

Impact on Indian Laws of the Initiatives taken by the Government for the Protection of Rights of Children in India

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Abstract – *The Government of India has taken wonderful activities to ensure Children and their individual rights as per the rules of UNO and other International Organizations exceptionally working for the welfare of children i.e. UNICEF. The Children's Code Bill 2000 accommodates the constitution of a National Commission for Children for the better insurance of child rights and for advancing the best interests of the child inside the bigger setting of elevating and transferring qualities to fortify the family, society and the nation. Under the Bill 'Child rights' methods and incorporates the rights identifying with survival, insurance, development, and support as elaborated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and the Constitution of India. The Code Bill announces the UNCRC as consented by the Government of India to be a piece of the law of India and enforceable by every one of the courts in India. The Bill makes it an obligation and the duty of the government to regard and guarantee that the rights of the child are ensured and guaranteed to each child inside the region of India, independent of nationality, race, shading, sex, religion, language, birth, political or other feeling, ethnic, economic or social status, or property or disability. The Bill urges that each child ought to be ensured against all types of discrimination, misuse, punishment, or maltreatment on any ground. At present, government has taken promise for proceeding with new activities to improve the kind state of this powerless gathering from abuse for sheltered and secure future.*

Keywords: *Rights of Children, Children's Code Bill 2000, National Commission for Children, United Nation, Constitution of India, Constitutional Committee, Free Legal Aid and Assistance, National Policy and Charter for Children 2001, National Commission for Children, Child Sexual Abuse, Child Labor, Child Marriage, National Child Labor Programme (NCLP) etc.*

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INTRODUCTION

A huge number of children overall experience the ill effects of brutality and wrongdoing consistently. Numerous children have neither access to justice nor change for wrongdoings submitted against them. Among the individuals who look for change and backing, many face absence of empathy, regard and understanding and some are subject to manhandle and "optional exploitation" by criminal justice professionals. The UN Declaration on the Right of the Child 1959, India embraced the National Policy on Children in 1974. The Policy reaffirmed the Constitutional provisions and stated that "it will be the policy of the State to give sufficient services to children, both when birth and through the period of development to guarantee their full physical, mental and social development. The State will continuously build the scope of such services. Along these lines, that inside a sensible time all children in the country appreciate ideal conditions for their decent development."

Child misuse was agonizing at the season of freedom movement likewise consequently being a welfare State the issue of child exploitation was considered by the Constitutional Committee. Considering the issue eye getting, the planner of Indian Constitution gave some particular Articles in the Constitution and their after time to time Government of India presented and amended different welfare Acts, to battle it like Article 23, 24, 39 (e & g) and Article 45 and so on. Aside from the Constitutional provisions numerous Acts were passed by the Indian Government for the welfare of children and their development like. Children (Pledging of Labor) Act in February 1933, Employment of Children Act in 1938 and subsequently, Twelve expansion legislations were passed that dynamically stretched out legal security to children and till date the government is endeavoring true endeavors to control the maltreatment of child and to ensure their human rights, however without a doubt it is hard to make 100% progress in this undertaking b'coz people are

as yet ignorant of their fundamental rights and duties. Moreover the vast majority of the people still consider that it is the entire deal prime obligation of the welfare state to enact the operative laws and to execute and give free and reasonable legal guide, to the casualties of the infringement of human rights particularly to the child victims. However, it is exceptionally troublesome for the State to do everything alone no uncertainty the State have its own machinery and system to implement the law and its provisions, yet to cover an across the board region with least staff and constrained financial powers. The idea of research has an incredible breadth in the field of making expansive number of people active to generate mindfulness and education in the vast segment of the society through community development program. This all should be possible proficiently with the assistance of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the different tasks with explicit items financed by the government of India and other International Agencies. Regardless of such huge numbers of legal provisions the analyst found that not a solitary Act can fill the need until a solid, functional and child amicable system is concocted to implement the laws identifying with the offenses against children and child rights in their exacting sense. For the improvement in the states of Children in India the Children's Code Bill 2000 was drafted and a portion of the striking highlights of the Children's Code Bill 2000 are as per the following:

1. Constitution of a National Commission for Children[1]

The National Commission for Children constituted by the Central Government shall consist of:

- a chairperson who has been a judge of the Supreme Court of India;
- a vice-chairperson appointed from amongst the members;
- one member who is an eminent educationist, preferably in the field of primary education;
- one member who is an eminent expert in child health;
- one member with proven commitment and contribution in the area of social action in childcare, child welfare, or child rights with experience of at least five years;
- one member who has been active in the field of juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children for at least five years;
- one member with proven commitment and contribution in the field of child labour; and
- one member who is an eminent child psychologist or sociologist.

The proposed Commission will likewise incorporate a part secretary of the Commission, with a rank not lower than that of joint secretary/extra secretary to the Government of India who will exercise such power and release such elements of the Commission as might be assigned to her/him. The chairperson, bad habit chairperson, and different individuals will be appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal. Each appointment is to be made in the wake of getting the recommendations of a Committee on Appointments comprising of the Prime Minister as the chairperson and the Speaker of the House of the People, Minister in-Charge of the Ministry of Human Resource Development managing women and children in the government of India, pioneer of the Opposition in the House of the People, and pioneer of the Opposition in the Council of States as individuals.

2. The functions of the Commission include the following:[2]

- Oversee proper implementation of the existing laws for children.
- Review and recommend revision of existing laws to bring them in harmony with the provisions of Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Constitution of India and the National Policy for Children.[3]
- Monitor all sectorial policies, welfare programs, and any other proactive interventions in respect of children and periodically recommend best practices for effective implementation.
- Enquire *suomotu* or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on behalf of the victim, into a complaint of:
 - Violation of laws pertaining to children or child rights or their abetment.
 - Negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant.
- Conduct research and undertake appropriate measures for awareness generation in respect of children's issues, especially children in difficult circumstances, street children, and the special circumstances of the girl child, document the same, and make appropriate recommendations for rectifying the problems.
- Initiate and encourage study, research, and documentation about child abuse and offences committed against the child, and make appropriate recommendations,

including those about legal processes to develop a child-friendly jurisprudence which will respond to the best interests of the child.

- Study treaties and international instruments on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.
- Scrutinize, evaluate, and monitor steps taken by the government for the welfare of children and to recommend suitable measures for achieving the goals laid down in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution of India, the National Policy for children and the National Plan of Action for Children.
- Visit, under intimation to the State government or appropriate authority, any jail, lock-up, State home, or any other place of residence or institutions meant for children, under the control of the government or other authority, including institutions run by social organizations, where children are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation, or protection; to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations thereon.
- Propose, evolve, promote, and help consolidate and multiply creative interventions, through collaboration and dynamic partnership between agencies of the State and voluntary organizations, in keeping with the social and cultural roots of the children.
- Intervene in any complaint/proceedings involving any allegation of violation of child rights pending before a court with the approval of such court.
- Identify all harmful and dehumanizing practices pertaining to the child, especially the girl child, whether within the family, the community, the educational institution, the place of work, or in any institution for children run by the State or the voluntary sector, and take appropriate action.
- Spread awareness of child rights and duties among various sections of society including children themselves, and the need to promote awareness of the safeguards available of these rights and inculcation of duties through publications, the media, seminars, and other available means; and such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights.

While asking into protests under this Act, the Commission will have every one of the powers as that of a civil court attempting a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, and specifically in regard of

the accompanying issues, to be specific: bringing and upholding the attendance of observer and looking at them upon vow; disclosure and production of any document; getting proof on affidavits; demanding any public record or duplicate thereof from any court or office; issuing commissions for the examination of observer or documents and in some other issue which might be recommended.

All proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of Section 196, of the Indian Penal Code, and the Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of Section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

3. Procedure of the Commission

The procedure to be followed by the Commission while inquiring into complaints as laid down in the Code is as follows:[4]

The Commission, while inquiring into the complaints against offences against children or of violations of child rights, shall call for information or report from the Central government or any State government or any other authority or any subordinate organization within a specified time limit and if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own.

Where the inquiry discloses commission of a violation of child rights of a serious nature and in contravention of provisions of law notified by the Commission or the Central Government, it may:[5]

1. Recommend to the government or the authority concerned the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the person or persons concerned;
2. Approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders, or writs as that Court may deem necessary;
3. Recommend to the government or authority concerned for the grant of such immediate relief to the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary.

There is also a provision for the formation of State Commissions for Children to be constituted by the State governments on similar lines as the National Commission for Children.[6]

• Children's Courts

The National Code Bill has provided for the formation of Children's Courts[7] for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of children's rights. For every Children's Court, the State government shall, by notification, specify a public prosecutor or appoint an advocate who has been in practice for not less than seven years, as a special public prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court.[8]

Revised Draft National Policy and Charter for Children 2001 (NPC 2001)

The National Policy for Children 1974 has turned out to be obsolete as a few social, political, economic, and global developments have occurred since 1974. The Draft National Policy and Charter for Children 2001 (NPC 2001) attests that children's rights – economic, social, social, and civil are fundamental human rights and should be ensured through joined action of the state, civil society, communities, and families in their obligations in satisfying children's rights by teaching a feeling of qualities coordinated towards a similar end through the maximum degree of its accessible resources.

The accompanying rights have been set down in the Draft National Policy and Charter for Children 2001.

RIGHT TO SURVIVAL

Under this right, specifically, the State and the community will embrace every single proper measure to address the issues of child murder and feticide, particularly of the female child and all other rising signs which deny the young lady child of her right to survival (Article 1, Draft National Policy and Charter for Children 2001).

RIGHT TO HEALTH

The State will take measures to guarantee that all children appreciate the highest feasible standard of health, and accommodate preventive and therapeutic offices at all dimensions particularly inoculation and anticipation of micronutrient deficiencies for all children. This right incorporates: primary health offices and particular consideration and treatment for all children of families underneath the poverty lines; satisfactory pre-birth and postnatal consideration for moms alongside vaccination against preventable illnesses; measures to accommodate a national plan that will guarantee that the mental health of all children is secured; and ventures to guarantee insurance of children from all practices that are probably going to hurt the child's physical and mental health (Article 2, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO NUTRITION

The state will find a way to give all children from families beneath the poverty line with satisfactory supplementary nutrition and embrace sufficient measures for guaranteeing environmental sanitation and cleanliness (Article 3, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO A STANDARD OF LIVING

The State perceives each child's right to a standard of living that cultivates full development of the child's resources. So as to guarantee this, the State will, in organization with the community, set up a social security policy for children, particularly for relinquished children and road children, and give them infrastructural and material help by method for shelter, education, nutrition, and entertainment (Article 4, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO PLAY AND LEISURE

The State and the community ought to perceive the right of all children to play and relaxation and guarantee intends to accommodate recreational offices and services for children all things considered and social gatherings (Article 5, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE

The State will, in organization with the community, give early childhood care to all children and empower programs which will animate and build up their physical and subjective limits and go for giving a childcare center in each village where babies and children of working moms can be satisfactorily thought about. The State will endeavor exceptional endeavors to give these offices to children from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and underestimated segments of society (Article 6, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The State perceives the right to elementary education for all children. Education at the elementary dimension will be sans given of expense and extraordinary incentives ought to be given to guarantee that children from distraught social gatherings are enlisted and held in school and take an interest in schooling. At the optional dimension, the State will give access to education to all and give steady offices to children from the hindered gatherings. The State will, in association with the community, guarantee that every educational establishment work effectively and can achieve all inclusive enrolment, widespread maintenance, general interest, and all inclusive achievement. The right of all children to education in their primary language has been perceived under this article. The State will figure extraordinary programs to spot, recognize, energize, and help

the skilled children for their development in the field of their perfection (Article 7, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO BE PROTECTED FROM ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

The State will give security to children from economic abuse and from performing assignments that are risky to their prosperity. The State will guarantee that there is fitting regulation of states of work in occupation and procedures where children perform work of a non-unsafe nature and that the rights of the child are ensured. The State will move towards an all-out prohibition on all types of child work (Article 8, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO PROTECTION

All children reserve an option to be secured against disregard, maltreatment, damage, dealing, sexual and physical maltreatment of assorted types, beating, torment, abuse, viciousness, and debasing treatment. The state will make legal move against those submitting such infringement against children regardless of whether they be legal gatekeepers of such children. The State will, in association with the community, set up systems for distinguishing proof, detailing, referral, examination, and follow-up of such acts, while regarding the dignity and protection of the child (Article 9, Draft NPC 2001). The State will take severe measures to guarantee that children are not utilized in the direct of any illegal activity, specifically, dealing of opiate drugs and psychotropic substances, asking, prostitution, sex entertainment, or furnished clashes. The State, in association with the community, will guarantee that such children are saved and promptly put under fitting consideration and insurance. The State and community will likewise guarantee assurance of children amid the event of normal disasters (Article 10, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF THE GIRL CHILD

The State and the community will guarantee that offenses submitted against the young lady child, including child marriage, compelling young ladies prostitution and dealing are quickly annulled. The State will, in association with the community, attempt measures, including social, educational, and legal, to guarantee that there is more noteworthy regard for the young lady child in the family and society (Article 11, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT OF ADOLESCENTS TO EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The state and the community will find a way to give the fundamental education and aptitude to adolescent children to prepare them to turn out to be economically gainful citizens. Extraordinary

programs will be attempted to improve the health and nutritional status of the adolescent young lady. (Article 12, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

The State and the community will guarantee that all children are dealt with similarly without discrimination on grounds of the child's or the child's parents' or legal gatekeeper's race, shading, position, sex, language, religion, political or other feeling, national, ethnic or social starting point, disability, birth, political status, or some other consideration (Article 13, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO LEFT AND LIBERTY, NAME AND NATIONALITY

Every child has a right to life, liberty, and a name, and to acquire a nationality (Article 14, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

All children shall be given every opportunity for all-round development of their personality, including creativity of expression (Article 15, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO FREEDOM TO SEEK AND RECEIVE INFORMATION

Each child will have the freedom to look for and get data and thoughts. The state and the community will give opportunities to the child to get to data that will add to the child's development (Article 16, Draft NPC 2001). The State and the community will embrace exceptional measures to guarantee that the etymological needs of children are dealt with, and support the production and dissemination of child-accommodating data and material in different structures. The State and the community will be in charge of planning rules for the broad communications so as to guarantee that children are shielded from material damaging to their prosperity.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

All children enjoy freedom of association and peaceful assembly, subject to reasonable restrictions and in conformity with social and family values (Article 17, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO A FAMILY

If there should be an occurrence of detachment of children from their families, the State will guarantee that need is given to reuniting the child with the parents. On the off chance that where the State

perceives antagonistic impact of such a reunion, the State will make elective arrangements quickly, remembering the best interests and the perspectives on the child. All children reserve an option to keep up contact with their families, notwithstanding when they are inside the authority of the State for different reasons. The State will embrace measures to guarantee that children without families are either set for selection, ideally intra-country appropriation, or child care, or some other family substitute services. All children will reserve the privilege to meet their parents and other family individuals who might be in guardianship (Article 18, Draft NPC 2001).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARENTS

The State shall recognize the common responsibilities of both parents in rearing the children (Article 19, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHTS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

The State shall ensure that all refugee children, with or without parents, receive due care and protection (Article 20, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The State and the community perceive that all children with incapacities reserve an option to have a full existence with dignity and regard. All measures would be embraced to guarantee that children with inabilities are urged to be integrated into the standard society and actively take part in varying backgrounds (Article 21, Draft NPC 2001). State and community will likewise accommodate their education, preparing, health care, recovery, and entertainment in a way that will add to their general development and development. State and community will dispatch preventive programs against handicaps and early location of incapacities in order to guarantee that the families with incapacitated children get sufficient help and help with raising their children. The State will energize innovative work in the field of avoidance, treatment, and recovery of different types of incapacities.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN FROM MARGINALIZED AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

The State shall, in partnership with the community, draw up plans for the identification and rehabilitation of child victims and ensure that they are able to recover, physically, socially, and psychologically, and reintegrate into society (Article 24, Draft NPC 2001).

RIGHT TO CHILD-FRIENDLY PROCEDURES

All matters and procedures relating to children, viz., judicial, administrative, educational, or social, should be child-friendly. All procedures lay down under the Juvenile Justice System for children in conflict with

law and for children in need of special care and protection should also be child-friendly (Article 25, Draft NPC 2001).

Major Concerns and Obstacles in Realizing the Rights of the Child

An extensive number of children in India still live much underneath the standards set by the Constitution, national and international law. They endure a variety of dangers to development, prosperity and survival. They experience the ill effects of poverty, ailments, starvation, and war, and they additionally experience the ill effects of acts and oversights by their own overseers, watchmen, and parents. Primary education is a long way from all inclusive. More than seventy-two million children in the age gathering of five to fourteen years in India are denied of fundamental education and have no opportunity of going to school. India keeps on having the highest quantities of child laborers globally. There are a great many child laborers, working in agriculture, animal husbandry, manufacturing, entertainment, and household work. They live beneath poverty line with inadequate food and shelter, and having no entrance to health care. There are an expected 500,000 road children nationwide presented to savagery and abuse. The proceeded with disregard of the environment in urban ghettos presents one of the greatest dangers to advance on baby and child mortality and improving the nutritional status of children living in burdened areas. As indicated by the National Family Health Survey, India represents 33% of the world's children who endure malnutrition. In India, 15 per cent of children have genuine enthusiastic aggravations. Likewise, children are oppressed due to their class, rank, or religion. There is no appropriation law for children of different religious gatherings besides Hindus. The ceaselessly declining sex proportion has been a noteworthy reason for worry among the socially cognizant demographers and policy producers. Young ladies are reliably denied equivalent opportunities to visit and finish primary schooling. Thousands of young ladies are dealt and utilized for prostitution in houses of ill-repute in urban communities. The phenomenon of clearance of children is all inclusive. Children are sold and abused at national dimension as well as dealt crosswise over frontiers far and wide. Children are likewise casualties of wars, riots, normal cataclysms, poverty trap and obligation load confronting underdeveloped nations like India. It is assessed that about 700 million people live in the forty-two vigorously obligated nations. New technology, changing economic structures and arrangements should be looked into. A portion of the significant impediments in understanding the rights of the child are portrayed here:

Low Level of Awareness of Rights and Laws

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child saw under Para 24: In the light of Article 42, the Committee notes low dimension of attention to the Convention among the overall population, including children, and professionals working with children. The Committee is worried that the State party isn't embraced sufficient dissemination and mindfulness bringing activities up in a systematic and focused on way. The laws identifying with children are not in any case known to law enforcement and implementation authorities. These laws don't frame a piece of the educational programs of a few customary law schools and police and judicial preparing. Much of the time, the denied children don't realize that their rights are being damaged, as they don't know about their rights.

The Menace of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has become an increasing threat to the life of children in India. It is a huge obstacle in the way of the child's right to survival and development. The access to basic social services, especially school and health care, is very difficult.

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation – Insensitive and Inadequate Legal Interventions

There is no far reaching legislation on child sexual maltreatment. Meaning of child misuse has many hazy areas. The definition isn't sufficiently adaptable to incorporate a wide scope of social settings. There is no legal intercession to handle recognition and announcing of the phenomenon itself. Over the most recent couple of years an expanding number of cases on child sexual maltreatment have been uncovered. The quantity of cases enrolled by the police has step by step expanded. Children are frequently employed out or sold by their families. Some young ladies are misdirected into phony marriages and sold in city massage parlors. The practices of salvage and recovery of sex workers in India abuse various human rights provisions of international law like the right to equality, right to freedom of movement and residence, right to development, right to physical and mental health, right to shelter and residence, and right to look for legal help. The child in prostitution is a casualty of pedophiles who present as sightseers and of dealers who compel them into the substance exchange. Child prostitution isn't just a social wrongdoing that is driven by supply yet in addition a genuine economic wrongdoing that is driven by interest.

POOR CARE AND SERVICES FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

There is a poor level of access to care and service for children with physical and mental disabilities. Disabled and abandoned children are in many

instances put to work as beggars or they languish in remand homes with no special facilities for them.

THE CONCEPT OF LEGITIMACY IN INDIAN LAWS

A zone of concern is the perpetuation of the hostile term 'ill-conceived' in the legal system in alluding to a child destined to parents not wedded to one another. An innocent child is still trashed by this reference. Resolutions should be amended to expel such age-old terms which are hostile in our present-day society. The cutting edge law has attempted to improve the situation of ill-conceived children by raising their status to genuine children in specific issues. Yet, a dominant part of children still stay unaffected. 'To be assigned as an ill-conceived child in preadolescence is a passionate injury of enduring result.'

In Indian law, or in the personal law of any community of India, legitimization by subsequent marriage of parents isn't perceived. All laws in India make a qualification among authenticity and wrongness. The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 (as amended by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act 1976) and the Special Marriage Act 1954 gives a status of authenticity on the child of invalidated, voidable, and void marriage. However, on such children a substandard status has been presented in as much as it has been set out that such children can acquire the property of the parents alone, and of none else. Anyway children of bigamous Hindu marriages can acquire the property of their father (Section 16 HMA). Such a child can't get any right to acquire the property of other parental relatives or be a 'coparcener'. This is finished by the presentation of the precept of fiction in the Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Then again, a child destined to a mother with whom the father has not experienced a type of marriage can't acquire structure him.

The Special Marriage Act (SMA) 1954 likewise perceives the right of the children conceived of void marriages to acquire from both the parents (Section 26, SMA 1954). Parsi, Muslim, and Christian children, if ill-conceived, can't acquire from their father as per their personal laws. Area 21 of the parents just when the marriage is revoked (an) on the ground that another life partner was living at the season of the marriage yet that the subsequent marriage was contracted in accordance with some basic honesty and with full conviction of the parties that such other life partner was dead, or (b) on the ground of madness of any of the parties. Area 21 does not make any provision for the children when the marriage is revoked on some other ground, for example on the ground of the parties being inside the level of restricted relationship or on the ground of any of the parties being dolt. At the point when contrasted and the provisions of Section 16 of the Hindu

Marriage Act 1955 or Section 26 of the Special Marriage Act 1954 the provisions of Section 21 of the Indian Divorce Act 1869 are clearly prejudicial and since the Indian Divorce Act 1869 applies to the parties exclusively on the ground of their claiming Christian religion, the discrimination would have all the earmarks of being founded on religion and accordingly violate the Article 15 of the Constitution. So also, the provisions of Section 3 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1939 in this way seem, by all accounts, to be considerably less exhaustive than the practically equivalent provisions in Section 26 of the Special Marriage Act and Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act and would, along these lines, result trying to claim ignorance of equality under the watchful eye of the law and equivalent assurance of the laws to children of different religions.

Under the Muslim law a status of authenticity might be given on a child by acknowledgment of paternity. The Muslim tenet applies to cases where the authenticity of a child is dubious. In the event that he is known to be an ill-conceived child, the tenet does not make a difference. At the end of the day, it applies just to cases where either the fact or the exact time of the supposed marriages involves vulnerability that is neither demonstrated nor negated. It is necessitated that the acknowledgment must be not simply as a child but rather as a real child, the age of the child and the person recognizing ought to be, for example, to concede being the father of the child, the child must not be known to be the child of another and the acknowledgment must not be renounced by the child.

Under the scheme of the Indian Succession Act 1925, ill-conceived children can't be regarded to be incorporated inside the ambit of the articulations utilized in portraying the beneficiaries of Class I of Schedule to the said Act. These articulations must be taken to allude to genuine 'child' and 'girl' conceived out of the union of a subsisting marriage. The Act does not explicitly compare ill-conceived children to genuine children. In the matter of legacy and progression under the Act, the two don't remain on par yet stand separated. The Act in wording separates and recognizes the two and avoids the ill-conceived from any right to intestate progression but to the degree explicitly enacted in the stipulation to Section 3(1)(j) of the Act. With the end goal of progression to the property of a male Hindu biting the dust intestate, the Hindu Succession Act 1956 unmistakably means just an authentic relationship with the father dissimilar to with mother with whom an uncommon fictional authenticity and ensuing heritability streaming in this way is built up. This obsolete idea of authenticity to the extent children are concerned ought to be annulled.

Child Labor

Child labor denies a child the 'right to childhood'. Any work done by children that harms them, exploits them either physically, mentally, or morally, or blocks

their access to education can be termed as child labor. Domestic child workers are one of the most exploited children and they are also the most difficult to protect. Children who are even below ten work as domestics. They are victims of all kinds of exploitation. They are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and in many cases they are starved, beaten up, and tortured by the sadistic employers. It is a severe form of slavery. They are not included in the hazardous forms of child labor under the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

Institutionalization

In practice, institutions have moved toward becoming 'inns' where children are being put for food, attire, shelter, and education because of powerlessness of their parents to take care of them. Such institutionalized children experience the ill effects of the 'Institutional Child Syndrome' and are casualties of inordinate reutilization and regimentation, physical and sexual maltreatment and injury, low self-regard, isolation and detachment from society, and low education and aptitudes. They do experience issues in joining the standard and altering in society. Institutionalization is by all accounts the rule as opposed to an exemption. Non-institutional and family-based options are not sufficient and failure to verify a Uniform Law in reception despite a few endeavors is a noteworthy mishap. There are still aberrations in the understanding and implementation of reception techniques which causes undue deferrals. The general impression is that legal appropriation is tedious and dull. Deceptive practice of purchasing and selling babies disregards the child's dignity and feeling of self-worth.

Child Custody

There does not seem to be any consideration of the concept of the best interest of child in lower courts. The records of the lower courts do not reveal the reasons why a particular order was given by a judge.[9] Children are 'dragged' in the courts dealing with matrimonial disputes as ancillary to the main matter. The trauma of the child in a matrimonial dispute is not considered. The child's interest needs to be represented and protected in such matters.

Violation of the Right to Survival

In cities like Mumbai, nearly 70 per cent of the population resides in slums and on pavements under the most difficult circumstances. These slum dwellers include children and they are constantly under the threat of forced eviction. Demolitions and forced evictions from homes disrupt the social structure of the child's life to survival including the

right to shelter, nutrition, school, playground, and friends.

Child Marriages

There are still thousands of child marriages reported throughout the country. Early marriages are a form of child sexual abuse and a violation of a child's freedom to enjoy childhood. Child Marriages Restraint Act 1928 is very weak and dilatory and is not being implemented.

Child Witnesses

Under the prevailing Indian law, child victim of sexual abuse or a witness of any crime is required to give evidence before the court in the presence of the accused and face cross-examination of the prosecution Hearsay evidence is inadmissible under the present Criminal Justice System. Delay in prosecution and trials in cases involving children have a devastating effect on the child as it prolongs the child's trauma. There is secondary victimization of the child by the legal system.

Mental Health of Children

In India 15 per cent of children have serious emotional disturbances.[10] The facilities for healing are inadequate and majority of the children are never identified. The legal system has no provision to consider the mental health perspective or to deal with the trauma of children who come in contact with the system either as victims or as offenders.

Challenge of New Technology

The digital revolution, the global spread of computers and the Internet, the electronic revolution has made pornography more accessible to children. Statistics reveal that pedophiles (adults engaged in sexual crimes against children) have an access to the children through the means of Internet. Research has established that online pornography plays an accessory role in negative social issues such as child abuse, youth crime, promiscuity, and sexually transmitted diseases.[11]

Status of the Girl Child

Child marriages, amniocentesis, female feticide, child dealing, child sexual misuse and misuse, newborn child and maternal death rates, endowment demands and deaths, are on the whole indecencies connected here and there or the other to the low status of the young lady child in India. There gives off an impression of being an articulate powerlessness of the young lady child against the ideological attack of man centric forces perpetuated through customs and conventions, adages and fantasies, fables and society tunes. In a culture that adores children and fears the introduction of a little girl, the young lady

child endures uncommon disadvantages. Today the 'rejection' of the undesirable young lady can start even before the birth; pre-birth sex determination tests pursued by snappy premature births dispense with a great many female embryos. This has prompted the developing dissimilarity among male and female newborn child death rates. It involves profound worry that there is a decrease in sex proportion of population in the 0-6 age gathering (called the child sex proportion) from 945 of every 1991 to 927 of every 2001. These 'undesirable' and 'unwelcome' young ladies are conceived in lack of interest and raised in disregard. A young lady is probably going to be breastfeed less frequently and for shorter periods than a kid is. Various investigations show that in children younger than five, young ladies experience the ill effects of malnutrition more regularly than young men do. Not exclusively are more young ladies malnourished, the level of their malnutrition is likewise more prominent. The main driver isn't to such an extent as the absence of food yet as the absence of 'significant worth' appended to the young lady child. Eating not as much as her sibling, a young lady does twice as much work, at home as well as in the fields. The brief idea of the young lady's enrollment in her family combined with her low economic worth guarantees a base investment in her development. The young lady child's work is as consistent as it is unrecognized, unpaid, and unrewarded. She is denied education and preparing and this denies her numerous fundamental aptitudes or data that would prepare her to procure a living pay or battle for her rights either inside the home or outside it. Child marriages however disallowed by law are as yet pervasive. In spite of the fact that the family and the bigger economic request misuse the work of youthful children of both genders in different ways, young ladies are more terrible off. Their work is either not sufficiently noticeable or is agreed such low esteem that they are seen simply as an economic risk. The young lady child's status ought to be upgraded by empowering her through education and furnishing her with abilities to make her reliant and economically independent.

Poverty and Exclusion among Urban Children

Cities represent some of the most serious obstacles to children's development and the enjoyment of their rights. Children from cities face chronic poverty, marginalization, violence, and exploitation. They lack a secure home, access to health services, shelter, and education and have no space for play. They have to face air pollution, high noise levels, and difficulty in sleeping.[12]

Non-participation of Children

Unfortunately, children's participation at any level is considered least important in India. As a cultural practice children are always told to obey elders

without questioning. Children are always told not to express their opinions in front of the elders. They are always told that they do not have the capacity to think own and they are not capable of taking any decision on their own. This culture also reflects in the education system. The same culture persists in the society where efforts to understand children's views even on the issues of their concern are never taken into consideration. Against a historical and cultural legacy of 'children being seen and not heard', children's voices have been unheard, silenced, ignored, or at best interpreted. Children and young people have been largely ignored as active participants in decision-making processes. However, in recent years evidence of children's 'invisibility in decision making processes' has begun to accumulate from different sectors of the world community.[13] Such awareness is acting as a catalyst for change.

Non-enforcement of Laws

Legislation is one of the main weapons for empowering children and providing them with justice. If laws could guarantee their own enforcement there would never be any injustice. On paper there are laws and policies but there is a need for mechanisms and structures to ensure that the rights of the child do not remain on paper and get translated into action.

Lack of Co-ordination

Although community resources are available on the ground, the judiciary and the police are not aware of them as there is no coordination or sharing of information among government, law enforcers and implementer's community, and civil society resources.

Action Plan and Strategies for Realizing the Rights of the Child

Eliminating the obstacles will help realize the rights of the child. The action plan has to be multi-faceted ,multi-dimensional and with diversity of approaches as the solutions are complex and deep-rooted. Several underlying issues need to be addressed; the child's perspective, context, and environment must be incorporated. There are several challenges ahead.

Awareness Campaigns

A campaign to promote awareness of the Convention, the constitutional provisions and the situation of children in India must be launched. The campaign should focus on information dissemination on child rights at the state and national levels. It should also demand the implementation of the commitments made by the Government of India. The campaign must undertake initiatives at national level through awareness building, networking, and child-

centered policy advocacy, for building a conducive institutional environment wherein all the internationally agreed and accepted child rights are fully practiced and promoted. One of the objectives of the campaign must be to mobilize public opinion for the protection and promotion of child rights through information dissemination, awareness, and sensitization activities. School children, children in institutions, law enforcers, teachers, doctors, lawmakers, policy planners should all be made aware of the rights of the child.

Enactment of Legislation and Law Reform

Legislation is one of the primary weapons for empowering children and giving them which justice. The Indian legal system needs to develop a lot in verifying the rights of the child. Initially there must be some synchronization of the upper age limit for childhood if the rights of childhood must be figured it out. The Convention on the Rights of the Child makes, out of the blue, a reasonable and obviously articulated structure for deciding the rights that a child has under international law. Indeed, even with its inherent issue of enforcement, the Convention can be an impetus for legal change since it sets out the rights a child ought to have the capacity to guarantee sooner or later in the national legal system. This multilateral settlement has given another dimension to the idea of child rights that must be acknowledged at the national dimension if local legal systems are to incorporate this holistic perception of rights. The Criticism in South Asia that legal systems are superfluous to social issues results from the practice of participating in specially appointed law change with no consideration regarding making satisfactory emotionally supportive networks for implementation. The decent and holistic way to deal with child rights in the Convention encourages law change to be integrated with essential changes in government policy and different activities, so that there is a purposeful exertion to impact on social practice and the lives of citizens. Any change in law ought to be strategic and gone for systemic change.

Amendments to the Draft National Commission of Children Bill and National Policy for Children

There must be a concurred policy structure for children. Definition of civil codes is likewise fundamental as standards can be set in regard of children dependent on international standards. The NCC Bill depends on the National Policy for Children of 1974, which is obsolete. Activists are totally dismissing the draft National Policy 2001 as it is by all accounts a mechanical 'reorder' job from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The policy does not set down directions either for legal reforms or for program content. It is by all accounts without an unequivocal action plan, time allotments, and targets. The exceptionally importance of 'child rights' embraced in the NCC Bill is deficient as it incorporates just

the rights elaborated in the CRC and the Constitution of India and does exclude the few landmark judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Court's which extended child rights in this country.

The principle shortcoming of the proposed National Commission for Children is that it is structured on the lines of other statutory Commissions, for example, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) whose mandates are just recommendatory in nature and the bodies come up short on any powers to uphold their own recommendations. The suggestion is that the Commission can call for records, bring, and record proof and submit its report to the government. However, in the event that the government won't send a report or show up before it, there is nothing that the Commission can do aside from berate the government. It has been noticed that even the strictures and grants of compensation by the NHRC are just recommendatory and in all respects once in a while have its directions at any point been completed the State governments.

Further, a similar organization and policy who are regularly the fundamental violators and abusers of children's right lead the reviews, request and examinations. Regularly, examinations and request are decreased to 'requiring reports' from Central or State agencies and if the Commission is fulfilled 'either that no further request is required or that the required action has been started or taken by the concerned government or expert, it may not continue with the grievance and advise the complainant appropriately'. It isn't obliged to hear the variants of all concerned, for example, the child, children's gatherings, parents, others in the community, and so forth. The request ought to be done via prepared and sharpened agents, either by the commission's own examiners or by an independent body with persons from civil society as individuals, who might be helped by a government official. There is no endorsed time span inside which the NCC should start enquiries after getting grievances and furthermore complete enquiries and investigations. There is a need to incorporate the provision for compulsory enforcement of the orders of the Commission and the Commission ought to be offered powers to start hatred procedures against those not consenting to its request inside a time span.

There is likewise no time allotment inside which State governments are to obligatorily set up State Commissions for children. Additionally, the word 'may' rather than 'will' for setting up the State Commissions will imply that this bill will go the NHRC Act under which State Human Rights Commissions are yet to be set up. The bill likewise does not characterize the roles, duty and purview between the National Commission and the State Commissions, as for each other. There ought to be some coordination or linkages between the National and State Commissions. The proposed NCC Bill additionally

enables the Commission to visit, 'under insinuation to the State government' any establishment implied for children under the control of the government ... to contemplate the living states of the children there. The earlier implication to the State government to review a State foundation won't fill the need. Amazement examinations ought to be permitted, not only to consider living conditions, however to research into cases of child misuse, both physical and sexual, which happen very every now and again in such institutions. The perspectives on the children in institutions ought to likewise be thought about amid these reviews. The assessments ought to be on the standards of quality consideration in the institutions and ought to be finished with the support of the children in institutions. Retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts who are to head the National and the State Commissions ought to have a demonstrated record of advancing child rights and that every single other part ought to likewise have something like five years' experience in the field of child rights. There is no provision for any type of cooperation by children in the NCC Bill. This isn't in similarity with the CRC's right to interest. A few activists have proposed that there ought to be a 'warning body' of children (consultative body might be progressively proper) whose conclusions are taken and esteemed before any decisions or actions are taken by the NCC. The method of appointment of the part s of the Commission in the draft Bill is through a board comprising of government officials alone, including the prime minister, speaker, home minister, pioneers of the Opposition in the two houses, and so forth. This for the most part prompts political appointments. An expert board of child rights activists and professionals should make the appointments The NCC ought to be so structured at Central, State, locale, taluka, and panchayat levels that anybody, even a child or children's gathering, ought to approach it and have the capacity to interact and impact its working right from the Panchayat level upwards. Special courts for children, and not just assigned courts that capacities as children's courts, ought to be set up at taluka level, conceivably as versatile courts, with the goal that children and others can without much of a stretch access them for setting cases. Children currently need to make trip long separations to achieve courts. Versatile Children's Courts will give them more noteworthy access to justice.

Satisfactory funds ought to be only reserved for the activities of the Commission and 75 to 80 per cent of the funds ought to be utilized for its activities. Consumption on administration, pay rates, and establishment ought to be under 25 per cent.

Amendment to the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in its closing perceptions, in the twenty-third session

recommended under Para 67 that the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, ought to be amended with the goal that household undertakings, government schools, and preparing centers are never again excluded from disallowances on utilizing children and inclusion is extended to incorporate to incorporate agriculture and other casual sectors, and family income age schemes. There ought to be stricter law enforcement in the cases of child work with more incentives for excellent enforcement personnel. Besides, there is a requirement for a legislative prohibition on employment of children underneath a particular age. The undetectable shrouded child work in the disorderly, casual sector ought to be brought inside the domain of the Act. This incorporates such activities as local work and agricultural employment. More accentuation ought to be laid to the situation of local child work. Household child work ought to be brought quickly inside the list of precluded occupations in the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 and perceived as a dangerous type of child work. A compulsory enrollment of the child residential specialist and the employers, development of helplines and effort programs are required to ensure the child local workers. There is requirement for legislation that will ensure their rights. Illegal or undocumented child laborers ought to get more noteworthy assurance. The Government of India ought to approve the International Labor Organizations Convention 182 concerning the disallowance and prompt action for the elimination of the most exceedingly awful types of child work. The Government ought to likewise guarantee consistence of the Supreme Court controlling on child work. The District level consistence of the Supreme Court's decision on child work. The region level watchfulness committees ought to be reinforced to distinguish and dispose of fortified child work. The provision mentioned in the education approaches, whenever implemented, will diminish children dropping out of schools and getting to be child laborers. There ought to be stricter law enforcement in the cases of child work with more incentives for excellent enforcement in the cases of child work with more incentives for commendable enforcement personnel. The Factories Act ought to be amended to cover all factories or workshops utilizing child work. The 'Beedi Act' ought to be amended with the goal that exemptions for household-based production are disposed of. Employers ought to be required to have, and produce on interest; verification of age of all children dealing with their premises. Our national government has anticipated the National Child Labor Programme (NCLP) as a noteworthy instrument and lead program for the elimination of child work system. Notwithstanding, the experience so far demonstrates that NCLP itself needs a substantial alteration and up scaling to have the capacity to roll out any huge improvement in child work circumstance in the country.

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