

National Consultation on Dissemination

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National Consultation on Dissemination and Awareness of POCSO Act and CAL (P&R) Act

Why in News

A national-level online consultation was recently organized to promote dissemination and awareness regarding two key child protection legislations in India:

1. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
2. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Organizing Body

The consultation was organized by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory body established under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Over 300 participants from various central and state government ministries, police departments, State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in the consultation.

Major Highlights of the Consultation

1. Need for Inter-Ministerial Coordination
The consultation emphasized the urgent requirement for coordinated efforts between ministries to ensure the effective implementation of child protection laws. A unified approach is essential to eliminate existing gaps and overlaps in responsibilities.
2. Establishment of Fast Track Courts
The establishment of Fast Track Special Courts across all States and Union Territories was recommended. These courts are necessary to ensure timely justice for victims under the POCSO Act, preventing prolonged trauma associated with delayed legal proceedings.
3. Standardization of Medico-Legal Reports (MLRs)

The discussion highlighted the importance of creating a standardized format for Medico-Legal Reports across the country in POCSO cases. This will ensure consistency in medical documentation and strengthen the evidentiary foundation for trials.

4. Integration of Child Safety Education in Schools

The integration of NCPCR's Child Safety Manual into school curricula was proposed. Emphasis was also laid on conducting regular capacity-building programs for teachers and school authorities, and on empowering School Management Committees (SMCs) to actively contribute to child protection efforts.

5. Accessible Legal Aid and Compensation

The consultation reiterated the need to ensure that all child victims have access to free and effective legal aid. It also stressed the importance of timely disbursement of compensation to victims, as mandated under various statutory frameworks.

About the Key Institutions and Laws Discussed

1. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Established in 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Mandate: To ensure that all laws, policies, and administrative systems are aligned with the rights of children as provided in the Constitution of India and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

Enacted to protect children below the age of 18 years from sexual offences.

It is a gender-neutral law that defines sexual offences against children and lays down child-friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation, and trial.

3. Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

This Act prohibits the employment of children in all occupations and adolescents in hazardous occupations.

A child is defined under this Act as any person who has not completed the age of 14 years or such age as specified in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, whichever is more.

Significance of the Consultation

The consultation plays a critical role in enhancing awareness, identifying implementation gaps, and promoting best practices for child protection. It encourages collaborative action, ensures the operational efficiency of existing laws, and strengthens institutional mechanisms for the welfare and safety of children.

Way Forward

1. Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders including police, judiciary, and school authorities

through regular training and awareness campaigns.

2. Operationalizing fast-track courts for swift adjudication of cases under the POCSO Act.
3. Developing digital tools for tracking case progress, victim compensation, and reporting abuse.
4. Ensuring effective implementation of school safety measures and encouraging child participation in the development of safety protocols.
5. Conducting widespread public awareness campaigns at community levels to reduce stigma and promote reporting of offences.

Conclusion

The National Consultation marks an important step towards the comprehensive and effective enforcement of child protection laws in India. It reflects the state's responsibility to not only legislate but also to act decisively in protecting the rights and dignity of children. Ensuring timely justice, accessible legal aid, and preventive education are essential components of a robust child protection framework in a welfare-oriented democracy like India.

