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Reengineering child rights protecting mechanism in india

Dr T Ambika

School of Law, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.

Email: dr.t.ambikasenthilvel@gmail.com

Dr K Senthilvel

School of Law, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.

Email: dr.k.senthilvel@gmail.com

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Abstract

Children are future assets because they are going to construct the future world. Children become more vulnerable because of their young age. Crimes against children particularly brutality, abuse, gender inequality, malnutrition, ignorance, child marriage, child labour, child trafficking and child pornography, neglect from communal, bodily, emotional and mental issues, and other crimes are growing rapidly rampant in the world. States around the world are concentrating meticulously to protect the rights of children and India is no exception. Many laws have been enacted in India for the protection of children's rights and for the development of children and the Government of India also ratified the regulations and policies recommended by the international institutions. This research paper explains in detail the rights of children and clearly explains the laws established to protect the rights of children in India and also examines its problems and finds ways to solve those problems.

Keywords

Child Rights, Violence against Children, International Human Rights Law, Child rights in India, Constitution and Child Rights

Introduction

The future and stability of society depend purely upon children. Children are vulnerable and easy targets for exploitation because they are small, immature, inexperienced, and reliant on adults to care for them. Hence, they need protection.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Sheela Barse and another v. Union of India*¹ has declared that a child is a national asset. So, children being an important national asset, they require special attention and protection against all sorts of neglect and exploitation, and it is a social responsibility of the nation too. There are many schemes, policies, legislation, and programmes that aim to care for and provide protection to children. Also in India, children are provided with various rights, where these rights not only protect their interests but also provide them with plenty of opportunity to grow and develop.

Who a child is?

Under International Law, article 1 of the United Nation Convention on Rights of the Children states:

"A child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child majority is attained earlier"²

Rights of Children

Aside from an international perspective, children in India have a variety of rights that enable them to protect themselves from any injustice that occurs to them.

Fundamental Rights

Right to Identity

The rights to identity and registration of birth were given to a child as an important right. Having an identity was a fundamental right given to a person with which he could enjoy the other rights given to them.

Right to equality

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution states that all people should be treated equally and that all are equal before the law and also have equal protection of the law. Here, the term "person" also includes children in India, where no person, including children, should be denied any equality status as all are equal before the law.

Right against discrimination

Article 15 of the Indian constitution says that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against based on their race, caste, religion, sex, etc. Where specifically, article 15 (3) states that a state shall not be prevented from making special provisions for women and children.

¹ AIR 1986 SC 1873

² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

Right to freedom of expression

Every citizen of India has the right to freedom of speech and expression, where children have the liberty to express their thoughts.

Right to life

Article 21 of the Indian constitution states that every person in India has a right to health, liberty, and security.

Right to health

Article 21 also talks about the right to health, where every child has a right to have a healthy life.

Right to education

Article 21A of the constitution of India states that children in India between the ages of 6 and 14 have a right to free and compulsory elementary education.

Right to being protected from trafficking and forced labour

Article 23 states that all people have a right to be protected from acts like trafficking, begging, any kind of bonded labour etc.

Right to be protected from hazardous employment

Article 24 of the Constitution says that every child who is below the age of 14 has a right to be protected from the employment of hazardous places like mines, factories etc.³

Directive Principles of State Policy

Right to be protected against abuse

The right to be protected from abuse is stated in Article 39(e) of the Indian Constitution.

Right to equal opportunities and facilities

According to Article 39 (f), children must be given an equal opportunity to advance in health, liberty, and dignity.

Right against social injustice

Article 46 states that children have the right to be protected from any form of social justice that is meted out to them.

³ <https://blog.ipleaders.in/rights-of-a-child-in-india-a-comprehensive-guide/?amp=1>

Right to nutrition

Article 47 of the Constitution states that children should be given proper nutrition to develop their physical and mental growth as children.

Fundamental Duties

Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution contains the fundamental duties under article 51A. It also contains provisions related to children.

Article 51A (K) - It was a fundamental duty of a parent or guardian to provide an education to children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.⁴

Crimes against Children

Child Marriage

Child marriage is a punishable offence which was in practise in India where the minor would be involved in the practise of marriage. This will curtail the future of the child where she will be denied rights like the right to education etc. The specific act was framed to stop these kinds of practises like the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. In the case of *William Rebello v. Jose Agnelo Vas*⁵, the court held that the marriage conducted in contradiction with this act was not an invalid marriage but an unlawful marriage which is punishable under his act.

Child Abuse

Child abuse is a highly prevalent crime happening to children, which will subsequently affect the health and wellbeing of the child. The factors causing child abuse are poor socio-economic status; lack of proper support from family as they will not be parents; poor safety of women and lack of sanitation; children born to sexual workers, etc. It will affect their mental health, physical health, and psychiatric disorders. In the case of *Jai Singh v. State*⁶, the court held that when an elder person tries to commit rape on a child who is at the age of about seven to eight year, it clearly shows the arrogant mind set of that person, and so deterrent punishment should be given to such people.

Child Labour

These are the issues faced by the children who are part of the disadvantaged group of people, which means they will have a poor economic background. They will be found working in any kind of place, including hazardous factories etc. And the wages given to them will be very low. If it was not stopped, they would be

⁴ Dr.S.K. CHATTERJEE (ed.), OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN AND JUVENILE OFFENCE 7 to 9 (Central Law Publications, 2016)

⁵ AIR 1996 Bom. 204.

⁶ 1973 Cri LJ 1466.

exploited fully, which would further lead to offences such as child trafficking etc. Under the Indian Constitution in Article 24, it is stated that if any child is made to work in any hazardous factory, then the person who appointed the child will be given imprisonment of up to two years and a fine of maximum Rs. 50,000. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was also framed by the government of India to separately deal with these kinds of activities and to prohibit and reduce the prevalence of child labour in India.⁷

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is the act of taking children away from their parents or guardians for the purpose of exploitation. This act has increased nowadays, which was structurally prohibited and deeply concerning in India. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956, was enacted to prevent these activities in India.

Child Rape

It was one of the most heinous crimes committed against girl children in India. Under IPC section 375, which defines what leads to the act of rape, Rape is an act where sexual intercourse is done without the consent of the woman. For this, the Sexual Offence Act was enacted in the year 2003. When a minor girl has sexual intercourse, either with her consent or not, it will be treated as rape only. In the case of State of Gujarat v. Lavaram Ram Chandra⁸, the court held that when a minor girl is involved in it, her consent is meaningless and it will be considered as rape.

Child Prostitution

Here, the minor girls will be exploited sexually for commercial purposes. It has been a practise for a long time, which curtails the rights of children. It is the worst form of child abuse. Here the children will not lead normal lives and they will be weak physically and mentally. The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1986, defines this as the sexual exploitation or abuse of a person for commercial purposes. This does not have any specifics to examine, but acts such as the Indian Penal Code, 1869, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 prevent and punish violations of this

Employment of Child for Begging

Through the process of child trafficking, many children are led to the practise of begging for the benefit of other people. Many acts prohibit this activity. One of them is Section 42 of the Children Act, which says that any person who employs a child for begging is punishable with imprisonment for a term up to one year or with a fine or both.

⁷ <https://www.thelawgurukul.com/post/crimes-against-children-in-india>

⁸ 1980 Cri LR 187 (Guj.).

Exploitation of Child Employee

The children are exploited by being appointed to work in places like factories etc. They will be getting low wages without proper leave and rest. This was one of the offences practised against children in India which was looked up by the Child Labour Act, 1986.

Cruelty

In India, children normally undergo cruelty, which remains unnoticed as it is an integral part of Indian culture. The National Policy for Children, 2013, abolished the act of giving physical punishment to children in educational institutions. Previously, these types of punishments were used to instil good discipline in children, but this purpose was long forgotten. As a result of this policy, it was clearly stated that no child should be subjected to physical punishment or harassment. The legal framework for this act was Article 21 where the right to dignity was violated and also a few provisions such as Section 323,325,352, etc. of the IPC deal with it. ⁹

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment cases involving children are rising rapidly in India. It will not only affect the children physically but also make them physiologically weak. In India, they have separately formed an act to look into this issue, i.e., The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO).¹⁰

Bonded Labour

Bonded labour is a kind of forced labour employed for remuneration which will be below the minimum wages. Here, the employer will give a certain amount to the employee under a contract on which the employee should work along with his family until they clear the debt that they got from the employer. Under this process, the children will also get affected as they are also forced to work here. This is also one of the offences that restrict children's rights. ¹¹

Kidnapping and Abduction of a Child

Kidnapping and abducting a child have become the most widespread crimes in India. They are taken away from their parents or guardians for many illegal purposes. The Women and Children's development ministry stated that in India, every 10 minutes a child is found missing. Section 363 of the IPC gives punishment for this kid's act that is imprisonment up to 7 years along with a fine.¹²

⁹ Dr.S.K. Chatterjee (Ed.), Offences Against Children And Juvenile Offence 7 To 9 (Central Law Publications, 2016)

¹⁰ <https://www.thelawgurukul.com/post/crimes-against-children-in-india>

¹¹ Dr.S.K. Chatterjee (Ed.), Offences Against Children And Juvenile Offence 7 To 9 (Central Law Publications, 2016)

¹² <https://www.thelawgurukul.com/post/crimes-against-children-in-india>

Legislations for Child Protection in India

To protect children from all kinds of the above-mentioned offences, many laws have been framed by the Government of India. They are:

Indian Penal Code, 1860

There are many provisions under IPC, deals with offences related to violation of child right.

Murder

Sections 300 to 303 of the IPC talk about murder. When a minor or child is killed, then this provision will be applied in those circumstances to uphold the rights of the dead child

Abetment to suicide

Sections 305 and 306 of the IPC deal with abetment. Here, abetment (encouraging or helping) to commit suicide by a minor, insane, or intoxicated person is a punishable offence.

Offences causing miscarriage

Even though there was a law to protect children who were not born. Section 312 to 318 of the IPC deals with it, which includes miscarriage, injuries to the unborn, abandonment of infants, etc. Section 314 of the IPC states that any action done with the intention to cause miscarriages as to avoid the birth of a girl child is regarded as an offence which is punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years along with a fine.

Sexual harassment

Section 354A IPC deals with the sexual harassment happens to the girl child in India.

Kidnapping and abduction

An abduction is an act of forcefully taking a person somewhere without their will, which contradicts Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Section 363 of the IPC states that any person involved in the act of abduction will be punished with imprisonment of 7 years along with a fine.

Kidnapping is dealt with under section 360 of the IPC, where when an individual is taken out of India by their lawful guardian without their consent, it is said to be a kidnapping. Section 359 of the IPC says that there are two types of kidnapping. They are: taking a person outside the territory of India and taking a

person away from his lawful guardian without their consent. Section 366 of the IPC states that kidnapping a person and compelling them to marry is an offence which is punishable with imprisonment of up to 10 years and a fine.

Rape

Section 375 of the IPC deals with rape. Where sec 375(6) specifically states that when a minor girl who is under the age of 18 is involved in intercourse with or without her consent, it will be regarded as rape. Even if it was done with her consent, it will not be taken into account and will be decided as rape.¹³ Etc.

Guardian and Wards Act, 1860

This act contains various provisions regarding the appointment and declaration of guardianship, as well as their rights, duties, and liabilities. As per section 4 of this act, a "minor" is a person who does not attain the majority as per the Indian Majority Act. A guardian is a person who is appointed to take care of a minor or their property, or both. The term "ward" denotes a minor for whose person or property or both are a guardian.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Order 32 of the CPC talks about the protection of the interests of minors, which contains seventeen rules in it. Where they can be represented by any other person in a suit. And also, any degree passed by the court without the presence of a guardian is considered void under this order.

The Factories Act, 1948

The main aim of this act is to prevent children from working in factories. The major provisions given in this act are related to health, safety, welfare, employment of children, etc. To prohibit the act of child labour, Section 2(c) of the act defines a "child" as a person who is below the age of fifteen years; to define a "person" as a person who is below the age of fourteen years. Section 67 of the act says that no child should be allowed to work in factories if they are below the age of fourteen years. which will also lead to certain punishments such as imprisonment for three to one year or a fine of ten thousand to twenty thousand rupees or both (as per section 15 of the Child Labour Act, 1986).

The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

This act is to look over the adoption and maintenance of Hindus. This act plays a major role in giving equal status to both the son and daughter in the succession process. This act helps children by means of which both boys and girls

¹³ <https://thelawbrigade.com/criminal-law/crime-against-children-in-india-preventive-and-protective-laws/?amp>

can be adopted as per the provision given under this act. This act contains certain important provisions, such as

1. Section 11: Adoption Requirements
2. Section 9 - Adoptees who are capable of giving birth
3. Section 7 - Adoption-capable individuals
4. Section 10 - Adoptable individuals
5. Section 20, 22(1), 23(1), 23(2), and 25—proof of adoption, maintenance of children, etc.

The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956

This act provides laws to protect the sexual exploitation of children for commercial needs and also provides intensified penalties for offences which are associated with children.

The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956

This act was made to prevent the spread of publications in books, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers, or any other source of publications which would affect young people. This act also addresses the penalties imposed for the sale of any harmful publication.

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

This act was enacted with the aim of preventing young offenders from becoming criminals in the future. Under this act, a person will be released by satisfying certain conditions. This will lead to the avoidance of young ones by hardened criminals who were already in prison. Section 6 of this act clearly imposes certain limits for the imprisonment of offenders who are below the age of twenty-one years.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Under Section 125 of the CrPC, a child can claim maintenance to meet their financial needs. A child who is minor as per the Indian Majority Act, 1875 can claim maintenance under this section regardless of whether it is a legitimate or illegitimate child. When a minor girl's husband is not in a condition to look after her, then her father must give her maintenance. If a child is in the custody of others, then the father must also give maintenance¹⁴. Also, CrPC talks about various offences like release of children on probation for good conduct, and many special reasons are considered by looking at their age.

¹⁴ https://lawcorner.in/maintenance-under-section-125-of-crpc/#Who_Can_Claim_Maintenance_Under_Section_125_of_CrPC

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

The main object of this act is to protect children from the concept of bonded labour. Generally, bonded labour is a person who will work based on a contract or an agreement with another person with their whole family, which also includes their children. According to section 18 of this act, any person who practises the concept of bonded labour will be punished with imprisonment of up to three years and a fine of up to two thousand rupees.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

This act was formulated to abolish child labour in India. This act also provides certain conditions such as fixing hours of work, weekly holidays, maintenance of registers etc. It also provides punishments and penalties for the act of appointing children under the age of fourteen to work. Here, under this act, even the state government can make rules relating to child labour, health and safety of children. *M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu*, in this case the employer who appointed child labour in a matchstick and cracker factory is fined with Rs. 20,000 for each child as it violates the child labour act. And also those children are rescued from that place and assured to give education to them.¹⁵

The Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994

This act was made to stop and prohibit the act of knowing the gender of a child who is still in the womb by the usage of prenatal diagnostic techniques. This technique affected the child right before its birth as many of them used it to kill the child if it was a girl, which was not acceptable. Therefore, this act was made and now strictly prenatal sex determination activity is banned in India.

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

This act leads to the formation of a National and State commission for the purpose of protecting children's rights. The major functions of these commissions are to review and examine the legal safeguards, make inquiries if needed on certain issues relating to children, and make recommendations for effective implementation of this act and spread awareness among children about the rights they possess, etc. This act also established children's courts to ensure a speedy trial on child-related offences and violations of child rights.

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

This act deals with the major issue faced by minor girls in our nation, i.e., child marriage. In India, the age limit given by the government to get married is

¹⁵ AIR 1997 S.C. 699

eighteen years for girls and twenty-one years for boys. This act clearly states that if a marriage is conducted for a minor person, then it will be considered a voidable marriage without any second thought. The custody and maintenance of the minor child in these circumstances will be decided by the court. And all the gifts, valuables, and money should be returned when the court declares the nullity of the marriage. This act also imposes on the state to appoint a child marriage prohibition officer for the purpose of preventing child marriage in that region, creating awareness etc.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

When a minor person commits any offence, they will be dealt with under this act. This law is framed to look after children who are in need of care and protection and also provide a child-friendly approach and treatments to change the children into normal people. The main object of this act is to give another chance to the children, so that they can learn from their mistake. If they are put with other criminals, it will make them associate with them and will not give them any chance to recover from it.¹⁶

POCSO Act, 2012

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is framed to protect children from sexual offences happening to them by providing punitive measures and also to protect their rights such as a right to life, right against discrimination, right to privacy, right to safety etc. Adequate provisions are made to protect children from such kinds of offenses. This act leads to the establishment of special courts for the trial process. Also, if any case was filed falsely to defame any person, such activities are also punishable under this act. Since sexual offences against minor children have increased in recent years, this special act was made.¹⁷

Childline 1098

It is a 24-hour service which will be active for 365 days in a year given in India with the motive of helping children who are in trouble. They can call this number and get help immediately. It not only works during an emergency but also a child's contact to get proper care and rehabilitation.

National Policies

To protect the right of the children not only legislations are enacted but also certain policies are framed by Indian Government. They are;

¹⁶ Dr.S.C. Tripathi & Vibha Arora (Ed),Law Relating To Women & Children 435 (Central Law Publication, 2017)

¹⁷ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/developing-contemporary-india/five-things-to-know-about-the-pocso-act/>

National Policy For Children, 1974

This was the first policy made in India to protect children's rights. The major goal of this policy is to ensure whether the provisions under the Constitution and the United Nations Declaration on Rights of the Child are enacted properly or not. This will help to protect the rights of the children as long as the provisions are followed correctly.

National Policy For Children, 2013

This policy was enacted for the purpose of implementing various programmes and schemes for children in India. This policy mainly focused on the right to life, health, nutrition, education, and protection of children. To reassure the government's commitment to the protection of the rights of children, this policy was made. Where by this policy, the states are committed to taking necessary measures to protect the children from any kind of offences.

National Policy On Education, 1968,1986 And 1992

This policy was made to develop education levels among the children of India. The 1968 policy was formed with the motive to promote concepts like free and compulsory education, development of language, equality in educational opportunity, adult education, part-time education, etc.. Many concepts are brought under this policy to develop education in India. Later in the 1986 policy, the main focus was given to primary education for all. This policy clearly states that children should be compelled to get their primary education without any hurdle. In the 1992 policy, the common school system was established, where later education is placed under the concurrent list.

National Policy On Child Labour, 1987

This policy was framed to protect the rights and interests of child labourers who are exploited by being given a heavy load of work which is beyond their age. According to this policy, the government should ensure that the provisions given under certain acts like The Child Labour Act, 1986, The Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952, etc are implemented properly or not.

National Nutrition Policy, 1993

This policy was framed to look after the proper supply of nutrition to the children in India. This policy was created to give it special attention and to include some additional provisions about it.

National Health Policy, 2002

This policy was created to look over the functioning of the public health sector. This policy also gives importance to the health of children by providing

proper vaccination and other medical help to protect them from various kinds of diseases.

Other than there are various activities done by government to protect the right of the children such as,

- National Charter for Children, 2003
- National Plan of Action for Children, 2005
- Child Rights And Five Year Plan
- Various Schemes and Programmes¹⁸

Lacuna in Child Protection

The Indian legal system and legislation are riddled with loopholes and gaps, allowing crimes against children to continue unabated. In spite of the legal frameworks there is still a scarcity of child protection is prevailing in India. They are;

1. The legal system of India should be advanced to deal with offences that occur in this modern era.
2. Most of the act focuses more on punishments and fails to work on the reformatory process towards victims, which helps them, recover from it.
3. Under the child marriage act, sections 9, 10, and 11 states that child marriage is an offence but the validity of the marriage is still upheld here. India has not become a party to the United Nations Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage, and Registration of Marriage, 1962.
4. The Child Labour Act does not have an elaborate view of the factories like mining, explosives, and hazard resources that are mentioned as defined in the Factories Act. Whereas it excludes working in other types of hazardous factories such as chemical plants, etc.
5. Section 375 of the IPC states that if a man has sexual intercourse with his own wife, where she is not under 15 years of age, then it will not be considered as rape. This section clearly neglects the will or consent of the woman.¹⁹
6. In the child labour law, there is a contradiction between the constitution and the act, as in Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, which speaks about the abolition of child labour, but in this act, Section 3 of the act states the regulation which should be followed rather than abolishing it. Whereas section 6 regulates the working conditions of the children. All these provisions clearly pave the way to develop these activities by granting exceptions rather than putting a full stop.²⁰
7. Under the juvenile justice act, section 4, it says that protection of children who have faced torture or sexual abuse will be provided. But it does not include children who experienced sexual abuse in their past lives. It will lead them to have no more pleasant lives.

¹⁸ Dr.S.K. Chatterjee (Ed.), Offences Against Children And Juvenile Offence 14 (Central Law Publications, 2016)

¹⁹ <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/Critique-Of-Child-Marriage-Law-Legal-Lacuna/>

²⁰ <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-5022-child-rights-and-their-socio-economic-exploitation-legal-issues-and-challenges.html>

8. Article 210(1) state that a person who is below 21 years of age should not be kept with criminals in jail where they will not get a chance to recover themselves. But under the juvenile justice act, section 21, it says that when a person attains 21 years of age, the court will look into the reformatory changes in that person and will decide whether to release him or to again send him to jail.
 9. The POCSO act only considers the biological issues they have but does not include their mental status at all. Another gap that prevails in this act is that there is no proper awareness of this act within the people, so by considering the social stigma they are not coming forward to file a complaint against a person who commits a crime.
 10. Section 125 of the CrPC states that when a minor girl's husband is not able to take care of her, then her father must give maintenance to that girl. This sect clearly provides an alternative remedy to the act, which must be completely eradicated.
- These are the certain legislations which have loopholes and prevails challenge in the process of child protection in India. There are many more laws which has defect.

Recommendation

1. Implementation of policies – the policies framed by the Indian government for the purpose of protecting the rights of children should be implemented properly without any lacuna.
2. Like other nations, India also follows the deterrent theory where more strict punishments will be given, which creates fear among the wrongdoer to commit the offence again.
3. Awareness – proper awareness should be given to the children, their parents and to the whole society about the rights available to children in India.
4. Change norms and practices – all norms and practices that will have an impact on children should be abruptly discontinued.
5. Educate and empower children – children should be educated and empowered about their rights and how they can be restored if they are violated.
6. Sexual education – every child should receive sexual education in order to protect them.
7. Punishment – the penalties for child – related offences should be extremely severe, so that others will not dare to harm children.
8. Support centres for victims - there should be support centres formed to help the victims, i.e., children who undergo offences. This will help them to get back to their normal state of mind and also help them to heal physically.
9. Ratify and conform laws – all the states should ratify and conform to the laws framed to protect children from all kind of offences.
10. Limit TV channels – in today's world, the media plays an important role in increasing crimes against children, as children learn everything unnecessary from it.

11. Forbid harmful traditional practices – the traditional practices that affect children, such as child marriage, etc., still prevail in India. There is no legislation or act that prohibits such traditional practices.
12. Ensure children safety in work – the safety of children in the working place must be given extra care.
13. Education inspector – they should take extra care and responsibility to look over the issues faced by children in the educational institutions.
14. Ensure child safety - the child's safety should be secured
15. Parents accompany - the parents should accompany their children wherever they go.
16. Educate parents – the parents should also be educated about the offences that occur to children and the remedies they can claim to restore the rights of the children.
17. Alternative discipline method – child brutality is primarily caused by the reasons for developing a child's disciplinary manner. Some alternatives discipline method should be followed.
18. Eradicate poverty – The poor financial status of certain families is a major reason for offences relating to children, as the poverty condition makes children involved in activities such as child labour, etc. The government should take action to reduce the population in India to reduce the poverty level. Also, this poverty condition will force people to think about whether to have a girl child and whether child marriages occur more often. Therefore, some actions should be taken to raise the financial level of people in India.
19. Reason for misbehaving: Parents should be aware of and investigate cases of misbehaviour in their children. They should always keep an eye on them.
20. Children's home - the children were allowed to stay in the home, which should be done not only for children who have run afoul of the law, but also for children who need care and protection, who were also given this option.

Conclusion

The government alone cannot fight alone in the process of protecting children's rights. Every citizen should show interest and should join hands with the government to achieve this target. There are many situations where injustice is levied against children. The government must make punishment more severe in order to make the wrongdoer fearful of committing the offence against children. Every child has the right to have what they want, free of discrimination and violation. It is the duty of the state to make sure of it. And they have the right to live with dignity without any hindrance which was not provided fully to them. The state, along with its citizens, should raise their voice against all kinds of offences that are taking place against children in India. Apart from the legal frameworks, society should change its perspective on children by taking advantage of their age and inability to protect them. The children should enjoy a happy and safe environment where they feel protected and loved.

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