, Thanjavur

IX. POLICE OFFICERS

S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
110.	V. KARTHI, ADSP, CWC, Thiruvarur
111.	SUGUMARAN, ADSP Hqrs. i/c., ADSP CWC, , Nagapattinam & Mayiladuthurai
112.	PALVANNANATHAN, ADSP, CCW, i/c: ADSP, CWC, , Tirchy
113.	PANDIYAN, ADSP, CWC, Perambalur
114.	N. B. VIJAYAKUMAR, ADSP Hqrs., i/c: ADSP, CWC, Ariyalur
115.	B. RAJENDRAN, ADSP, CWC, Pudukottai
116.	S. CHANDRAMOULI, ADSP, CWC, Madurai
117.	S. KUTHALINGAM, i/c: ADSP, CWC, Virudunagar
118.	S.P. LAVANYA, ADSP, CWC, Dindigul
119.	K.M. SANKARAN, ADSP, CWC, Theni
120.	S. LOYALA IGNATIUS, ADSP, CWC, Ramanathapuram
121.	M. SEEMAICHAMI, ADSP, CWC, Sivagangai
122.	S. MARIRAJAN, ADSP, CWC, Tirunelveli
123.	R. RAJENDIRAN, ADSP, CWC, Tenkasi
124.	G. GOPI, ADSP, CWC, Thoothukuadi
125.	VELMURUGAN, ADSP, CWC, Kanyakumari
126.	E. SUBRAMANYAM RAJU, ACP, IUCAW
127.	N. RAVI KUMAR, DSP, IUCAW
128.	M. MEENAPRIYA, Inspector, ALGSC, Coimbatore
129.	P. THIRUMENI, DSP, CWC, Kallakurichi District
130.	K. VISHNU PRIYA, Inspector of Police, AWPS, Neyveli, Cuddalore District
131.	G.S. MADHAVAN, ADC, CWC (W), Chennai City
132.	M. KINGSHLIN, SP (CWC), CHENNAI
133.	DEEPIKA, IPS, Superintendent of Police (East), , Puducherry

X. DISTRICT JUDGE

134.	Mr. B. KARTHIKEYAN, Secretary to Government (Legal Affairs), Law Department, Secretariat, Chennai
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XI. ADVOCATE

135.	Ms. S. MANJULA, Advocate
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XII. STAFF MEMBERS OF TNSJA HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI

S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
136.	S. BHAVANI, Administrative Officer, TNSJA
137.	B. WILSON, Section Officer, TNSJA
138.	G. PANNEERSELVAM, Section Officer, TNSJA
139.	R. RAJKUMAR, Assistant Section Officer
140.	P. BABY, Assistant Section Officer
141.	K. THIRUGNANA SAMPANTHAM, Assistant Section Officer
142.	S. RAHMATHUNNISA, Assistant
143.	M. VIJI, Assistant
144.	S. MONISHA, Xerox Operator

XIII. RESEARCH ASSISTANTS OF TNSJA

S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
145.	K. JITHIN GEORGE JACKSON
146.	THEJASWINI SRIKANTH
147.	K.INDULEKHA

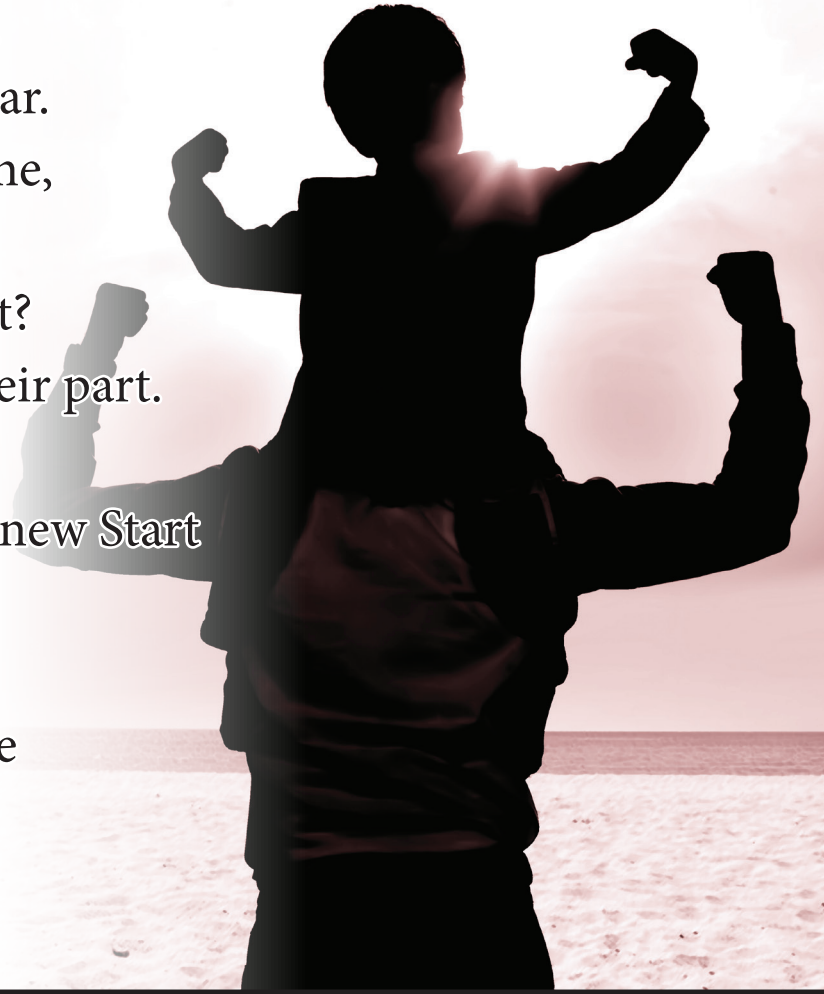
KEEP NO SECRET

Every day and night I wept,
'cause the dirty Secret I kept.
They told me, it's just a game,
Then I hung my head in shame.

Lost all my light and hope,
Long had to fight that rope,
Confined in darkness,
Always thought it was my madness.

Got away from near and dear,
'cause of the overwhelming fear.
It was then the Guard asked me,
Why should you have
All their feelings in your heart?
All along you were playing their part.

It struck me and that was the new Start
I Chinned up and opened up!
Now that the role is reversed,
It's their turn to fight that rope
It's really hard I hope.



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