



POCSO

ACT

2012

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CHAPTER I

Section 1 specifies how the act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and it has commenced from November 14, 2012

Section 2 is the Definitions clause where the respective sections that contain the definitions of certain terms namely

- a) Aggravated penetrative sexual assault (s.5)
- b) Aggravated sexual assault (s.9)
- c) Armed forces or security forces (armed forces of the Union or security forces or police forces)
- d) Child (any person below the age of eighteen years)
- e) Domestic relationship (s.2f of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005)
- f) Penetrative sexual assault (s.3)

CHAPTER I

- g) Prescribed (prescribed by rules made under this Act)
- h) Religious institution (Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988)
- i) Sexual Assault (s.7)
- j) Sexual Harassment (s.11)
- k) Shared household (a household where the person charged with the offence lives or has lived at any time in a domestic relationship with the child)
- l) Special court (s.28)
- m) Special public prosecutor (s.32)

CHAPTER II

- Sexual Offences against Children

A. PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Section 3 specifies that person is said to have committed penetrative sexual assault if

- (a) he penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or
- (b) he inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or
- (c) he manipulates any part of the body of the child so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or
- (d) he applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of the child or makes the child to do so to such person or any other person.

Section 4 specifies the punishment for penetrative sexual assault, which is imprisonment for not less than seven years and may extend to imprisonment for life and liable to pay fine

B. AGGRAVATED PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Section 5 specifies the people from various sectors and at various instances against whom the offence can be filed. It includes:

- a) Police officer
- b) Member of the armed forces or security forces
- c) Public servant
- d) Management or on the staff of a jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection established by or under any law for the time being in force, commits the act in jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection
- e) Management or staff of a hospital, whether government or private
- f) Management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution
- g) Gang penetrative sexual assault on a child

- h) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance
- i) Commits penetrative sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury or injury to the sexual organs of the child
- j) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, which - physically incapacitates the child or causes the child to become mentally ill or impairment of any kind so as to render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently, in the case of female child, makes the child pregnant, inflicts the child with human immunodeficiency virus or any other life threatening disease or infection
- k) Taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability
- l) Commits penetrative sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly
- m) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below twelve years
- n) Relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care or having a domestic relationship with a parent of the child or who is living in the same or shared household with the child

- o) In the ownership, or management, or staff, of any institution providing services to the child
- p) In a position of trust or authority of a child commits penetrative sexual assault on the child in an institution or home of the child or anywhere else
- q) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child knowing the child is pregnant
- r) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child
- s) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence
- t) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force
- u) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public

Section 6 specifies the punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault which is rigorous imprisonment for not less than ten years may extend to life imprisonment and liable to pay fine

C. SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Section 7 defines sexual assault as whoever with sexual intent touches the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the child or makes the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of such person or any other person, or does any other act with sexual intent which involves physical contact without penetration is said to commit sexual assault.

Section 8 specifies the punishment for sexual assault which is imprisonment for not less than three years and may extend to five years and is liable to pay fine.

D. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Section 9 specifies the people who can be held liable for committing sexual assault. This list is the same as the list in section 3 who commits penetrative sexual assault

Section 10 specifies the punishment for aggravated sexual assault which is imprisonment for not less than five years which may extend up to seven years and liable to pay fine

E. SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Section 11 defines sexual harassment when a person with sexual intent:

- (i) Utters any word or makes any sound, or makes any gesture or exhibits any object or part of body with the intention that such word or sound shall be heard, or such gesture or object or part of body shall be seen by the child; or
- (ii) Makes a child exhibit his body or any part of his body so as it is seen by such person or any other person; or
- (iii) Shows any object to a child in any form or media for pornographic purposes; or
- (iv) Repeatedly or constantly follows or watches or contacts a child either directly or through electronic, digital or any other means; or
- (v) Threatens to use, in any form of media, a real or fabricated depiction through electronic, film or digital or any other mode, of any part of the body of the child or the involvement of the child in a sexual act; or
- (vi) Entices a child for pornographic purposes or gives gratification therefor.

Section 12 specifies the punishment for sexual harassment which is imprisonment upto three years and fine

CHAPTER III - Using Child For Pornographic Purposes And Punishment Therefor

Section 13 is about use of child for pornographic purposes that states that whoever uses a child in any form of media (print, electronic, computer or any other technology) for the purposes of sexual gratification, which includes

- (a) representation of the sexual organs of a child;
- (b) usage of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual acts (with or without penetration);
- (c) the indecent or obscene representation of a child, is guilty of this offence

Section 14 states the punishment for using child for pornographic purposes:

- 1) Imprisonment up to five years and fine; in case of second or subsequent conviction – imprisonment up to seven years and liable to pay fine
- 2) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 3, by directly participating in pornographic acts, imprisonment for not less than ten years and up to life imprisonment and liable to pay fine

- 3) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 5, by directly participating in pornographic acts - rigorous imprisonment for life and liable to pay fine.
- 4) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 7, by directly participating in pornographic acts - imprisonment for not less than six years which may extend to eight years, and liable to pay fine.
- 5) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 9, by directly participating in pornographic acts - imprisonment for not less than eight years which may extend to ten years, and liable to pay fine.

Section 15 specifies the punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child for commercial purposes which is imprisonment up to three years or pay fine or both

CHAPTER IV - Abetment of and Attempt to Commit an Offence

Section 16 states that a person who abets an offence who:

First - Instigates any person to do that offence; or

Second - Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that offence, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that offence; or

Third - Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that offence.

A person who, by willful misrepresentation, or by willful concealment of a material fact, which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that offence.

Whoever, either prior to or at the time of commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

Whoever employ, harbours, receives or transports a child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position, vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of any offence under this Act, is said to aid the doing of that act

Section 17 states the punishment of abetment for whoever abets any offence under this Act, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with punishment provided for that offence, that is they shall be punished for abetting an offence specified in the provisions of the act.

Section 18 states punishment for attempt to commit an offence wherein whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt, does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER V - Procedure for Reporting of Cases

Section 19 is about reporting of offences. Clause 1 states that any person who has the knowledge or apprehension that an offence under this act has been committed, then he has to provide the information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local Police.

Clause 2 states that every report given under clause 1 (a) should be ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing; (b) be read over to the informant; (c) shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit.

Clause 3 states that the report has to be recorded in simple language so that the child can understand the contents that is being recorded.

Clause 4 specifies that in case the contents are being recorded in the language not understood by the child or wherever it is deemed necessary, a translator or an interpreter, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, shall be provided to the child if he fails to understand the same

Clause 5 states that where the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police is satisfied that the child against whom an offence has been committed is in need of care and protection, then, it shall, after recording the reasons in writing, make immediate arrangement to give him such care and protection including admitting the child into shelter home or to the nearest hospital within twenty -four hours of the report, as may be prescribed.

Clause 6 states that the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police shall, without unnecessary delay but within a period of twenty-four hours, report the matter to the Child Welfare Committee and the Special Court or where no Special Court has been designated, to the Court of Session, including need of the child for care and protection and steps taken in this regard.

Clause 7 specifies that no person shall incur any liability, whether civil or criminal, for giving the information in good faith for the purpose of reporting.

Section 20 states the obligation of media, studio and photographic facilities to report cases. Any personnel of facilities, shall, on coming across any material or object which is sexually exploitative of the child (including pornographic, sexually-related or making obscene representation of a child or children) shall provide such information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or to the local police.

Section 21 specifies the punishment for failure to report or record a case. Clause 1 states that if a person fails to report under section 19 or 20, they shall be detained up to six months or fine or both. Clause 2 states any one, in-charge of a company or an institution who fails to report an offence under section 19 in respect of a subordinate under his control, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year and with fine. Clause 3 states that the provisions of clause 1 shall not apply to a child under this Act.

Section 22 specifies the punishment for false complaint or false information. Clause 1 states that if a person falsely reports any offence under sections 3, 5, 7 and 9, solely for the purpose of defaming or exhorting or humiliating someone – imprisonment up to six months or fine or both. Clause 2 states that where a false complaint has been made or false information has been provided by a child, no punishment shall be imposed on such child.

Clause 3 states that whoever, not being a child, makes a false complaint or provides false information against a child, knowing it to be false, thereby victimizing such child in any of the offences under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Section 23 is about the procedure for media. Clause 1 states that no person shall make any report or comments on any child from any form of media without complete, authentic information as it may infringe a person's reputation or privacy. Clause 2 states that no reports in any media shall disclose, the identity of a child, his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighborhood or any other particulars. But if the special court decides its in best interest of the child to disclose the identity then they may do so.

Clause 3 states that the publisher or owner of the facilities shall be jointly and severally liable for the acts and omissions of his employee. Clause 4 states that anyone who contravenes clause 1 and 2 may be imprisoned for not less than six months and upto one year or fine or both.

CHAPTER VI - Procedure for Recording Statement of the Child

Section 24 specifies recording of statement of child. Clause 1 states that the recording should be done at the place where the child resides or a place of his choice, and by a woman police officer not below the rank of Sub - inspector if possible.

Clause 2 states that the police officer who is recording the statement of the child should not be in uniform.

Clause 3 states that the police officer should ensure that the child should not come in contact with the accused at any point of investigation.

Clause 4 states that no child shall be detained in the police station in the night for any reason.

Clause 5 states that the police officer shall ensure that the identity of the child is protected from the public media, unless otherwise directed by the Special Court in the interest of the child.

Section 25 is about recording of statement of a child by Magistrate. Clause 1 states that if the statement of the child is being recorded under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Magistrate recording such statement shall, notwithstanding anything contained therein, record the statement as spoken by the child, provided that the provisions contained in the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 164 of the Code shall, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused shall not apply in this case.

Clause 2 states that the Magistrate shall provide to the child and his parents or his representative, a copy of the document specified under section 207 of the Code, upon the final report being filed by the police under section 173 of that Code.

Section 26 is about additional provisions regarding statement to be recorded. Clause 1 states that the statement of child has to be recorded in the presence of his parents or someone the child trusts.

Clause 2 states that the magistrate or the police officer may take the help of a translator or an interpreter if needed.

Clause 3 states that in the case of a child having a mental or physical disability, seek the assistance of a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field. Clause 4 states that the officer or the magistrate should ensure that the statement is recorded by audio - video electronic means.

Section 27 is about the medical examination of a child. Clause 1 states that the medical examination of a child in respect of whom any offence has been committed under this Act, shall, notwithstanding that a First Information Report or complaint has not been registered for the offences under this Act, be conducted in accordance with section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Clause 2 states that if it is a female child, the medical examination shall be conducted by a woman doctor.

Clause 3 states that the medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of the parent of the child or any other person the child trusts.

Clause 4 states that where, in case the parent of the child or other person referred to in clause 3 cannot be present, for any reason, during the medical examination of the child, the medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of a woman nominated by the head of the medical institution .

CHAPTER VII - Special Courts

Section 28 is about designation of courts. Clause 1 states that for the purpose of speedy trials, the Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court, may order a court of session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the act, provided if a Court of Session is notified as a children's court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court designated for similar purposes under any other law for the time being in force, then, such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court under this section.

Clause 2 states that while trying an offence under this Act, a Special Court shall also try an offence [other than the offence referred to in sub - section (1)], with which the accused may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 be charged at the same trial.

Clause 3 states that the Special Court, notwithstanding anything in the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall have jurisdiction to try offences under section 67B of that Act in so far as it relates to publication or transmission of sexually explicit material depicting children in any act, or conduct or manner or facilitates abuse of children online.

Section 29 is about presumption to certain offences which states that when a person is prosecuted for committing, abetting or attempting to commit offences under section 3,4,5 and 7 of this act, the special court shall assume that such person has committed or abetted or attempted to commit the offence unless proved otherwise.

Section 30 specifies about culpable mental state. Clause 1 states that the special court may presume that the accused is of culpable mental state to commit an offence, but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as offence.

Clause 2 states that a fact is said to be proved only when the Special Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Section 31 is about application of code of criminal procedure 1973 to proceedings before a special court. Unless stated otherwise as provided in this act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (including the provisions as to bail and bonds) shall apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and for the purposes of the said provisions, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a court of Sessions and the person conducting a prosecution before a Special Court, shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.

Section 32 specifies about special public prosecutors. Clause 1 states that the State Government shall, through issue of official gazette, appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Special Court for conducting cases only under the provisions of this Act.

Clause 2 states that a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under clause 1 only if he had been in practice for not less than seven years as an advocate.

Clause 3 states that every person appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under this section shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of section 2(u) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and provision of that Code shall have effect accordingly.

CHAPTER VIII - Procedure and Powers of Special Courts and Recording of evidence

Section 33 is about Procedure and powers of special courts. Clause 1 states that a Special Court may take cognizance of any offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial, upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence, or upon a police report of such facts.

Clause 2 states that the public prosecutor or counsel appearing for the accused, in case of cross examination or re examination, shall communicate the questions to the court and the court shall communicate them to the child.

Clause 3 states that the Special Court may, if it considers necessary, permit frequent breaks for the child during the trial.

Clause 4 states that the Special Court shall create a child -friendly atmosphere by allowing a family member, a guardian, a friend or a relative, whom the child trusts, to be present in the court.

Clause 5 states that the Special Court shall ensure that the child is not called repeatedly to testify in the court.

Clause 6 states that the Special Court shall not permit aggressive questioning or character assassination of the child and ensure that dignity of the child is maintained at all times during the trial.

Clause 7 states that the Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial, provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

Clause 8 states that In appropriate cases, the Special Court may, in addition to the punishment, direct payment of such compensation as may be prescribed to the child for any physical or mental trauma caused to him or for immediate rehabilitation of such child.

Clause 9 states that subject to the provisions of this Act, a Special Court shall, for trial of any offence under this Act, have all the powers of a Court of Session and shall try such offence as if it were a Court of Session, and as far as may be, in accordance with the procedure specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for trial before a Court of Session.

Section 34 is about procedure in case of commission of offence by child and determination of age by Special Court. Clause 1 states that where any offence under this Act is committed by a child, such child shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Clause 2 states that if any question arises in any proceeding before the Special Court whether a person is a child or not, such question shall be determined by the Special Court after satisfying itself about the age of such person and it shall record in writing its reasons for such determination.

Clause 3 states that no order made by the Special Court shall be deemed to be invalid merely by any subsequent proof that the age of a person as determined by it under clause 2 was not the correct age of that person.

Section 35 is about period for recording of evidence of child and disposal of case. Clause 1 states that the evidence of the child shall be recorded within thirty days of the Special Court taking cognizance of the offence and reasons for delay, if any, shall be recorded by the Special Court.

Clause 2 states that the Special Court shall complete the trial, as far as possible, within one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence.

Section 36 specifies that the child not to see accused at the time of testifying. Clause 1 states that the Special Court shall ensure that the child is not exposed in anyway to the accused at the time of recording of the evidence, while at the same time ensuring that the accused is in a position to hear the statement of the child and communicate with his advocate.

Clause 2 states that for the purposes of clause 1, the Special Court may record the statement of a child through video conferencing or by utilising single visibility mirrors or curtains or any other device.

Section 37 states that trials have to be conducted in camera, wherein the Special Court shall try cases in camera and in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person the child has trust or confidence, provided that where the Special Court is of the opinion that the child needs to be examined at a place other than the court, it shall proceed to issue a commission in accordance with the provisions of section 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Section 38 is about assistance of an interpreter or expert while recording evidence of child. Clause 1 states that wherever necessary, the Court may take the assistance of a translator or interpreter having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the evidence of the child.

Clause 2 states that if a child has a mental or physical disability, the Special Court may take the assistance of a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed to record the evidence of the child.

CHAPTER IX - Miscellaneous

Section 39 is about guidelines for child to take assistance of experts, etc. It states that, the State Government shall prepare guidelines for use of non-governmental organisations, professionals and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child.

Section 40 states the right of child to take assistance of legal practitioner, subject to the proviso to section 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the family or the guardian of the child shall be entitled to the assistance of a legal counsel of their choice for any offence under this Act, provided that if the family or the guardian of the child are unable to afford a legal counsel, the Legal Services Authority shall provide a lawyer to them.

Section 41 states that provisions of sections 3 to 13 not to apply in certain cases. The provisions of sections 3 to 13 (both inclusive) shall not apply in case of medical examination or medical treatment of a child when such medical examination or medical treatment is undertaken with the consent of his parents or guardian.

Section 42 states alternate punishments which includes sections 166A, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D, 370, 370A, 375, 376, 2 [376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB], 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment only under this Act or under the Indian Penal Code as provides for punishment which is greater in degree.

Section 42 A is about act not in derogation of any other law. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force and, in case of any inconsistency, the provisions of this Act shall have overriding effect on the provisions of any such law to the extent of the inconsistency.

Section 43 is about public awareness about the act wherein the Central and all the State Governments shall ensure (a) that the provisions of this Act are given wide publicity through media including the television, radio and the print media at regular intervals to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of this Act and (b) that the officers of the Central Government and the State Governments and other concerned persons (including the police officers) are imparted periodic training on the matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Section 44 is about monitoring of implementation of Act. Clause 1 states that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.

Clause 2 states that the National Commission or, the State Commission, referred to in clause 1, shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in it under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Clause 3 states that the National Commission or, the State Commission, referred to in clause 1, shall, also include, its activities under this section, in the annual report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

Section 45 is about power to make rules. Clause 1 specifies that the Central Government may, by issuing official gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Clause 2 states that without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the qualifications and experience of, and the fees payable to, a translator or an interpreter, a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, under section 19(4), section 26(2) and section 38(3);
- (b) care and protection and emergency medical treatment of the child under section 19(5);
- (c) the payment of compensation under section 33(8);
- (d) the manner of periodic monitoring of the provisions of the Act under of section 44(1).

Clause 3 states that every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Section 46 is about power to remove difficulties. Clause 1 states that if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty, provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

Clause 2 states that every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.



Thank You

