

---

# THE IMPACT OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT ON CHILD ABUSE IN INDIA

---

Pandey Rishu Raj, UILS, Chandigarh University

## ABSTRACT

*The true character of a society is revealed in how it treats its children.*

- by Nelson Mandela

For children to develop into valued members of society, they must get proper nurturing during their early years. Children are more prone to abuse of all kinds, including sexual assault, because they are the most vulnerable segment in society. The definition of child sexual abuse is the use of children for sexual purposes, which is a flagrant violation of their human rights. When kids don't tell adults about the issue, it gets worse fast and spreads around the world, harming them physically, psychologically, and spiritually. Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a problem that is widely recognized in India. It is a wonderful step forward that the extraordinary guidelines Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012 have been adopted. These guidelines denounce a broad range of offenses, including underage assault, instigation, and lying for the purpose of sensual diversion. By statute, Special Courts must assist with rapid starts in cases involving the CSA. The projected advantages and probable negative consequences of applying the law in India are both covered in the report. The passing of POCSO unquestionably marked a turning point in the advancement of youth prospects and strengthened the argument for their protection. Protecting children from sexual abuse is the letter and spirit of the law, which defines a kid as anyone under the age of 18. In any case, it can be risky to forbid minors under the age of 18 from engaging in any sensual acting. Three main issues are identified by this study as result of POCSO: age verification, mandatory disclosure, and time of consent; these issues show how well-intentioned actions can nevertheless have unanticipated negative effects.

**Keywords:** Child Sexual Abuse (CSA), POCSO, Crime, India, Consensual underage sex

**Introduction-**

The most important time in a person's life is during their childhood. They are the future builders of this country. In order to safeguard their rights and ensure their well-being, a safe and healthy environment must be established. Sadly, in spite of the vulnerability of children, the appalling state of affairs is that predators might easily take advantage of and mistreat them. The term "child abuse" describes situations in which children are abused or neglected.<sup>1</sup>

According to the World Health Organization, about 40 million children aged 0 to 14 experience abuse or neglect; as a result, they require medical or social services. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) released statistics that shows that between 2020 and 2021, crimes against minors rose by 16.2% in India. In all states and Union Territories combined, there were little less than 1.5 lakh reports of crimes against minors filed in the previous year. This covers, among other crimes, child marriage, kidnapping, murder, and sexual abuse of children. Between 2020 and 2021, the overall crime rate increased from 28.9% to 33.6%. (The number of recorded crimes per lakh people is known as the crime rate.)<sup>2</sup>

The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, although a historic piece of legislation, has led to a rise in the number of child sexual abuse cases reported in India. Nevertheless, there are a number of issues with the law that prevent it from being successfully implemented. The Act's inefficiency is seen in the vast number of cases under it, with a comparatively low conviction rate, due to its lack of implementation.

**Definitions of Child Abuse-**

- The World Health Organization defines child sexual abuse as the exploitation of a child in a sexual act they do not entirely understand, cannot agree to, and are not developmentally prepared.
- Abuse of children is more than just physical assault. It is any kind of abuse done to a child by an adult that is threatening or aggressive. Neglect is one example of this.

---

<sup>1</sup> Gajendra Kumar, Role of Forensics in strengthening child right under the POCSO Act, 2012, page no. 3

<sup>2</sup> Jyoti Belur, child sexual abuse and the Law in India, page no. 5, Crime Science a springer open journal.

## **Child Sexual Abuse in India-**

Due to the fact that child sexual abuse involves the offender using the victim for their own sexual pleasure, it is one of the most dangerous things that may happen to a child before they reach adulthood. Numerous sexual favours, such as oral sex, caressing one's privates, voyeurism, child pornography, and other activities, may be offered.<sup>3</sup>

Children make up a substantial portion of India's population—roughly one-third of the country's total population. Half of the children in the nation have experienced some form of sexual abuse, compared to 11% who have experienced serious abuse. Of all child abuse victims, girls account for over half, while boys make up the other half. Over the past six months, over 24,000 cases of child abuse have been reported in India, according to a recent study from the National Crime Records Bureau. These kinds of crimes, it is thought, are becoming more common in our country and need to be addressed right away. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra reported the highest number of incidents involving children. Children are vulnerable to abuse due to a number of detrimental cultural practices, including child labour, caste-based discrimination, child marriage, a lack of sexual education, and the proliferation of obscene posters and internet content. Although poverty is unquestionably a major factor, prosperous communities with members of various religions and cultures can also exhibit poverty. The breakdown of the modern united family structure is a second factor contributing to this problem. Because child sexual abuse occurrences are typically carried out in secret and children are unlikely to tell them to their parents, victims of child sexual abuse frequently do not reveal their attacks. When they do, they are frequently advised to keep quiet out of concern for shame and public humiliation, particularly if the offender is a family member.<sup>4</sup>

Child sexual abuse can be identified by abnormal or enticing behaviour, genital bruising or bleeding, trouble sitting or standing, and a refusal to be around children or adults. Child sexual abuse has a wide range of psychological and physical aftereffects. Victims of abuse frequently exhibit aggressive, defiant, fearful, hopeless, suicidal thoughts, lack of

---

<sup>3</sup> Supranote 1 page no. 6

<sup>4</sup> Venkatesh Bhargava, *An Analysis of Protection of children from sexual offence*, page no. 351, UGC Care Approval Journal.

confidence, and dangerous behaviour. The victims are left with feelings of remorse, fear, loneliness, and concern.<sup>5</sup>

## **Legal Background-**

### **In India-**

Child sexual abuse is a widespread issue. Since there are more children in India than anywhere else, there is a huge need for child protection. Child sexual abuse is the most serious issue of all since it can have long-term emotional effects. There haven't been many study studies on it because it's a very delicate topic to investigate and individuals find it awkward to discuss. The entire human race is impacted by child sexual abuse, not just the victim. Numerous studies have conclusively shown that Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) has serious, permanent effects on children. According to a 2007 MWCD report on child abuse, "In India, discussions about child sexual abuse are still taboo. Child sexual abuse is not common in India, and many people believe that this is primarily a Western problem. There is a conspiracy of silence surrounding the matter."<sup>6</sup>

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by India in 1989. It was the first international agreement with legal force that addressed children's welfare expressly. Additionally, the Act requires governments to shield children from all sorts of sexual abuse and exploitation. The Indian Constitution provides children with certain rights and opportunity to secure their survival and development. Given that children are the country's future, it is imperative.

### **PRE- POCSO -**

Child sexual abuse does not get much attention in India, and until recently, it was not considered a crime. In India, the only acknowledged sexual offenses against minors that are legally recognized are prostitution, rape, and human trafficking. All of them were subject to the comprehensive provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which did not distinguish between victims of the crime who were adults or children. Section 354 (outraging a woman or girl's modesty); Section 509 (insulting a woman or girl's modesty).

---

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Vikas Kumar, A socio- legal analysis of child abuse in India, page no. 3, Research gate

Kidnapping a minor from the care of a lawful guardian is covered in Sections 361 and 363. Section 363A: Kidnapping or maiming a youngster for the purpose of begging; Section 361: Kidnapping a minor from a legal guardian's custody; Section 366A deals with the procurement of a minor female. Section 361A deals with kidnapping or maiming a minor for the purpose of begging. Section 366B allows for the entry of a foreign female into the nation. Section 372: It is against the law to sell a juvenile for prostitution.<sup>7</sup>

"A public interest litigation petition was brought by an NGO named 'Sakshi,' communicating alarm about surge in sexual assault against females and youths," the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in **Sakshi v. Union of India**<sup>8</sup>.", the SC held. They claimed that children were assaulted using techniques other than penile or vaginal penetration. Common techniques such as penile or anal penetration, penile or oral penetration, finger/vaginal penetration, and object/vaginal penetration have led to the successful implementation of sections 354, 375, 376, and 377, as well as the expansion of the definition of rape. Although the Supreme Court dismissed the petition, it made multiple "Sakshi recommendations," wherein it directed that a screen be used so that witnesses cannot see the accused's body or face, and that a screen be used so that viewers cannot see the suspect's body. (b) Lettering officers must get the accused's cross-examination questions if they are clearly related to incident 2 so they can review them; (c) disruptions must be distributed as needed during the victim's testimony."

### **In United Kingdom-**

There have been reports of child sexual abuse in the UK throughout its history. Approximately 90% of the time, the child knows the offender.[2] However, since the start of the twenty-first century, examples from the second half of the twentieth century involving politicians, military personnel, popular artists, schools, religious institutions, and other officials have come to light and received extensive media coverage. Rings of child sexual abuse in a number of UK towns and cities have also attracted a lot of attention.<sup>9</sup>

Types of child sexual abuse in UK-

---

<sup>7</sup> Supranote 4, page no. 352

<sup>8</sup> AIR 2004 SC 723

<sup>9</sup> Report available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/call-to-action-removing-child-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-materials> (visited on 24th February)

Four major kinds of child sexual abuse are recognized in the UK by the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command as the four "key threats" to children. -

**The proliferation of indecent images of children-** in particular, the creation of photos of child abuse that are still, moving, and streamed live. The number of live streams featuring maltreatment of underprivileged children that UK paedophiles watch is rising. More and more offenders are being tracked down and prosecuted. It is more challenging to locate and protect child victims from the third countries. In order to make it easier to prevent these crimes, appeals have been made for increased financing for the National Crime Agency.

**Online child sexual exploitation-** with an emphasis on the organized online sexual exploitation of numerous victims who are children.

**Transnational child sexual abuse** – including British citizens who commit sexual offenses overseas as well as temporary and permanent residents of the UK.

**Contact child sexual abuse** - especially the dangers associated with missing children and the prospect of child sexual exploitation linked to organized crime. There are several recognized types that fall within this category.

First, contact child sexual abuse by lone offenders.

Second, there are two types of contact child sexual abuse by group offenders and crimes connected to street gangs.

Type 1: Victim vulnerability is the objective of group offenses. Street grooming gangs are included in this.

Type 2: Sexual attraction in youngsters that leads to group offending. This group has a history of having sex with children, and some of them collaborate with what has been called a "ring" of paedophiles.<sup>10</sup>

### **In United States of America-**

Since child sexual abuse is frequently unreported, it is difficult to estimate its frequency;

---

<sup>10</sup> Supranote 2, page no. 8

experts concur that the incidence is far higher than what is reported to the authorities. Additionally, the definition of CSA varies, so data may differ. The research on child sexual abuse is represented by some of the statistics below.

According to the 2010 Children Maltreatment report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Children's Bureau, 9.2% of children who were abused had experienced sexual assault.

Research conducted by the Crimes Against Children Research Centre's director, David Finkelhor, demonstrates that:

1. One in five girls and one in twenty boys experience sexual assault as children;
2. 20% of adult girls and 5–10% of adult males, according to self-report studies, can recall a sexual assault or abuse event from their childhood;
3. In the US, 16% of children between the ages of 14 and 17 reported having experienced sexual victimization in the previous year;
4. In their lives, 28% of American children between the ages of 14 and 17 reported experiencing sexual victimization;

The age range of 7 to 13 is when children are most susceptible to CSA.

A 2003 National Institute of Justice study states that three out of every four teenagers who had experienced sexual assault were attacked by a person they knew well.<sup>11</sup>

According to a survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 16.6% (or sixteen out of one thousand) of children aged twelve to seventeen experienced sexual assault or rape.

According to 1986 research, 63% of women who had experienced sexual abuse at the hands of a family member also reported having been raped or having a rape attempt made against them after turning 14. Recent research conducted in 2000, 2002, and 2005 came to similar conclusions.

---

<sup>11</sup> Report available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10603531/> (visited on 24<sup>th</sup> February)

Only 5 to 15% of children who have convincing evidence of being pierced will have genital injuries associated with sexual abuse in the vast majority of cases.

Child sexual abuse can also occur through non-physical means, such as exposure, voyeurism, and the consumption of child pornography. It is not just limited to physical contact.<sup>12</sup>

### **Judicial Response-**

The Supreme Court ruled in **Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. UOI**<sup>13</sup> that a teenage girl who was brutally raped and then shunned by a gang filed a petition called Nishu v. Commissioner of Police Delhi and Ors<sup>14</sup>, according to the court. The applicant mishandled health reports, a copy of the FIR filed under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, or another POCSO provision against one defendant, and as a result, the Supreme Court declined to consider the case." The POCSO standards were apparently not challenged against guilty in the May 2012 Apna Ghar Rohtak Shelter Home case, when over 100 convicts were allegedly exposed to sexual abuse.

The Goa's Children's Act, 2003 and Rules, 2004 were the only laws in India that attempted to safeguard children's rights prior to the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012. Child sexual abuse was considered an offense under Sections 375, 354 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. These clauses do not shield masculine youngsters from sexual abuse or preserve their dignity. Furthermore, the Code does not define terms like "modesty" or "unnatural offence."

It was essential to create a statute that specifically addresses the issue of the rising number of child sexual abuse cases in the nation because there was no prior legislation in this area. The POCSO Act was made possible by the work of numerous NGOs, activists, and the Ministry of Women and Child Development and was enforced on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2012.

The Rajasthan High Court ruled in **State of Rajasthan and Ors v. Prahald and Ors**<sup>15</sup> that the state had filed a plea to have the subordinate court's decision regarding the death penalty overturned. In this case, the defendant was accused of both murder and harassment. This case was called the "rarest of the rare," and the court upheld the death penalty.

---

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> AIR 2011,5 SCC 1

<sup>14</sup> AIR 2014

<sup>15</sup> AIR 2018, SC 999



In **Avinash vs. State of Karnataka**<sup>16</sup> The court held that drawing-in party became attached to the person being mentioned and had a few sex encounters with her. A charge sheet was made against the misfortune under Section 4 of the POCSO Act and Area 366 of the IPC. The excellent High Court focused on the hour of misfortune as a crucial idea, and the court overturned the conviction after gathering reliable evidence and presenting the case in accordance with custom. Given the rising rate of young adult sexual abuse, the courts have demonstrated a tendency to impose the harshest punishments possible on convicted individuals under Section 12 of the POCSO Act, 2012 (P.S.). This is meant to send a strong message to society. In any case, when genuine certifications are sent without being altered, this is

The hon'ble court determined in the **Jnanedar Nath Das case**<sup>17</sup> that Section 10 of the POCSO Act was utilized to convict the accused. The criminal status of the alleged offender has been contested. After taking into account the witness's sincerity and consistency of testimony, the court decided that the previous ruling was based on a fair assessment. As a result, the appeal was denied and the sentence was maintained.

### **Comparative Analysis-**

Under this topic I will discuss about the measures or steps taken by the states to stop the child sexual abuse. This will a comparative study between India, United Kingdom and United States of America, will discuss about what steps these states have taken to stop the child sexual abuse in their respective states.

Taking about the **India** first India had enacted the act named POCSO (Prevention of Children from Sexual offences) I will be discussing this act in detail-

### **Salient Features Of POCSO-**

Gender-neutral laws protect kids against sexual assault, harassment, and pornography by having harsh punishments and kid-friendly procedures for reporting, documenting evidence, and conducting investigations into offenses. They also expedite the legal process by utilizing specialized courts. The legal age limit for a child is eighteen.

---

<sup>16</sup> AIR 2021, Kant HC

<sup>17</sup> AIR 2016, Del HC

It addresses several forms of sexual abuse, including as pornography, penetrative and non-penetrative assault, and sexual harassment. It classifies a sexual assault as "aggravated" if the victim is mentally ill, under a specific age, or perpetrated by someone in a position of trust or authority.

Pornography was illegal, but the precise meaning of the offense was never stated, even though it was prohibited by several laws. A picture, video, digital, or computer-generated image that appears to be a real child, as well as an image that has been modified or manipulated to appear to be a real child, are today considered forms of sexual exploitation of children. It also forbids the use of children for sexual exploitation and stipulates that those who assist in a crime will face the same punishment as those who do it.

Child-friendly techniques for gathering testimony include having the interview at the child's house, prohibiting the police station from holding any youngsters overnight, and verbatim transcription of the child's statement. The child requires an interpreter or other professional's help. A girl will have a medical examination by a female doctor in the presence of a guardian or other trusted family member. In order to prevent severe interrogation or character assassination during trial procedures, the youngster had to be paused frequently. To stop the media from disclosing the child's name without the Special Court's permission, the child's identity was safeguarded.<sup>18</sup>

### **Under United Kingdom-**

Ordinances from Canterbury Cathedral that have survived since the 11th century show that measures were taken to reduce the likelihood that clerics who had abused children in the past would have more opportunities to have sex with minors. In the UK, there are numerous organizations dedicated to stopping sexual abuse. Among them are the Lucy Faithful Foundation and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Historically, prevention efforts have focused on educating parents and kids about sexual abuse and prevention strategies. Alternative approaches to prevention entail implementing measures such

---

<sup>18</sup> Renu, Child Sexual Abuse in India and the POCSO Act 2012, page no. 48, Integrated Journal of Social Sciences

as removing children from their living environment or family home, or implementing measures to increase barriers to child sexual abuse.<sup>19</sup>

Since child abuse has long been an issue in the nation, the government has created numerous laws and legislations aimed at protecting children's interests. The act attempts to accomplish this by defining the trial and investigation procedures in situations of child abuse. If a kid is the victim of any sort of abuse, then greater care must be given in handling the matter.

Both nations have nearly identical laws and procedures pertaining to child abuse and harassment. Both nations place a strong emphasis on the child's rehabilitation and provide the highest level of protection to ensure that they are not molested in any way again while they are in court.

Trials and actions involving child abuse are handled by special courts. And both nations have investigated this issue. Similar to how POCSO is governed in India, special courts may be established to hear these kinds of cases. Crown courts in the United Kingdom are responsible for managing matters of this nature.

Judges and counsel go above and beyond to ensure the child feels comfortable throughout the trial since, as previously mentioned, these things might give the child a negative impression and have an adverse psychological effect on him or her.

When handling these kinds of incidents, police in both nations take extra precautions. During the trial and investigation process, NGOs and other agencies are permitted to provide assistance to the children and their parents.<sup>20</sup>

### **Under United States of America-**

There are federal, state, and municipal laws against child abuse. The largest body of law pertaining to the just, moral, and legal treatment of children is the Child Abuse Prevention and

---

<sup>19</sup> Report available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child\\_sexual\\_abuse\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_sexual_abuse_in_the_United_Kingdom) ( visited on 27<sup>th</sup> February)

<sup>20</sup> Report available at <https://thelawbrigade.com/criminal-law/procedural-aspects-of-child-abuse-comparative-study-of-india-and-united-kingdom/#:~:text=Comparative%20Study%20between%20India%20and%20United%20Kingdom&text=The%20laws%20and%20procedure%20regarding,other%20form%20during%20the%20trial.>(visited on 01<sup>st</sup> March)

Treatment Act (CAPTA), which was passed by the federal government in 1974 and reauthorized in 2010. Its goal is to protect children from all types of abuse, including physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological abuse.

While most child abuse matters are controlled by state laws and regulations, federal statutes offer standards and guidelines. Every state has passed legislation to shield kids from maltreatment and neglect. Mandatory reporting, reacting to child abuse and neglect, and statutes of limitations for criminal and civil prosecutions are a few of the topics covered by state law.<sup>21</sup>

### **Recommendations of Verma Committee-**

Even though an act may have multiple flaws that render it incompatible with some aspects of society and the legal system, a problem can always be fixed by adhering to norms and fixing any flaws that may exist. Among the recommendations are the following ones:

1. The Justice Verma committee declared that there was "an urgent need to examine functioning all agencies of government and law and order."
2. The conditions governing the dispute of situations when a child or teenager declines to be physically examined must be determined. Often, this results in a scenario where the child refuses to have a medical evaluation even while family members are pressing for one. In this situation, it becomes quite difficult for the authorities to meet the requirements of the procedure. Because of this, a requirement that is completely clear must be written.
3. Although the POCSO Act mandates that a female professional performs a female child's medical examination, there are provisions in criminal law, such as the Criminal Law Amendment Act that essentially permit examination and concerned victim interaction without the presence of a health officer. Because of this, the current ambiguity has to be resolved by clarifications or changes.

---

<sup>21</sup> Report available at <https://www.d2l.org/get-help/reporting/protection-laws/#:~:text=The%20Child%20Abuse%20Prevention%20and,includin%20physical%2C%20sexual%2C%20emotional%2C> (Visited on 27<sup>th</sup> February)

4. The law mandates that consultants follow the law and guarantees free medical care for victims. Consequently, it is necessary to introduce a provision imposing legal responsibility on the relevant authorities or the administration, requiring them to provide adequate financial aid or compensation for medical expenses incurred to victims who come from financially unstable or unstable social levels.
5. The Act will be changed to allow for the lawful consenting sexual contact between two teenagers. This action would contribute to a decrease in the number of miscarriages and victim harassment in society.
6. Mandatory reporting under the POCSO Act frequently causes social stigma, shame, and dissatisfaction for the family. In such a situation, those who are being punished only for neglecting to notify the appropriate government agency or party can be protected by exhibiting an attitude of forbearance.<sup>22</sup>
7. Ever since the POCSO Act was passed, there have been a lot of concerns about what to do when the victim is an adult even when the medical evidence regarding their mental health suggests otherwise. This issue has generated debate for a while. In these situations, the act is silent. Therefore, this matter needs to be resolved as soon as possible so that lawyers can put these kinds of instances into the legal purview.
8. Moreover, the mandate for reporting permits baseless or fraudulent grievances from those pursuing retaliation for interpersonal disputes. People regularly attempt to abuse their power or obtain an unfair advantage by filing false complaints.
9. To ensure effective execution and a restraint, it is not required to impose incredibly severe penalties and fines. It is necessary to amend some laws that are unduly severe and expose the accused to horrendous prison terms.<sup>23</sup>

**While the POCSO Act covers almost all forms of sexual abuse, it should be broadened to cover penile-vaginal penetration as well.**

---

<sup>22</sup> Shrabanti Maity, Implication of the POCSO Act and the determinants of Child Sexual Abuse in India, page no. 36, Humanities and Social Sciences Communications

<sup>23</sup> Supranote 18, page no. 52

## **Conclusion-**

A social tragedy that affects the entire human species is child sexual abuse. It is a hidden crime that frequently goes unreported for a variety of reasons, including the victim's familiarity with the perpetrators, societal humiliation, or embarrassment about reporting the abuse. As a result, the victim is left to suffer in silence and without support. The frequency of reports of child sexual abuse in India has significantly increased after the POCSO Act was passed. Despite its best efforts, it has not been able to stop the rising trend of sexual crimes against minors because of numerous inadequacies in its efficient execution. It takes a strong multifaceted approach and committed and coordinated efforts from the implementing authorities to guarantee a prompt trial and prevent the re-victimization of those impacted. Following the distressing rise in child sex offenses and the heartbreaking gang rape cases in Kathua and Unnao, the POCSO Act was revised to include harsher penalties that serve as a powerful deterrence. But this is insufficient because it doesn't address many more significant problems and doesn't offer a workable mechanism to deal with the enormous backlog of cases filed under the Act. The problems consist of:

All schools and colleges should need moral and sexual education in order to help students understand the many forms of sexual violence and to increase their awareness of the growing incidence of sexual crimes.

As they are the ones who can create the safest atmosphere that is conducive to their child's health and well-being, parents must be taught effective parenting techniques.

Using secondary research sources, the investigators have not only provided an analysis and history of the POCSO Act, 2012, but have also conducted an investigation of the Act based on its topographies, judicial pronouncements, and statistical data. In addition, the researchers found certain shortcomings in the act that prevent it from functioning as a comprehensive code. Considering court rulings where the judiciary has attempted to address the crime rate, it is therefore not wrong to conclude that the act has, for the most part, succeeded in fulfilling its purpose. In addition to lowering the crime rate, there are a number of shortcomings that must be fixed or addressed in order to ensure its current execution.

**Bibliography-**

1. Bhargava Venkatesh, An Analysis of Protection of children from sexual offence, UGC Approval Journal
2. Renu, Child sexual Abuse in India, and the POCSO Act, 2012, Integrated Journal of Social Sciences
3. Maity Shrabanti, Implication of the POCSO Act and determinants of Child Sexual abuse in India, Humanities and Social Sciences Communication
4. Belur Jyoti, Child Sexual Abuse and The law in India, Crime Science a Springer open journal
5. Kumar Vikas, A Socio- Legal Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse in India, Research Gate
6. Mishra Laxmi, An Analytical Study on the coverage and portrayal of child sexual Abuse in India
7. Kumar Gajendra, Role of Forensics in Strengthening child right under the POCSO Act, 2012
8. Mishra S.N, The India Penal Code, Twenty-second Edition, Allahabad Law Agency
9. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012
10. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.