

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume II Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

EDITORIALTEAM

EDITORS

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain

Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi. (2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019



Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr.Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC – NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR – Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES AND THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AUTHORED BY - PRAJWALA SAMBYAL

ABSTRACT

Every year, more crimes involving sexual abuse of children are committed in India because the laws on the subject are not very effective. In 2012, the Indian Parliament enacted a law that made it a crime to sexually abuse a child. But as time went on, it became clear that the laws in this area were not working well enough. This research paper is a study of the legal framework for sexual abuse of children. First, it looks at whether the current legislation in India is enough to stop child sexual abuse crimes, even after the POCSO Act of 2012 was put into place. Second, will the latest change to the POCSO Act, 2012 make it work better? India's laws on sexual crimes against children are effective, but they are not enough. The latest changes to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the POCSO Act, 2012, were a must-have for making laws about sexual crimes against children more strict.

1. INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse is a common issue in India. The abuse can be physical, psychological, or physical and psychological. In most cases, the abuser is someone the child knows, such as a family member or a close friend of the family. This kind of abuse is not just a western problem, it occurs throughout the world and affects children from all socioeconomic backgrounds. Sexual abuse is usually carried out by men, but women also abuse children sexually. It's difficult to determine how many children are sexually abused in India; however, there is a growing awareness of the issue due to increasing press coverage.

All forms of sexual abuse affect the body and mind of the victim. The victim develops severe mental and physical problems as a result of the abuse. Sexual abuse can have long-term effects on a person's physical and mental health. Children who are abused have higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases and are at greater risk of getting pregnant or contracting HIV/AIDS.¹ They are also more likely to commit suicide as a result of the trauma they've endured. Therefore, it's

¹<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2724945/> accessed on 6 October 2024

important to help sexually abused children regain their sense of self-worth and safety so that they can begin to heal from the trauma they've endured.

Most sex crimes against children occur in urban areas involving family members or acquaintances of the victim. In India, people think child sexual abuse is an incestuous relationship between a child under 12 years old and an adult. They also think that men are more likely to commit sexual abuse compared to women. This attitude makes it difficult for society to condemn these crimes and make perpetrators accountable. Instead, people blame the victims for seducing their own tormentors instead of holding the actual perpetrators accountable. If people held perpetrators more accountable, they'd have less need to blame victims for their actions when assaulted by them.

India has made some progress in preventing child sexual abuse in recent years due to increased media attention towards this issue. However, there is still work to be done in educating society on why these crimes happen and how to prevent them, particularly against young girls. People need to understand that these crimes are preventable if society just makes the effort to stop sexual abuse against children (and adults) when it occurs.

2. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

This research was done to focus on the children who suffer from sexual predation and as a consequence have difficulties later on in life. It aims to study the state of affairs relating to sexual abuse against children in India. Then it will elaborate on the measure India has taken to protect its children from the sexual abusers. The paper's main aim is to do a critical analysis on the legal framework that has been established in India to counter child abuse.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Child Sexual Abuse in India: Current Issues and Research, (David K. Carson, Jennifer M. Foster & Nishi Tripathi), 2013²

Analogous to how it's in numerous other regions of the world currently, child sexual abuse (CSA) is a significant and pervasive issue in India. Sexual abuse trauma can beget developmental detainments and a variety of mental and emotional issues that some children and adolescents may never completely recover from. When sexual abuse is not reported,

²https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271951215_Child_Sexual_Abuse_in_India_Current_Issues_and_Research accessed on 2 October 2024

children are forced to suffer in silence without receiving the protective and therapeutic support they require. This article provided a summary of the studies to date and covered the types and prevalence of sexual abuse of kids in India. Risk factors for CSA that are social, cultural, and family are examined. The most typical conditions and symptoms linked to sexual abuse are listed. The final section highlights potential consequences for counsellors working with sexually abused children in India.

Impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence on social adjustment of school children in India, (Sibnath Deb & Kerryann Walsh), 2012³

This study set out to understand the prevalence and consequences of sexual, psychological, and physical abuse on the social adjustment of kids in the eighth and ninth grades in Tripura. The eight English and Bengali medium schools in Agartala, Tripura, which housed the 160 boys and 160 girls who took part in the study were picked at random from their respective classes. Data were gathered using a self-administered semi-structured questionnaire for kids/students and a social adjustment scale. These instruments were developed especially for the study using parameters from earlier studies that were adjusted for the Indian setting. The results showed that physical violence (21.9%), psychological violence (20.9%), and sexual violence (18.1%) occurred at home for students, and 29.7% of the kids had seen family violence. While girls were more frequently the targets of sexual violence, boys were more frequently the victims of physical and psychological abuse. Whatever the kind of violence, those who had experienced it scored much worse on social adjustment scales than those who had not (p 0.001). Girls' social adjustment was worse than males' (p 0.001). The study calls for early identification and intervention for all subtypes of child abuse as well as for children who have been exposed to inter-parental violence. It also emphasises the crucial role that schools and school psychologists have in addressing the issue.

Child sexual abuse and the law in India: a commentary, (Jyoti Belur & Brijesh Bahadur Singh), 2015⁴

In India, the issue of child sexual abuse (CSA) has just lately been highlighted in the media. The passing of the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012 special law, which makes a number of activities, including child rape, harassment, and exploitation for

³https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258189425_Impact_of_physical_psychological_and_sexual_violence_on_social_adjustment_of_school_children_in_India accessed on 2 October 2024

⁴https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283154821_Child_Sexual_Abuse_and_the_Law_in_India_A_commentary accessed on 7 October 2024

pornography, illegal, is a positive move. To allow quick trials in CSA instances, the Act mandates the creation of Special Courts. The paper focuses on both the anticipated benefits and the potential unforeseen consequences of the law's adoption in the Indian context. With the passage of POCSO and the 2006 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, two pieces of legislation that aim to outlaw child weddings, there is no doubt that significant progress has been made in guaranteeing children's rights and advancing the cause of protecting children from sexual assault. The goal of the law, which considers everyone younger than 18 to be a child, is to protect children against sexual assault in both letter and spirit. It may be difficult to criminalise all sexual activity among people under the age of 18 though. Age of consent, age determination, and required reporting are the three key POCSO-related difficulties that are discussed in this paper. These challenges underscore the reality that even well-intentioned legislation may have unanticipated harmful effects.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How does sexual abuse affect children and their lives?
- What are the measures taken against the sexual offenders who target children in India?
- What is the current state of legal understanding and framework regarding sexual offences against children in India?

5. HYPOTHESIS

Most of the children who become the victims of sexual abuse are so young that they have no idea of what's right and what's wrong. As a consequence they often don't understand the damage they endure when someone molests and rapes them. The measures taken against sexual predators are becoming stronger with passing years and a lot of legal safety nets have been established to apprehend these criminals. Although India as a nation has progressed a lot in this area, it still has ways to go before it can call itself a nation that is completely safe for its children.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To study the negative ways in which a child is affected after being sexually abused.
- To examine the measures taken against sexual offenders in India who target children.
- To understand the current set of legal establishments aimed at helping the children who have been the victim of sexual abuse in India.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is doctrinal in nature and is an original body of work. It is descriptive and analytical, and it aims at bringing more clarity to the subject matter. This research aims to help understand the importance of awareness surrounding child abuse and related sexual offences and as such it analyses the current state of affairs regarding the subject matter.

8. ANALYSIS

8.1 How sexual abuse affects children and their lives

When we think of childhood, we think of it as a time of innocence, but childhood is not entirely free from trouble. Childhood is a time of physical and emotional development. Children develop quickly and learn new things throughout this time. However, there are dangers to this development process. Physical and sexual abuse both affect a child's development in negative ways. This is because abuse affects the child's mind as well as his body. Physical abuse leaves scars on a child's body that can last a lifetime. Sexual abuse can have similar effects on the child's psyche. Both forms of childhood abuse leave lasting mental trauma on children.

Many childhood disorders have direct roots in childhood sexual abuse. Many start in early childhood when the person experiencing the abuse is still young. Childhood sexual behaviors can become problems when the person experiencing the abuse is young enough to not understand what he's doing wrong. It's common for someone who has been sexually abused as a child to have promiscuous or sexually deviant behavior as an adult. The trauma he endured created pathways in his brain that allowed him to act out sexually without understanding why he was doing it. This makes it difficult for an adult who was abused as a child to understand why he had these sexual interests.

Another effect of sexual abuse on the child is confusion about gender roles.⁵ Children who are victims of sexual abuse may grow up unable to identify with either male or female traits. They may instead identify with their own gender rather than adopting the one assigned to them at birth. This can cause severe gender dysphoria in adulthood, which leads some people with these issues to try changing their sex physically or mentally by abusing others as children. If their childhood abuse affected their gender identity, they may choose to identify with another gender

⁵<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2913705/> accessed on 2 October 2024

altogether, which leads us back to our original point about mischievous children growing into adulthood with severe mental illness.

Childhood is a period of development and growth for most people. However, it can also be full of trouble if someone is mischievous or abusive enough to harm a child's development process. Sexual and physical abuse leave mental scars that can later lead to mental health issues in adults who experienced these atrocities as children. It's important that parents monitor their children's behaviour and set boundaries when necessary to keep them safe.

8.2 Measures taken against sexual offenders who target children in India

India is home to over 1 billion people, making it the second most populated country in the world. One of the most populated states in India is Uttar Pradesh. In this state, the government has made great strides in combating child sexual abuse by passing strict laws and devising strict police controls. Some of these laws include: defining the age of a child and criminalizing statutory rape, mandatory medical examinations for all suspects, and mandatory prison sentences for certain crimes. They also trained over 10,000 law enforcement personnel on identifying and prosecuting child sexual offenders.⁶ All of this shows that India is making significant strides in protecting its children from sexual predators.

One of the proposed laws defines child sexual abuse in a new way. The Indian Penal Code defined sexual abuse when it involved a person above age 14. However, the proposed bill extends the definition of child sexual abuse to anyone under age 18.⁷ This makes it easier for authorities to prosecute people who sexually abuse children as young as six years old. It also makes it easier to prosecute people who rape adults with children as targets. The law would be more effective if each state revised its laws to align with the new one and make them more inclusive.

India has taken many measures to protect its children from sexual abuse. One thing they did was pass an Act to protect children from sexual offenders (POCSO) in 2012. POCSO gives police powers to search homes and vehicles without a warrant and investigates possible

⁶<https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2017/INTERPOL-network-identifies-10-000-child-sexual-abuse-victims> accessed on 2 October 2024

⁷<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-809-child-sexual-abuse-and-the-law-in-india.html> accessed on 2 October 2024

offences without complaint from victims or witnesses.⁸ It also allows victims' parents to file complaints on their behalf when their children are abused. The government also implemented various helplines for victims/survivors of child sexual abuse and created safe houses for them to stay in when they come forward. They also implemented laws prohibiting adults from travelling alone with children under 18 years old across state lines or country lines. These measures have led to great improvements in how police handle cases of child abuse in India.

The Indian government has also prosecuted several child sexual offenders over recent years. One man was even sent to death sentence after he raped a six-year-old girl multiple times and filmed his crimes on his phone. Police found over 40 videos of him sexually abusing her on this phone once they arrested him. The Indian courts have shown they will not tolerate anyone who targets children sexually and will punish them severely.⁹

Although there is still work to do, India is making great strides towards protecting its children from sexual abuse, especially against children under the age of 18. Their new proposed bill will help authorities prosecute more child rapists, and current laws are helping protect more children against sexual predators. The government has also taken several important steps towards protecting its children such as setting up safe houses for survivors of child sexual abuse or prosecuting child sex offenders vigorously in court.

8.3 Legal framework for the protection of children against sexual abuse in India

India is home to 17% of the world's population, making it the second most populated country in the world. With over 1.2 billion citizens, India is a major economic force in the world. It also has a rich cultural identity based on its religion, namely Hinduism. While India's rich culture and traditions have gained worldwide appreciation, its treatment of its children has been subject to criticism. Indian society has a poor record when it comes to protecting and caring for its children.

India's legal consent age is eighteen, and anyone under that age is subject to the country's criminal rape statute. However, there are no laws in place to prevent sexual abuse by adults on children under the age of eighteen. Additionally, child sex workers are exploited by adults in

⁸<https://vikaspedia.in/education/policies-and-schemes/protection-of-children-from-sexual-offences-act> accessed on 2 October 2024

⁹<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/79577238/> accessed on 2 October 2024

society, and there is no law against this type of abuse. In addition, child marriage is still prevalent in India despite being illegal in the Indian states. Indian culture treats marriage as a sacred bond between a man and a woman, with children as property of the parents. If Indian culture were to change and give equal value to the life of its children, many current problems with childhood protection policy would be alleviated.

India has a history of ignoring cases of child sexual abuse specifically on children under the age of eighteen. India's supreme court ruled in 2005 that there is no legal definition for child sexual abuse in India;¹⁰ this led to a situation where government officials failed to act on cases involving children between thirteen and seventeen years old being sexually abused by older men. The fact that there is currently no law preventing these situations from happening means that these cases fall outside of regular judicial procedures, allowing perpetrators to go unpunished and victims to face mistreatment instead of justice.

India has taken some steps toward remedying this situation through its response toward an international treaty known as Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) which seeks to collect and send medical information to the United States so that child victims can be identified and treated.¹¹ Currently, CAATSA collects information from various government agencies so that doctors can recognize symptoms of child sexual abuse when treating patients under eighteen years old. This initiative aims to increase awareness among healthcare professionals about child sexual abuse so they can report cases without compromising patient confidentiality. In addition, CAATSA trains healthcare workers about recognizing child sexual abuse and how to provide treatment for victims under eighteen. All these efforts are commendable toward remedying the current lack of legal safeguards for Indian children under eighteen years old regarding sexual abuse.

With so much still needed toward improving current practices regarding childhood protection policy for Indian citizens, ongoing public attention toward this issue will help bring about concrete change towards better care for Indian children growing up in poor conditions without adequate protection from sexual predators and neglectful family members alike. While there have been some improvements recently regarding how Indian officials respond when their

¹⁰<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-4985-child-sexual-abuse-in-india.html> accessed on 2 October 2024

¹¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countering_America%27s_Adversaries_Through_Sanctions_Act accessed on 2 October 2024

children are being sexually abused, much work remains before all problems are remedied completely.

9. LIMITATION OF STUDY

This area of subject is so vast that it cannot possibly be addressed in a single analytical research paper. Although it aims to clarify and shine a light on the current state of affairs regarding sexual offences against children in India, it is by no means exhaustive. The main limitations are the disjointed nature of the subject matter because of how big India is as a nation, making it difficult to analyse the complete impact of sexual abuse on children. And as such, further research is necessary so that the literature can be broadened.

10. CHAPTERISATION OF THE STUDY

10.1 Introduction - In India, child sexual abuse is a widespread problem. Physical, psychological, or physical and psychological abuse are all possible. The abuser is typically a person the child knows, like a relative or close family acquaintance. This type of maltreatment affects children from all socioeconomic groups and is not only a western concern. Although it is difficult to estimate the number of sexually abusing children in India, there is an increasing awareness of the problem as a result of increased press coverage.

10.2 Objectives - Following are the key objectives of the study:

- To investigate how being sexually molested negatively impacts a child.
- To investigate the measures undertaken in India against child sexual abusers.
- To comprehend the current system of legal institutions designed to aid Indian children who have experienced sexual abuse.

-First Objective - To investigate how being sexually molested negatively impacts a child.

Child sexual abuse is a direct cause of many disorders in the victims. Many begin when the victim is still a child, at the early stages of the abuse. When a child is abused in a sexual manner and is too young to realise what he is doing is wrong, the behaviour might develop into a problem. Anyone who experienced sexual abuse as a child is more likely to act promiscuously or sexually inappropriately as an adult. Because of the

trauma he had, he was able to act out sexually without realising why he was doing it. Because of this, it can be challenging for an adult who experienced abuse as a child to comprehend why he developed certain sexual interests.

-Second Objective - To investigate the measures undertaken in India against child sexual abusers.

India has implemented a number of measures to safeguard its children against sexual assault. In 2012, they enacted the POCSO Act, which aims to protect minors from sexual criminals. POCSO grants police the authority to conduct warrantless searches of people's homes and cars and to look into potential crimes without seeking the objection of victims or witnesses. When their children are abused, it also enables the victims' parents to make complaints on their behalf. Additionally, the government established a number of hotlines for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse and built safe places where they could remain when they came forward. They also passed legislation making it illegal for adults to cross state or international borders unaccompanied by minors under the age of 18.

-Third Objective - To comprehend the current system of legal institutions designed to aid Indian children who have experienced sexual abuse.

Through its reaction to the international treaty known as Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA), which aims to gather and convey medical information to the United States so that child victims can be identified and treated, India has made some significant strides toward resolving the threat of sexual abuse on children. Currently, CAATSA gathers data from numerous government organisations so that medical professionals can identify signs of child sexual abuse when caring for patients less than eighteen. The goal of this campaign is to raise awareness of child sexual abuse among medical personnel so they can report cases without jeopardising patient confidentiality. Additionally, CAATSA educates healthcare professionals on how to identify child sexual abuse and how to manage victims who are under the age of 18. The efforts being made to address the current absence of legislative protections against sexual assault for Indian children under the age of eighteen are praiseworthy.

10.3Final Observations - To stop future incidences of child sexual assault from going unreported, India's society must undergo significant reform. Victims require improved assistance from the government and society, as well as appropriate education regarding possible predators among India's young people. It's crucial for young people to comprehend how they can keep themselves from becoming victim to child sexual abuse as adults. In India and around the world, child sexual abuse incidents will continue to go unreported and expose future generations to this terrible crime against children until these challenges are resolved.

11.CONCLUSION

Child sexual abuse is a common occurrence in India. The problem is compounded by the fact that children are often unable to report their abuse and obtain justice. Child sexual abuse, or CSA, refers to the sexual abuse of children. The most common forms of CSA are sexual abuse and pornography involving children. This is due to the high number of internet connections and access to technology in India. Under Indian law, it is illegal to have sexual relations with children under the age of eighteen. However, this law is not effectively enforced. There is a lack of awareness regarding child protection laws among police officers and judges in India. Furthermore, there is a lack of training on how to identify and treat victims of child sexual abuse. This leads to cases being inadequately investigated and treated leniently due to a lack of awareness on the part of authorities. There is also a lack of laws protecting children from sexual exploitation by foster parents, caretakers, and religious leaders. All this contributes to child sexual abuse remaining shrouded in secrecy with the abuser free to molest more children without consequence.

Victims of child sexual abuse should receive more support from the government and society in India. There is also no government funding for counselling for victims of CSA or for organisations providing therapeutic services for these individuals. Further, there is little awareness regarding incest among society members who have marital problems and no jobs. Incest can be an important cause for social concern but goes unreported by those experiencing it due to significant barriers faced by its victims.

Educating your child to recognize and avoid potential child predators is important. Schools educate students on dangerous behaviours such as drugs, gambling, knife possession, and online connection behaviour guidelines. In addition, schools have security officers who make

reports on any suspicious behaviour towards their students by faculty or other staff members. Schools are doing what they can to keep their students safe from harmful encounters with child predators when they're young adults themselves.

CSA is a serious issue that requires extensive change in Indian society to prevent future cases from going unreported. Victims need better support from authorities and society as well as proper education regarding potential predators among youth populations in India. It's also important for youths to understand how they can avoid becoming a victim of CSA themselves when they're young adults. Until these issues are addressed, cases of child sexual abuse will remain hidden from detection leaving future generations vulnerable to this horrific crime against children in India and worldwide.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Adults Who Had Been Abused and Neglected as Children: A 30-Year Prospective Study - PMC](#)
- [\(PDF\) Child Sexual Abuse in India: Current Issues and Research](#)
- [Impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence on social adjustment of school children in India | Request PDF](#)
- [\(PDF\) Child Sexual Abuse and the Law in India: A commentary](#)
- [Sex differences in childhood sexual abuse characteristics and victims' emotional and behavioral problems: Findings from a national sample of youth](#)
- [INTERPOL network identifies 10,000 child sexual abuse victims](#)
- [Child Sexual Abuse And The Law In India](#)
- [Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act — Vikaspedia](#)
- [Shankar Kisanrao Khade vs State Of Maharashtra on 25 April, 2013](#)
- [Child Sexual Abuse In India](#)
- [Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act - Wikipedia](#)