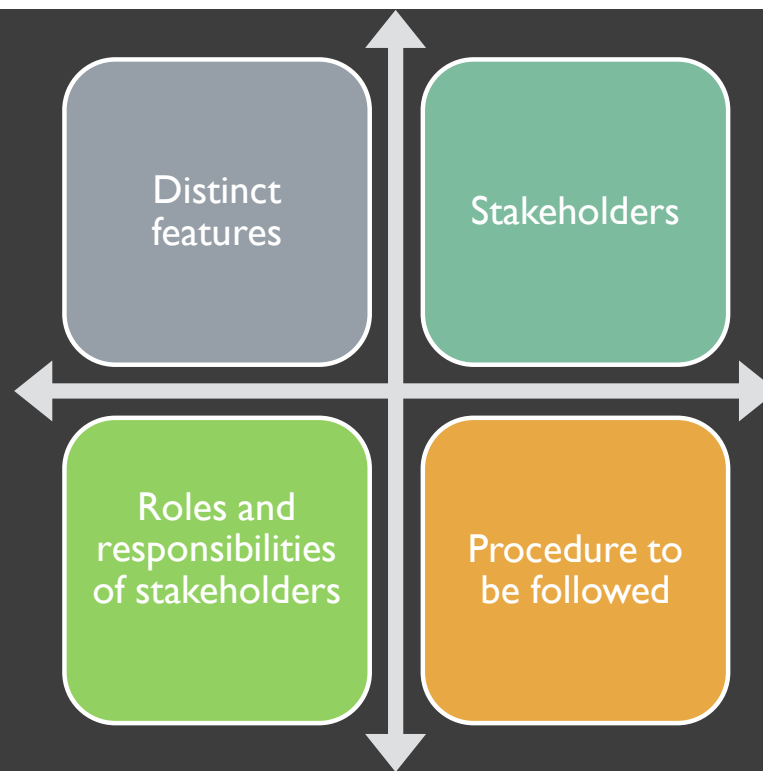


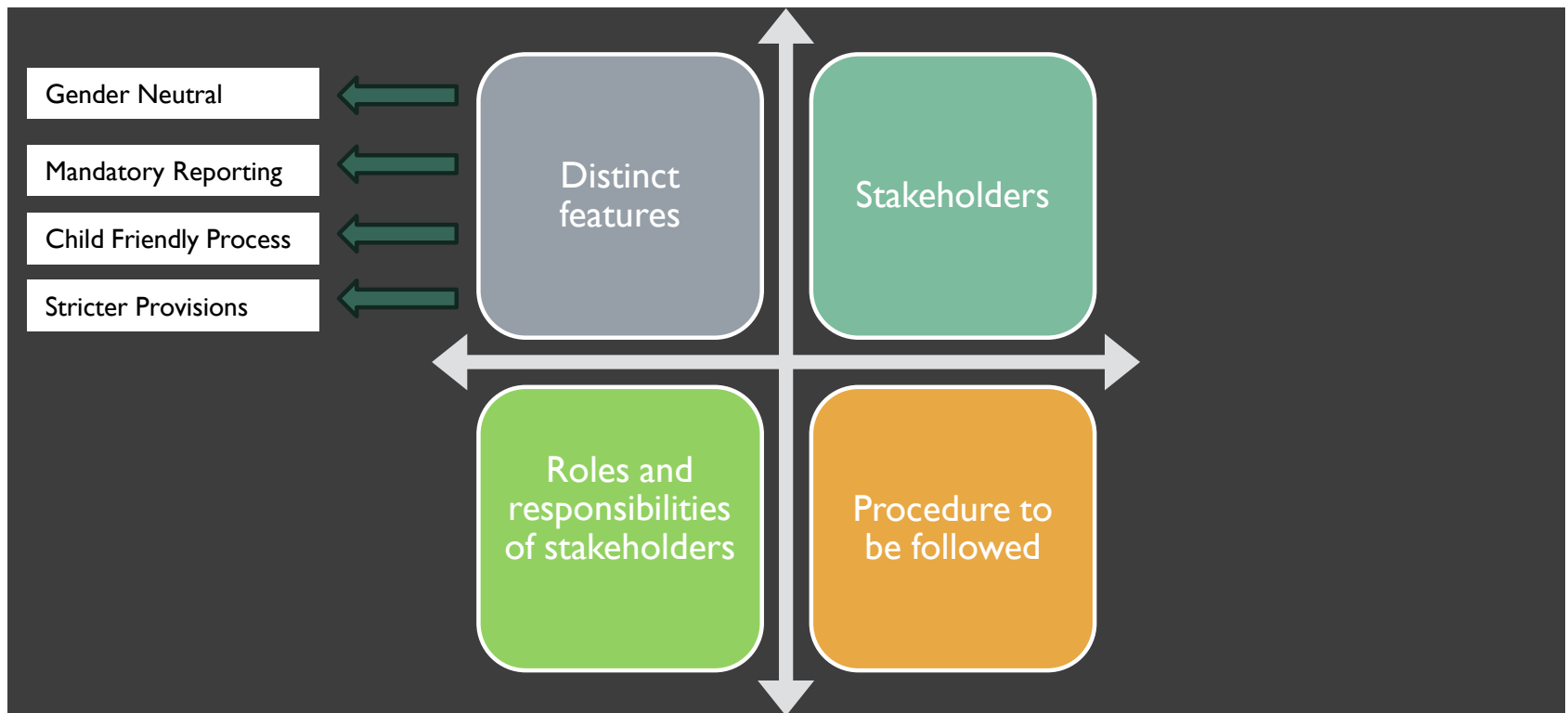
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012



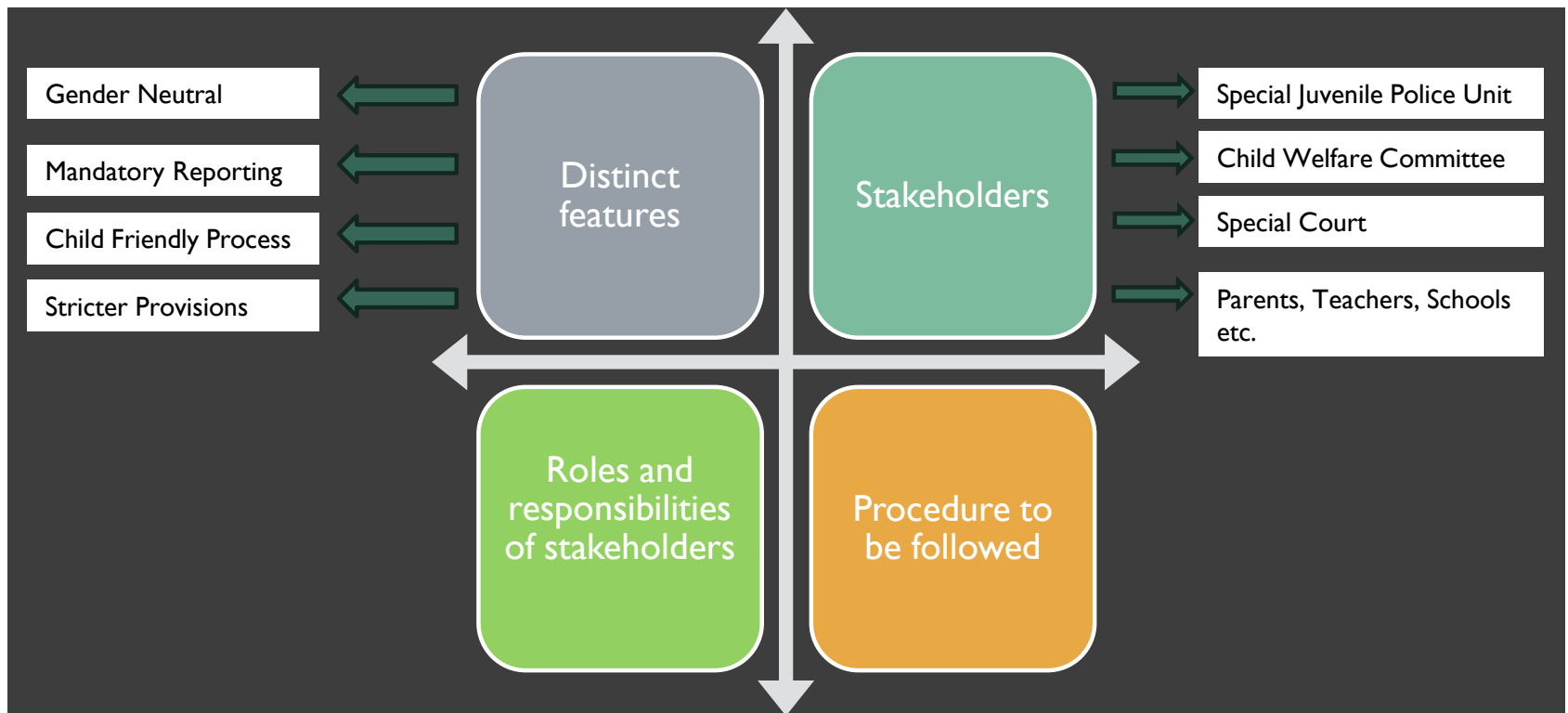
ABOUT POCSO ACT, 2012- PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012



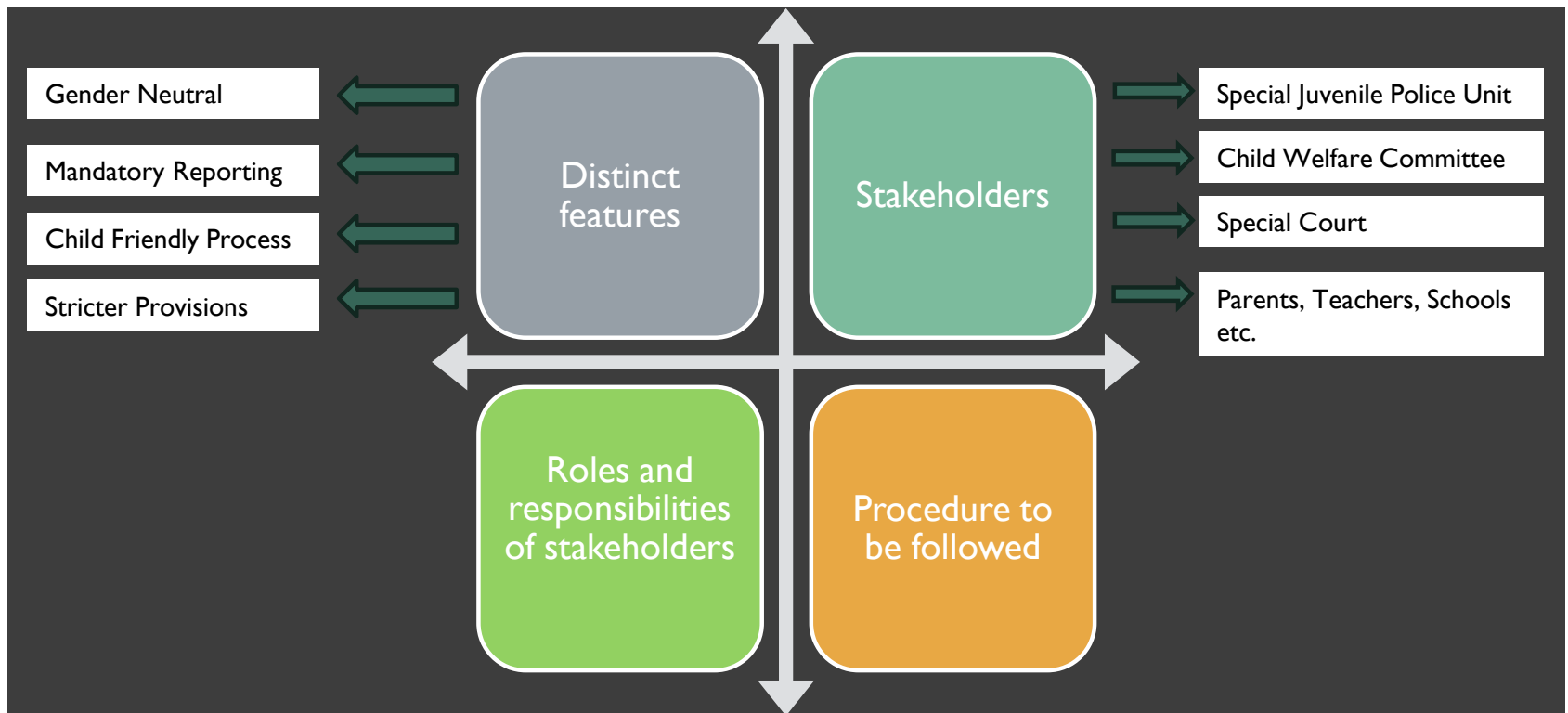
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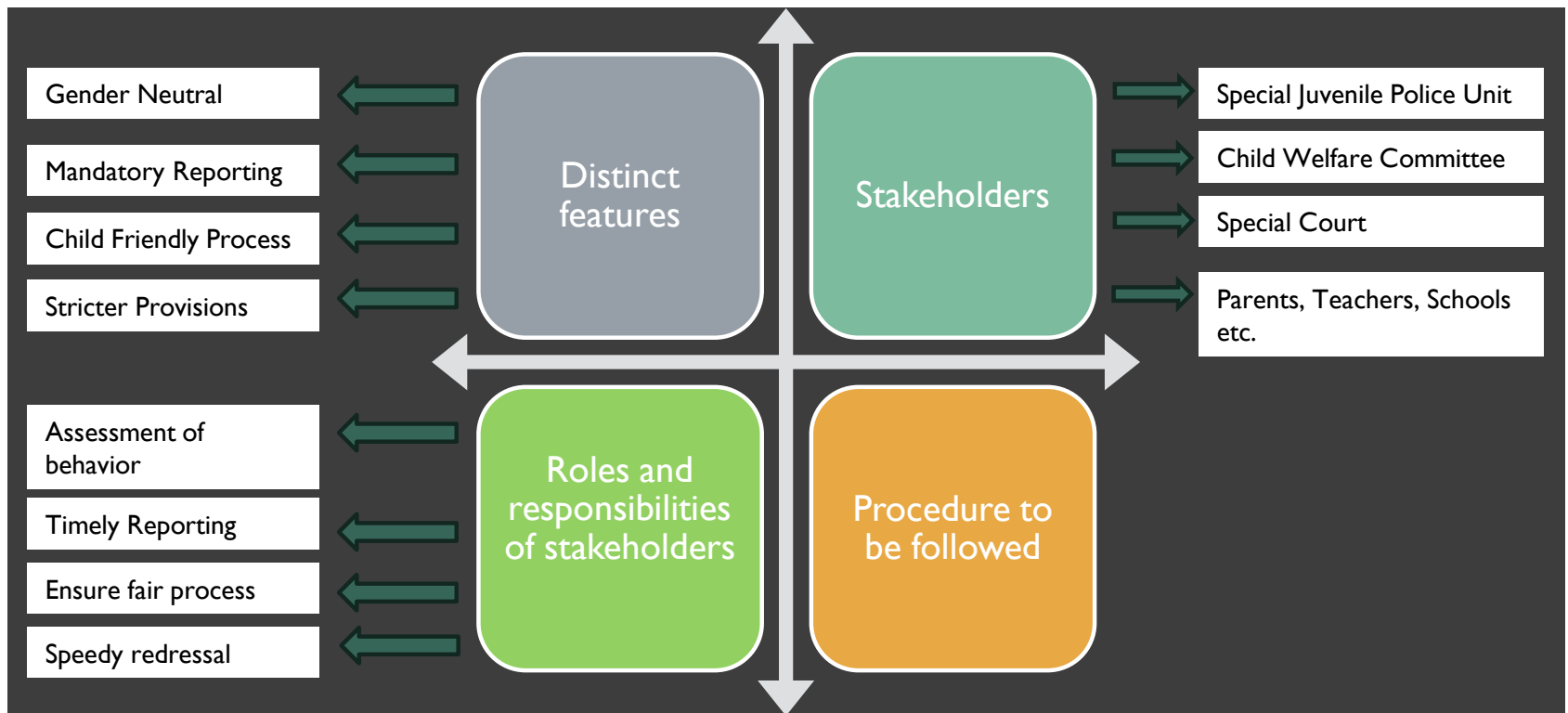
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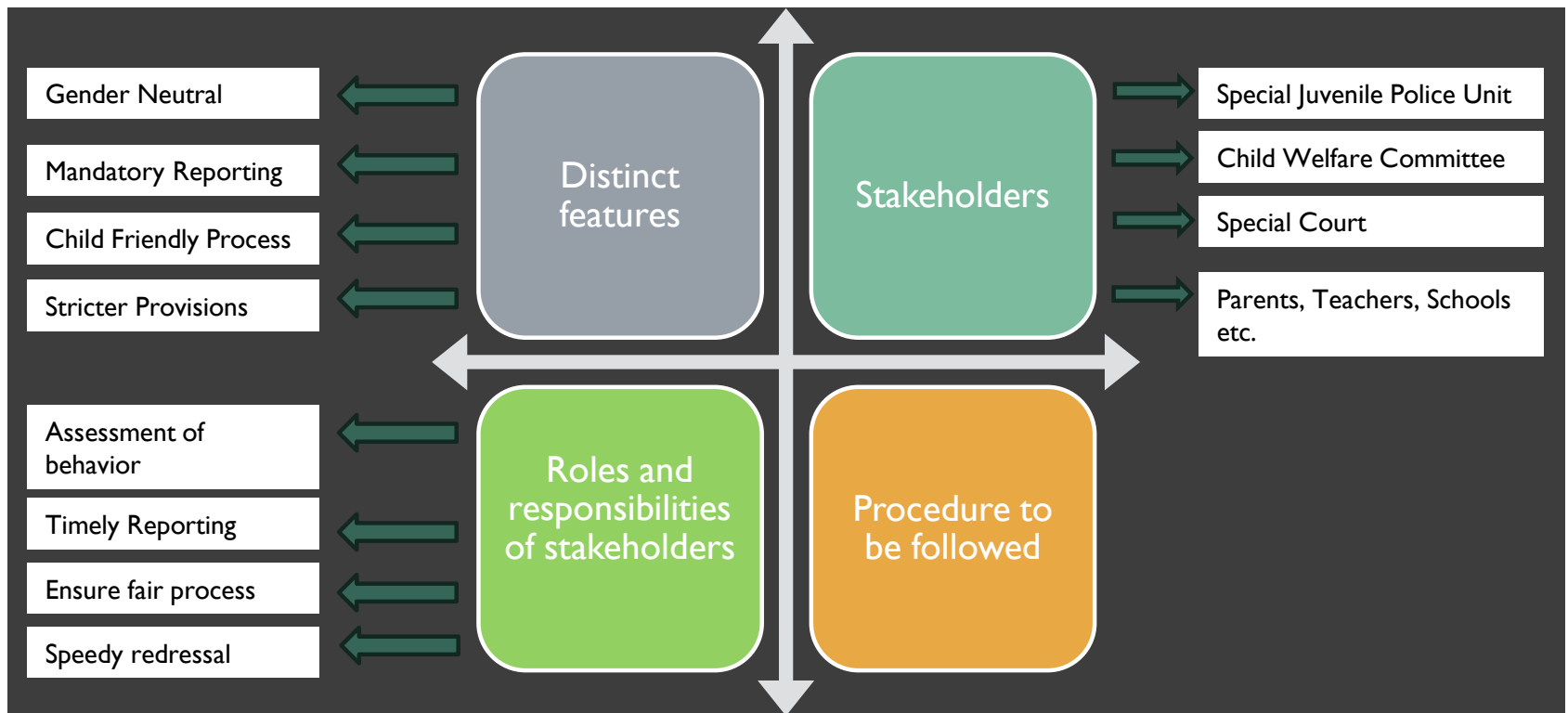
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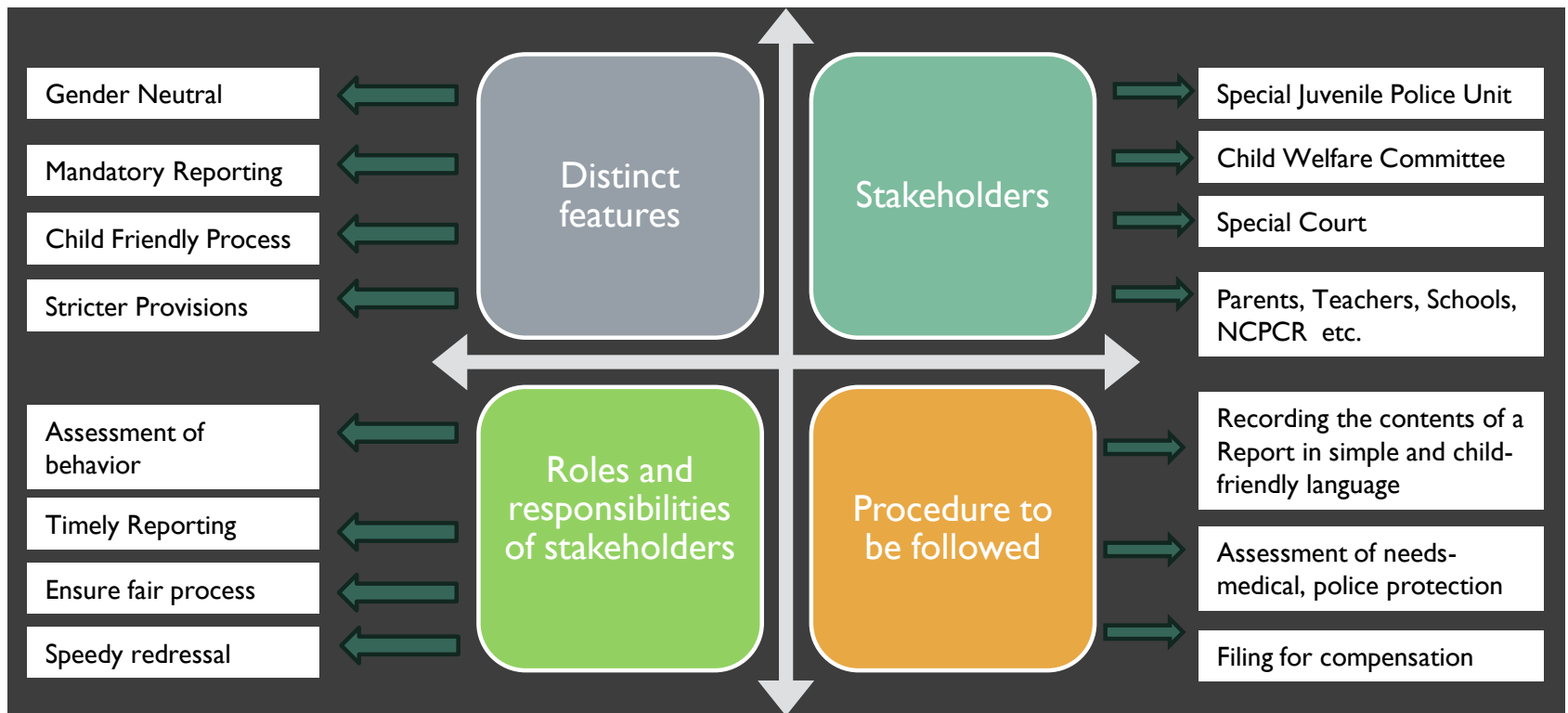
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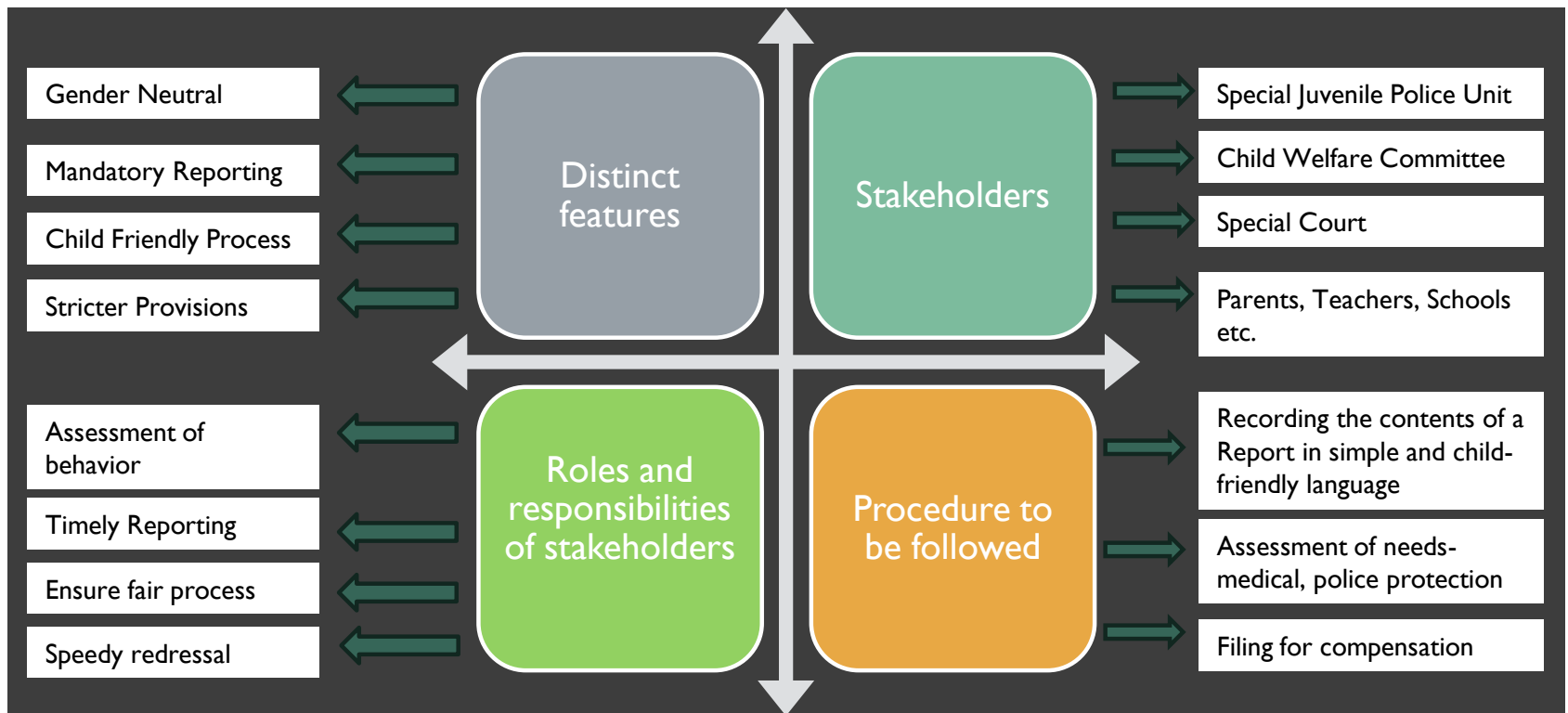
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ABOUT POCSO ACT, 2012- PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012



ABOUT POCSO ACT, 2012- PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012



- SJPu to mandatorily report the case to Child Welfare Committee- Assessment for CNCP to made by CWC.

ROLE OF NCPCR (SECTION 13- COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS ACT)



- Examine and review safeguards provided under the law and recommend measures for effective implementation
- Study treaties and other international instruments
- Undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes
- Present reports to the Central Government annually



- Inquire into violation of child rights
- Recommend initiation of proceedings
- Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection
- Inspection of Homes/place of residence/institution where children are detained or lodged



- Spread child rights literacy to various sections of society
- Promote awareness of the safeguards
- Undertake and promote research
- Training programs, state and district consultations, workshops, seminars, reports, guidelines, SOPs



REPORTING UNDER POCSO ACT, 2012- SECTION 19 AND 20

- WHO CAN COMPLAIN?
 - WHERE TO COMPLAIN?
 - MANNER IN WHICH COMPLAINT TO BE RECORDED?
- 

S.19- Report to SJPU
or Police

Apprehension or
commission

Production before
CWC

S.20- obligation on
media, photographic
facilities

Assessment of needs

Hotel, lodge, hospital or club

Recording of
statement- information
to CWC and Special
Court

Support person can be
assigned

Police protection and
medical needs

Avoid re-victimization

Compensation

Special Court to determine
compensation

WHAT CONSTITUTES AS SEXUAL OFFENCES?

- Making sexual comments about the child's appearance;
- Forcible physical touch, looking or staring at body;
- Objectionable letters, telephone calls, SMS, MMSS, e-mails, etc;
- Sexual jokes or innuendo or taunts causing or likely to cause embarrassment to the child;
- Gender-based insults or sexist remarks;
- Actual or attempted penetrative sexual intercourse with a child;
- Non-penetrative sexual activity, e.g. rubbing the penis between the child's thighs or genitals;
- Touching, pinching, or fondling a child's sexual parts, i.e. genitals breasts or buttocks;
- Brushing against any part of the body;
- Oral sex with a child, i.e. mouth or sexual parts;
- Masturbation between adult and child;
- The abuser showing his or her private parts to the child;

- The exploitative use of a child in prostitution or any other unlawful sexual practice;
- The exploitative use of a child in pornography;
- Showing pictures of a sexual nature to the child that he or she does not want to see; p. letting the child watch or hear an act of sexual intercourse;
- Forcing a child into marriage; and Unwelcome sexually determined behavior in the form of verbal- non-verbal and physical
- Eve-teasing
- Displaying pornographic or other offensive or derogatory pictures, cartoons, pamphlets or saying.
- Any other act which violates or is likely to violate the child's privacy or cause mental or physical disturbance to the child due to its sexual nature or content.
- Anyone who administers or help getting child administers any drug or hormone or any chemical substance, with the intent that such child attains early sexual maturity

ENSURING SAFETY OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES

- **Sexual offences committed by persons who are in the management or staff of educational institutions** and persons in position of trust and authority over children are liable for higher penalties as per provisions of this Act. Further Sections 19(1) and 21(2) of the Act cast a duty on the teachers and management of the educational system to report instances of child sexual abuse along with the penalties for failure in reporting such offences.
- As per the provisions of RTE Act 2009, the corporal punishment may be identified as physical punishment, mental harassment or discrimination. **Corporal punishment will also include all forms of sexual offences as per the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.** That means if an act of sexual abuse as defined in POCSO Act, 2012 and POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019 is inflicted on a child as a means of corporal punishment, the provisions of violation of POCSO Act, 2012 and POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019 shall also be applicable against the offender.

WHAT MEASURES CAN SCHOOLS TAKE FOR ENSURING PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

MEASURES	STEPS
Selection of employees	• Ensure Police verification of the school employees and connected staff • No candidate with a criminal record of sexual and or physical violence against children should be recruited • All newly selected candidates must also provide a signed affidavit • Persons employed on an ad-hoc or contractual basis to teaching as well as nonteaching positions • At least half of the total number of teaching staff is female (as mentioned under SSA)
Policy regarding employees	• Employees should respect the dignity and privacy of the child • A grievance committee for child sexual abuse (CSA) to address cases of child sexual abuse should be formed by the school

Policy regarding employees

- Courteous and polite behaviour to students
- Vigilant outlook by teachers and other employees
- To provide adequate support and guidance to all students
- All children must be escorted during travel for school outings
- Where any girl student is present in such group of students, a female teacher must also accompany the group

Conduct

- Prevent contact between the child and the offender until investigation
- Do not talk to the offender in front of the child
- Continue to believe the child and do not blame him / her for what happened. Respond to concerns or feelings the child expresses about sexual abuse calmly.
- Respect the child's privacy by not telling a lot of people
- Make sure that all children are given enough information on personal safety
- Maintain confidentiality about identity of the child victim
- **Prepare a referral system- Directory of local police, SJPU, CWC, Counsellor, Hospital, District Magistrate**

GREIVANCE COMMITTEE FOR CSA

- Schools must constitute a CSA committee within one month of academic year every year
- CSA committee should constitute of 25% students and 50% representatives of management and teachers and 25% SMC Members/PTA. The representatives of the committee should be 50% females
- Term of CSA committee will be one year. Every year at-least 2/3rd of the representatives of children should be replaced with new members.
- Meeting of CSA committee should be conducted every month
- Responsible for creation of awareness regarding CSA in schools, good touch vs bad touch, complaint box, report any all instances of CSA to the authorities.
- To encourage students to report any fear or apprehension of sexual abuse to any person in whom the student has trust and confidence

SENSITIZATION AND AWARENESS OF STAFF AND ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS

- Staff members should be taught to understand-
 - The basic characteristics of a sexual abuse
 - The process used by an abuser to choose and prepare a child for abuse (grooming)
 - Key indicators of sexual abuse
 - Be prepared to respond immediately to inappropriate or harmful behaviour
 - Potential risk situations
 - Potential boundary violations
- Gender sensitive learning material
- Provision for guidance and counselling
- Complaints/Grievance redressal system
- Presence of CCTV cameras
- Well lit and accessible bathrooms/toilets

IMMEDIATE STEPS THAT MUST BE TAKEN BY SCHOOLS AFTER KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH INCIDENT



Immediate counselling and medical care to the child



Information to parents/guardians



Reporting to the the police authorities and get FIR registered



Do not indulge in hiding the incident due to fear of harm to the reputation of school or the offender



Continuation of the child in school



Rehabilitation of child holistically

NCPCR- POCSO E-BOX

NCPCR POCSO e-box

Details are available at-
www.ncpcr.gov.in

E-mail id: pocsoebox-ncpcr@gov.in

At the Home page of NCPCR website, the user has to simply press the button- POCSO e-box which will navigate to a page with the window having a short animation movie.

User has to simply select at least one complaint category, fill this form and click on submit button to register the complaint.





Baalswaraj Portal

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

Government of India

[Home](#)[Citizen](#)[CISS](#)[Covid Care](#)[POCSO](#)[Organization Login](#)[Support](#)

Baalswaraj Portal for
POCSO, CISS, Covid Care, Citizen Portal



https://ncpcr.gov.in/baalswaraj/main#

ALL ORGANISATION?

SOME POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

WHAT ARE THE INNOVATIVE STEPS ADOPTED FOR CURBING THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL ABUSE?

DO CHILDREN KNOW WHOM TO APPROACH IN CASE THEY FACE ANY ABUSE?



THANK YOU