



**NATIONAL SEMINAR  
ON  
CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN IN INDIA:  
PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE LAWS**

**4th November 2023**

**Organised by  
University Institute of Legal Studies  
Panjab University, Chandigarh**

**PATRON-IN-CHIEF**

Prof. (Dr.) Renu Vig  
Vice- Chancellor  
Panjab University

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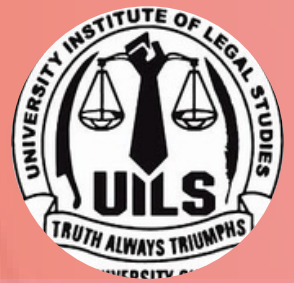
**STUDENT COORDINATORS**

Pallavi Pravishi Sadyal  
Rajat Verma Tej Partap Singh Gill



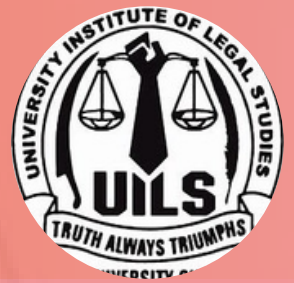
# ABOUT PANJAB UNIVERSITY

Established in 1882 in Lahore, Panjab University is one of the oldest Universities in India. The university has 75 teaching and research departments and 15 centres/chairs for teaching and research at the main campus located at Chandigarh. It has 188 affiliated colleges spread over Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Regional Centres at Muktsar, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur. The University has been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of imparting education in Arts, Letters, Science and the learned professions and of furthering advancement of learning, the prosecution of original research, with power to appoint University Professors, Readers and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University colleges, libraries, laboratories and museums, to making regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students and to do all such acts as tend to promote study and research. University has exclusive sport facilities, aiming to incorporate infrastructure for all sports. One of the main highlights of the University is the AC. Joshi Library. With state-of-the-art infrastructure, the library houses more than 8,00,000 books and periodicals. The student, staff and faculty all endeavour together to ensure that the University stays at the very top for the years to come.



# ABOUT UILS

University Institute of Legal Studies (UILS) was established in 2004-05 with the aim of providing quality education and training in the legal profession. During a short span of time, UILS has become one of the premier institutions in the country for providing legal education. The stimulating and interactive academic environment of the Institute helps to hone the Drafting, Research, Advocacy, Interviewing and Negotiating skills of the students. While the faculty sets a standard that well serves the expectations of the students, the students are trained in essence of the substantive laws, techniques of procedural laws, methods of client counseling and skills in legal and social sciences research etc. The Institute also exposes its students to the 'law in action' through compulsory internships with Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court, Punjab and Haryana High Court, eminent lawyers, legal firms, various commissions and NGOs etc. The Institute's own Legal Aid Clinic provides free legal services to the economically weaker sections of the society as a part of community outreach programme of the Institute. The Institute provides state-of-the-art infrastructure to facilitate a sound learning experience for its students.



# THEME

**‘Children are like buds in a garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow.’**

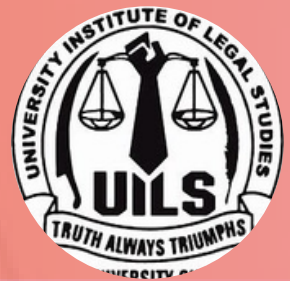
**(Jawaharlal Nehru)**

Children are the builders of the nation, the future of the country, but in the present scenario, crimes against builders of the nation i.e. children are increasing day by day. They are being forcefully indulged in activities such as trafficking, begging, being killed for the sake of money etc. Sexual offence against children is a very serious crime which does not only affects them physically but mentally as well.

The total crimes against children rate went up from 28.9 per cent in 2020 to 33.6 per cent in 2021. The NCRB data revealed a disturbing picture as 140 children were raped and murdered in 2021, while another 1,402 were also murdered.

Since ages, children have been the victims of one abuse or the other. The crimes which are committed against the children are not restricted to any specific gender or age group, rather it happens because of their incapability to appreciate the nature of the offences which are committed against them, and their consequences thereof, which ultimately makes them a soft target for the offender. It is due to their inherent innocence and immaturity, which is usually related to a child’s age, which, makes them an offender’s favourite victim. The crimes which are committed against children are Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Employment of child for begging, Child Pornography, Kidnapping and Abduction, Female Foeticide, Child Labour, Child Marriage etc.





The effect of these crimes include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as well as some physical injuries. The physical injuries may heal with the passage of time but the mental injuries take time to heal and sometimes are never healed and make the children, vulnerable, underconfident and indecisive. The tragic thing is that the offender is acquainted with the victim. Around 30% of the abuse on children is being done by the relatives of the family.

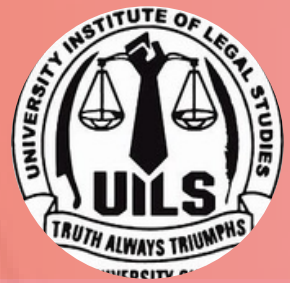
Apart from this there are other offences which are mentioned in IPC which are Abetment of Suicide of Child under Section 305, Infanticide under Section 315, Exposure and Abandonment of Child under 12 years of age, by parent or person having care of it under Section 317, Procuration of Minor girls under Section 366A, Importation of girls from foreign country, below the age of 18 years under Section 366B, Selling of Minors for Prostitution under Section 372, Buying of Minors for Prostitution under Section 373.

The offences against the children are covered under other legislations also which are Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006. The rights of the children are also covered under Indian Constitution's provisions like Article 15(3) says that State can make special provisions for women and children. Article 21A provides that State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Human trafficking and Forced Labour. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the Employment of children in factories. This article says no child below the age of 14 is allowed to engross themselves towards any hazardous jobs or business.



In spite of the fact that the DPSP are complementary to Fundamental Rights and give supervision to administration, nevertheless, they are nonjusticiable in themselves and needs legitimate assent for awareness. There are some specific provisions under this for children and awareness of their rights. Article 39(e) states, men, women, or children should not associate themselves with any financial requirement to enter occupations unsuitable to their age and strength and moreover they couldn't be forced to do any such things. Article 39(f) states that the children are being given an opportunity and various facilities to carry on with their life in a solid and prosperous way. And it is also being looked after that their adolescence and youth days are being shielded from exploitation and harassment. Article 45 says that State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children till the age of 6 years. Article 47 provides for the duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Article 51 talks about the duty of the State to respect the international law and international treaties entered upon by India.

Taking into consideration the difficulties and challenges encountered by children, laws have been led and numerous policies and programs are implemented for the growth and development of children in India like Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, which provides for an extensive law to protect the children from the crimes of rape, sexual annoyance, and pornography while protecting the interest of the child at each stage of the judicial proceeding by consolidating child-friendly frameworks for reporting, recording of proof, inquiry and quick trial of offenses through assigned Special Courts. This Act recommends rigorous sentence reviewed according to the magnitude of the offense, with a maximum punishment of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.



The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 classifies laws for adoption and care of children and pronounces that the children are treated equally in the matter of progression. The Act presents that women can adopt for herself with her own right.

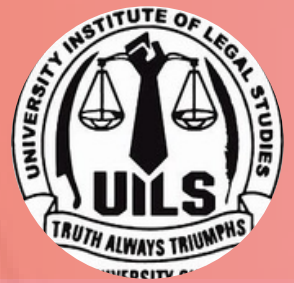
The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 directs the utilization of pre-natal determination procedures. The Act likewise prohibits the commercial ad using the pre-natal analytic method for sex determination.

The Child Labour Act, 1986 prohibits the commitment of children in specific employment and manages the environment of work of children in certain different occupations. The Act additionally states that if an accused owner can't prove that children employed were not under the age of 14 years, he can be imprisoned for an offense for engaging in child labour.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 figures laws relating to juveniles in conflict with the law and give appropriate maintenance and safety for children in help. The Act receives a child-friendly method by taking into account the improvement requirements of the children and their therapy in institutes built up under the law. The Act carries Juvenile law and recommended a set of principles to be followed by all States for protecting the best interest of the child and gives choices, such as adoption, funding, child care, and official care.

The Government has adopted various schemes and set up commissions for the welfare of the children like National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) which was established as a legal body underneath the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2007 and underneath the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act 2005 to ensure, help and protect child rights in the nation. The primary objective of the Commission is to survey the precautions for the safety of child rights and investigate into infringement of rights of the child, investigate the issues identified with minimized and disadvantaged children who don't have a family, families of detainees, study the juvenile homes and suggest changes





# SUB THEMES

1.	<b>Crime Against Children–National and International Perspectives</b>
2.	<b>Policy and legislative frameworks providing protection and rehabilitation to children</b>
3.	<b>Protection of children under the criminal justice system</b>
4.	<b>Child Abuse – Sexual abuse and Trafficking</b>
5.	<b>Cyber Crimes and child rights</b>
6.	<b>Child Labour – issues and concerns</b>
7.	<b>Refugee children – protection</b>
8.	<b>Role of judiciary in protecting child right</b>
9.	<b>Rights of Juveniles in Conflict with Law</b>
10.	<b>Any other topic related to theme of seminar</b>





# CALL FOR PAPERS

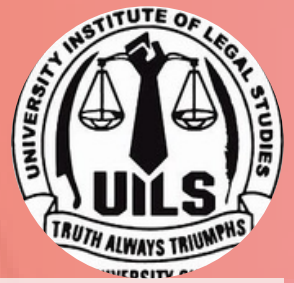
Research papers are invited from the academicians, practitioners, research scholars and students on the issues related to the themes. The authors of selected abstracts will be given an opportunity to present their papers during various sessions on the day of the seminar.

## GUIDELINES FOR SEMINAR PAPER

The abstract should not contain more than 200-300 words along with the particulars of the author indicating his Email Id, Contact Number and Address for Correspondence. A paper cannot have more than two co-authors.

The maximum limit of a paper is 4000 words (excluding footnotes). The format is Times New Roman, Font Size 12, 1.5 line spacing, on an A4 sheet with 1" margin on all sides, to be sent in .doc/.docx format. A uniform style of citation must be strictly adhered to while submitting the paper. The abstracts and papers should be sent to:

[Seminaruils04@gmail.com](mailto:Seminaruils04@gmail.com)



# IMPORTANT DATES

Last Date of Submission of the Abstract	25 October, 2023
Full Paper Submission (Soft Copy)	1 November, 2023

## REGISTRATION FEE

- Faculty Members, Academicians and Professionals: Rs. 500/-
- Research Scholars/Student: Rs. 300/-
- Co-author: Rs. 300/-

## MODE OF PAYMENT

The registration fee should be deposited in the form of Demand Draft made in the favour of DIRECTOR, UILS, PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH *on or before 4th November, 2023.*

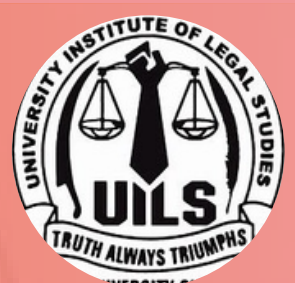
### For NET-BANKING/NEFT:

NAME OF THE ACCOUNT HOLDER- Director, UILS PU CHD

NAME OF THE BANK- State Bank of India, P.U., Chandigarh

ACCOUNT NO- 10444979993

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*Note- Authors are required to share the transaction details receipt through email only. In case of the Demand Draft, Scanned copy of Demand Draft is required and the hard copy shall be collected on the day of seminar only.*

- No TA/DA will be provided to delegates/paper presenters.
- Delegates have to arrange their own accommodation.
- Paper Presentation is Mandatary.  
No paper shall be deemed to be read.

**Note:- Seminar shall be conducted in a Hybrid mode. Participants would be required to make a request for online participation.**

**-----Participants will be awarded E- Certificates-----**

## **FOR QUERIES, CONTACT:-**

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