

Prevention of Crime Against Children

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ABSTRACT

The children's are the future of our country. They are to be treated as well and to be cared. In our country there are many problems were running in our daily life like sexual harassment, problems faced by the women's etc. But the problem which are occurs to the child are unknown to the society of the world. There is a need for a clear definition of 'child' in the status of law. A child is defined as a person who is not an adult and who has not attained the age of 18 years. Our study says that the claims in questions are a mixture of hoax and facts. Many schemes and the acts are to be passed for the prevention of the children's. The schemes of the government were given to prevent the children are to be followed very strictly by the people and the government officers. This analysis takes a client oriented approach to family violence interventions which means she we focus on how existing services in health, social services and law enforcement settings affect the individuals who come in contact with them.

KEYWORDS: Child, Offences, Kidnapping, Justice.

1. INTRODUCTION

The children's are the future of our country. In our world 44% of the population are the children's in it. They are to be treated as well and to be cared. In our country there are many problems were running in our daily life like sexual harassment, problems faced by the women's, and so on.. But the problem which are occurs to the child are unknown to the

society of the world. There are many problems for the children's like child abuse, crimes, kidnapping of children's, using children's for beggary. These crimes are to be controlled and to be stopped for the future of our child. So government of India made many schemes, acts and prevention to prevent the children against the crime.

2. STATUS OF A CHILD

There is a need for a clear definition of 'child' in the status of law. A child is defined as a person who is not an adult and who has not attained the age of 18 years. The new juvenile justice act (care & protection for children), 2000 defines a child as a person up to 18 years of age. The child marriage restraint act of 1928 also specifies 18 years as the cut of age for restraining the child marriage. Convention on the rights of the child, which has been ratified by India in 1992 also defined a child person up to the age of 18 years.

3. CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

Issues relating to child victims and crimes committed against children are a matter of serious concern for the Government, parents and the society. The Indian penal code 1860 defines various categories of offences against children. In addition, many legislation's were enacted from time to time to safeguard children from abuse, violence and inhuman treatment Besides legislative measures, Government has started a number of programmes to bring back children to school, educate parents, etc. A number of social organisations have been working in this field. However, the problem still remains very acute and needs better attention from the Government agencies and non-government organisations.

4. CAUSES OF CRIME AGAINST CHILD

Well there are many reasons for crime against children. Some of them are shown below in the paragraphs:

- Lack of awareness and care by parents
- Poverty
- Corrupt government officials
- Society
- Internet

- Television

These are some reasons for the crimes against the children's that really affect the children's. Crime against children in India has increased by a sharp 11 per cent between 2015-2018. According to the latest data released by the national Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Going by absolute numbers it's an increase of 12,786 reported crimes against children across the country. The total number of crimes against children reported in 2016 was 106958, while 94172 crimes were recorded in 2018. This, however, does not come as a surprise, as a cumulative analysis done by an NGO, CRY- Child Rights and You, shows a steady upward trend with a significant increase of more than 500 per cent over a period of the past one decade (1, 06,958 in 2016 over 18,967 in 2006). The maximum cases were reported from the west Bengal (15.1 per cent) during 2016. A total of 55,944 children were traced at the end of the year 2016 in the country.

5. CHILD KIDNAPPING

Our study says that the claims in questions are a mixture of hoax and facts. While there are people saying the child kidnapping for internal organs did take place like Philippines, Germany, India etc. Official do not validate the claims for lack of evidence. The picture of two couples and distributing one that kids ripped off their bodies, however, have been shared online with various other stories attached to them. The kids don't know what they are doing so some people's take this as an advantage kidnapping the child's very easily and selling their organs like heart, kidney, eyes, lungs, livers for the big deals in the black market.

6. ORGAN TRADE

1. The sale of human body organs was legal in the Philippines before a ban in march 2008. Prior to this, Philippines was a popular destination for the transplant tourists.
2. In fact in 2005 the world health organisation [WHO] identified the Philippines as one of the global hotspots for the organ trafficking, along with china, United States, Eastern Europe, India, Pakistan, Egypt and Colombia.
3. There are many countries were doing organ trade for their self-interest and for their own profit of money and for big deals.

4. Today 120,771 people are waiting for an organ, and 18 will die every day while waiting just one donor has the ability to save up 8 lives.

5. There's a black market for hearts, lungs and livers but the kidney is the most sought after. According to the world health organisation approximately 7000 kidneys are illegally harvested annual by traffickers world-wide and the prize varies by the countries.

7. RESPONSE FROM AUTHORITIES

1. In 2013, citing lack of a historical record, Chief Inspector of the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO), Kimberly Molina's said it is unlikely that the missing children were kidnapped for their organs to be sold illegally.

2. Kimberly added that the internal organs intended to be transplanted must be medically harvested as fresh as possible, and may not be viable in the ways of crime described in the stories. Dinky Solemn, Secretary of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) confirmed that children abductions were indeed common cases in Philippines, but the main purpose was for forced labour, begging, or prostitution; not organ trafficking.

3. However, in the same year 2013, president of the Philippine Hospital Association (PHA). Dr. Bu Castro admitted that black market for human organs was rampant in the Philippines 6 to 7 years before, but it was unlikely later, after strict laws came in place and the process of organ donation was made legal.

4. So it appears like few cases of child abductions for internal organs might have happened in past in Philippines, but in later years, with stringent laws and medical procedure for organ donation, the disturbing crime seems to have ceased..

Schemes for the Children's

1. Mid-day meal scheme
2. Integrated child development scheme
3. Integrated child protection scheme

4. Sarva shiksha abhiyan
5. Operation blackboard
6. Integrated programme for street children
7. Kishori Shakti yojana
8. Wheat based nutrition programme (WBNS)
9. Nutrition programme for adolescent girls (NPAG)
10. Balika samriddhi yojana (BSY)
11. Initiative to combat trafficking of women and children
12. Central adoption resource agency (CARA)
13. Shishu greha scheme
14. Childline services
15. Reproductive and child health programme
16. Scheme for working children in need of care and protection
17. National child labour project

8. SUGGESTION

Many schemes and the acts are to be passed for the prevention of the children's. The schemes of the government were given to prevent the children are to be followed very strictly by the people and the government officers. Policy leadership is needed to help integrate family violence treatment, enforcement & support actions and preventive interventions and also to foster the development of evolutions of comprehensive and cross-problem interventions that have the capacity to consider outcomes beyond reports of future violent behaviour.

9. CONCLUSION

The committee conclusions are derived from our analysis of the research literature and discussions with service providers in the workshops and site visits rather than from specific research studies. This analysis takes a client oriented approach to family violence interventions which means we focus on how existing services in health, social services and law enforcement settings affect the individuals who come in contact with them.

10. REFERENCE

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