

Management Of The Protection And Care Of Children: A Study With Respect To National Commission For Protection Of Child Rights (NCPCR) And The State Commissions For Protection Of Child Rights (SCPCRS)

Sheikh Ayesha Islam

MA (Early Childhood Development)

Dr Sameer Babu M,

Associate Professor in Educational Administration, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

Abstract

This paper investigates the responsibilities of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRS) in protecting children's rights in India. Historically, child protection has experienced obstacles owing to socioeconomic inequality, a lack of knowledge, and insufficient law enforcement. The situation changed dramatically due to international treaties such as the UNCRC and national legislative actions. Established in 2007, the NCPCR monitors child rights legislation, investigates complaints, and campaigns for improvements, whereas SCPCRS execute policies at the state level, handle regional concerns, and assist victims. They establish a framework for child protection at the national and municipal levels. The paper also looks at the legislative basis of various entities, such as the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993, to highlight progress and current issues in safeguarding children's rights. It emphasises the necessity for ongoing reforms to preserve children's well-being throughout India.

Keywords: *Child Protection, Child Rights, NCPCR, SCPCR, India*

Date of Submission: 07-08-2025

Date of Acceptance: 17-08-2025

I. Introduction

Protection and Care of Children: A Fundamental Right

As the most vulnerable members of society, children require special protection and care to ensure their well-being and development. This protection encompasses various aspects of their lives, including physical, emotional, and psychological safety and access to education, healthcare, and nutrition. The fundamental right of children to protection and care is enshrined in numerous international and national legal frameworks (United Nations General Assembly, 1989; Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005).

Historical Context and Challenges

Despite significant strides in child welfare in India, the country continues to grapple with numerous challenges that threaten the well-being of its children. Poverty, illiteracy, discrimination, child labour, trafficking, and sexual abuse are just a few of the pressing issues that impact the lives of millions of Indian children. Historically, child protection in India was primarily a family or community responsibility. However, with the increasing complexity of social issues and the growing recognition of the need for state intervention, the government has taken steps to establish a robust child protection system (Juvenile Justice Act, 2015).

International Legal Framework

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted in 1989, serves as the cornerstone of international law on child rights. This comprehensive treaty outlines a broad range of rights for children, including the right to life, survival, and development; the right to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation; the right to education, health, and leisure; and the right to be heard and considered. The CRC has been ratified by almost every country in the world, demonstrating its global recognition and acceptance (United Nations General Assembly, 1989).

National Legal Framework

In India, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) of 2012 provides specific legal protection against sexual abuse and exploitation of children. The Act defines various sexual offences, prescribes stringent punishments for offenders, and mandates the creation of special courts for the speedy trial of such cases. The Juvenile Justice Act of 2015 also provides for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law and children needing care and safety. The Act emphasises the need for child-friendly justice systems and the importance of rehabilitation over punishment (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Juvenile Justice Act, 2015).

NCPCR and SCPCR: Guardians of Child Rights

To ensure the effective implementation of child rights laws and policies in India, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) play a crucial role. These independent statutory bodies are mandated to monitor and enforce children's rights and address grievances related to child protection (Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005). The NCPCR, a national-level commission established under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act of 2005, has many functions. These include monitoring the implementation of laws and policies related to child rights, investigating complaints of violations, and promoting awareness about child protection (Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005).

II. Challenges And Opportunities

Despite their essential role in protecting children's rights, the NCPCR and SCPCRs face several challenges, such as limited resources, lack of awareness, and social and cultural barriers. However, opportunities for improvement include increasing public awareness, strengthening partnerships, and investing in child protection infrastructure (Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005). The protection and care of children are fundamental to the well-being of individuals and societies. The NCPCR and SCPCRs play a crucial role in safeguarding children's rights in India and promoting their holistic development. By addressing challenges and seizing opportunities, India can create a more just and equitable society for all its children.

Major Postulates

Protection and Care of Children, NCPCR & SCPCRs

The protection and care of children are fundamental to the well-being of individuals and societies. In India, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are crucial in safeguarding children's rights and promoting their holistic development. These independent statutory bodies are mandated to monitor and enforce children's rights and address grievances related to child protection (Kaushik, 2020). The NCPCR and SCPCRs were established in response to the increasing recognition of the need for state intervention in child protection. Historically, child protection in India was primarily a family or community responsibility. However, with the growing complexity of social issues and the increasing prevalence of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation, the government realised the need for a more systematic and comprehensive approach (Singh & Kumar, 2019).

The NCPCR and SCPCRs are empowered to:

- Monitor the implementation of laws and policies related to child rights. This includes ensuring that government agencies and institutions are complying with the provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), the Juvenile Justice Act, and other relevant legislation (Kumar, 2021).
- Receive and investigate complaints of violations of child rights. Children, their parents, or guardians can file complaints with the NCPCR or SCPCRs alleging violations of their rights. The commissions have the authority to conduct investigations and take appropriate action (Das, 2020).
- Promote awareness about child rights and child protection. The NCPCR and SCPCRs conduct public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the rights of children and the importance of protecting them from abuse, neglect, and exploitation (Kaushik, 2020).
- Provide technical assistance to state governments and NGOs working in child protection. The commissions offer guidance, training, and support to government agencies and non-governmental organisations involved in child protection activities (Singh & Kumar, 2019).
- Interact with international organisations and agencies to promote child rights globally. The NCPCR and SCPCRs collaborate with international bodies such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and Human Rights Watch to advocate for children's rights worldwide (Das, 2020).

The NCPCR and SCPCRs have made significant contributions to child protection in India. They have played a crucial role in raising awareness about child rights, advocating for the implementation of child-friendly laws and policies, and providing justice to children who have been abused or neglected. However, these

commissions also face numerous challenges, including limited resources, lack of awareness among the public, social and cultural barriers, and corruption within government agencies (Kumar, 2021).

To overcome these challenges and strengthen child protection in India, the NCPCR and SCPCR need to:

- Increase their resources and capacity. The commissions should have adequate funding and staffing to carry out their mandate effectively (Kaushik, 2020).
- Strengthen their partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and international organisations. Collaboration with these stakeholders can help the commissions leverage their resources and expertise to address the challenges faced by children (Das, 2020).
- Improve data collection and analysis. The commissions should collect and analyse data on child rights violations to inform their policy recommendations and interventions (Singh & Kumar, 2019).
- Invest in child protection infrastructure. The commissions should advocate for investment in child protection infrastructure, such as shelters, rehabilitation centers, and legal aid services (Kumar, 2021).

The protection and care of children are fundamental to the well-being of individuals and societies. The NCPCR and SCPCR play a crucial role in safeguarding children's rights in India and promoting their holistic development. By addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities, India can create a more just and equitable society for all its children (Kaushik, 2020).

Mengi (2020) draws attention to the crucial problem of child protection in India, pointing out that children frequently experience abuse and neglect, which negatively affects their physical, mental, and psychological health despite their significance for the future of the country. Particularly in danger are vulnerable populations like orphans and children who have been trafficked. Even inside families, abuse continues despite the existence of legislation such as the Juvenile Justice Act (2015) and their poor execution. In order to provide complete safety and assistance for children and avoid long-term developmental harm, Mengi highlights the necessity of holistic responses to psychological trauma and advocates for more robust legal and social frameworks.

Whorra and Mitra (2013) investigate child sexual abuse and paedophilia, emphasising the terrible consequences and the urgent need for action, particularly in India, where social norms frequently violate children's rights. To fill up previously unmet legal loopholes, the authors discuss the importance of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. However, they contend that laws by themselves are insufficient, emphasising the necessity of social action to dispel myths about abusers and advance safe spaces via awareness-raising and education. To empower children and stop abuse, they support including sex education in school curricula.

Child sexual abuse is a widespread problem in India, according to Singh, Kumar, and Prakash (2022), who also point out that many incidents go unreported because of cultural stigmas, even though the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, provides legal safeguards. Its contention raises concerns regarding the Act's potential abuse that it occasionally fails to manage consenting teenage interactions effectively. The authors emphasise the severe and long-lasting effects of abuse on children's health and the significance of government, societal, and family-based preventative initiatives. They support awareness campaigns to build safer environments for children, teaching safe behaviours and open communication. Dr Shakeel Ahmad et al. draw attention to the crucial problem of protecting children in India from sexual offences, pointing out that there are still many gaps in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012's implementation and public awareness. Although the judiciary has been essential in interpreting and upholding the law, extensive initiatives are required to raise awareness and provide a setting that protects children from abuse.

III. Other Related Initiatives

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO ACT)

To address significant loopholes in India's legal framework addressing child sexual abuse, especially male victims, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was established (Mohanty & Banerjee, 2021). The legislation requires the creation of special courts for effective justice and seeks to offer strong protection against various types of sexual exploitation. It places a strong emphasis on obligatory reporting of offences and child-centric processes. Notwithstanding these developments, there are still issues with implementation and public understanding. The 2019 amendments further intensify penalties, highlighting the legal system's commitment to addressing child sexual abuse, but effective eradication requires combined legal, public, and societal efforts. Srivastava talks about how urgent it is to address child sexual abuse in India, where children are more vulnerable due to shifting family dynamics and technological improvements (Srivastava, 2017). With severe penalties added by the 2013 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, was passed to address concerns such as child pornography and sexual exploitation. Nevertheless, enforcement issues still exist despite these legislative actions. Law

enforcement, the courts, and society must all actively participate in child protection; parents, teachers, and community leaders are crucial in bringing attention to the issue and teaching children about their rights.

The POCSO Act of 2012 provides strict legal measures and a child-friendly court process to handle the rising number of child sexual offences in India (Role and Importance of Judiciary in Protecting Children). With harsh penalties for severe offences, the judiciary's involvement in interpreting and implementing the Act guarantees child protection. There are still obstacles in enhancing court accessibility and reducing victim trauma, even though the Act has established significant legal precedents. Meanwhile, the Right to Education Act (RTE) of 2009, which emphasises awareness and complaint resolution procedures, advocates for universal primary education. For implementation to be effective, regional inequities must be addressed, and local entities must be empowered for accountability (Complaint Redressal and Awareness Generation).

Awareness of Child Rights among the parents, school and the children

In order to prevent abuse and neglect, India's childcare laws have developed; nevertheless, efficient execution, public awareness, and corruption remain obstacles (Child Care Policies in India). Dispersed policies impede comprehensive protection measures, even under regulations like the Juvenile Justice Act and Integrated Child Development Services. The literature advises consolidating policies for uniformity. In Chandigarh, where the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) mandates are frequently misinterpreted, there is still a lack of understanding of child rights. Significant information gaps among stakeholders hamper child protection despite the existence of frameworks such as the RTE Act and the POCSO Act. Advancing children's rights in India's changing socioeconomic context requires effective awareness campaigns, training, and community engagement (Bhargava & Ahamad, 2015).

A significant milestone in India's child protection initiatives is the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which targets children requiring care and those in legal trouble. Role ambiguity, administrative inefficiencies, and inadequate agency cooperation cause implementation gaps even with a defined framework that includes the District Child Protection Unit, Juvenile Justice Board, and Child Welfare Committee (Nithya & Narayan, 2018). poor staffing, poor training, and subpar facilities at Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are significant issues that cause case resolution delays and jeopardise the well-being of the children. In contrast, India's system lacks the holistic, family-focused approach found in nations such as the United States and is under-resourced (American Humane Association, 2004). Enduring problems, including bureaucratic obstacles, low budget, and corruption, further undermine the foundation for child protection. Potential difficulties in accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16, which aims to eradicate violence and exploitation against children by 2030, are indicated by the failure to reach the preceding Millennium Development Goals (ESCAP & UNICEF, 2015). More apparent duties, training, and better monitoring must be prioritised in reforms to close these gaps and increase the efficacy of child protection services (Nithya & Narayan, 2018).

A thorough framework for addressing child sexual abuse in India was developed by the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Notwithstanding its progressive goals, there are still issues with its application, such as the criminalisation of minors engaging in consensual sexual activity, judicial delays, and public and law enforcement ignorance of the act's terms (Bhargava & Vinjamuri, 2022). Although court interpretations have broadened definitions of sexual assault, there are still gaps, especially when it comes to how people with mental illnesses are treated. Increasing public awareness, updating obligatory reporting standards, and expediting judicial procedures to guarantee prompt case resolution are among the suggestions to improve efficacy (Bhargava & Vinjamuri, 2022). Justice and the protection of children's rights depend on addressing these problems.

IV. Child Protection In India

India has a severe problem with child protection because of the pervasive abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children's rights (Kumar & Sheoran, 2022). Socioeconomic difficulties, poverty, and illiteracy are contributing causes. Implementing current legislation and international frameworks, such as the 1992 UNCRC, is still complicated. There is still child labour, trafficking, and sexual exploitation, which disproportionately affects underprivileged children who have limited access to school, healthcare, and nutrition. According to Kumar and Sheoran (2022), gender inequality also increases girls' vulnerability, which can result in sexual abuse and infanticide. The Constitution and other legislation that support the UNCRC's tenets, such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act and the Juvenile Justice Act, make up India's legal system. In order to conduct welfare programs, bridge service gaps in the government, and advocate for children's rights, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are essential (Kumar & Sheoran, 2022). However, the practical realisation of these rights is hampered by administrative inefficiencies and socioeconomic inequities. To guarantee that children's rights are respected, a cooperative strategy combining the government, non-

governmental organisations, and international organisations is necessary, underscoring the significance of funding child protection for the country's future growth.

V. Understanding Child Rights In India

In India, cultural beliefs, socioeconomic systems, and legal frameworks all impact the conversation around children's rights. Grewal and Singh (2011) look at how child rights have changed, highlighting the drawbacks of just laws like the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 (RTE) to combat long-standing societal norms like discrimination and child marriage. Although India's commitment to child welfare is reflected in its Constitution and international agreements like the CRC, progress is hampered by uneven implementation, particularly in rural regions (Grewal & Singh, 2011). As evidenced by child labour, dowry customs, and female infanticide, the authors draw attention to social and cultural obstacles—especially patriarchal systems—that sustain gender inequality. Even though universal education is the goal of the RTE, problems, including inadequate infrastructure and the exclusion of early childhood education, remain significant obstacles (Grewal & Singh, 2011). The report urges a multifaceted strategy that addresses negative cultural attitudes and enhances agency cooperation by combining public awareness initiatives with legislation amendments. In the end, Grewal and Singh (2011) contend that if these deeply held assumptions are not challenged, the disparities that Indian children experience will continue to exist, compromising the efficacy of current legislation.

The Role of NCPCR In Protect, Promote and Defend Child Rights in the Country

In order to protect children's rights in India and bring national policies into compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was founded in 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act of 2005 (Dinesh, 2014). It was established in response to severe child welfare problems, such as undernourishment and limited educational opportunities, especially for vulnerable groups like girls (UNICEF, 2005). One of the NCPCR's responsibilities is to examine current legislation, remedy abuses of children's rights, and encourage children's involvement in decision-making. In order to improve child rights laws, the committee holds public hearings and makes recommendations (Dinesh, 2014). Along with conducting inspections of custodial homes to guarantee adherence to human rights norms, it also participates in awareness programs. It works with many stakeholders to promote a culture of respect for children's rights. Notwithstanding its crucial function, the NCPCR has to contend with issues including dependence on governmental collaboration, gaps between policy and execution, and socioeconomic obstacles like poverty and illiteracy (Dinesh, 2014). In order to guarantee that every child in India has access to their fundamental rights, the commission highlights the necessity of integrated child rights policies and consistent dedication from all social sectors.

VI. Discussion And Conclusion

The protection and development of children in India face a complex landscape marked by significant advancements and persistent challenges. Despite the introduction of robust legal frameworks like the POCSO Act and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015, real-world implementation often falls short due to various systemic issues. Mengi's study highlights that children requiring care and protection in India are frequently subjected to physical, emotional, and psychological abuse that impedes their holistic development. The inadequacies in enforcing laws like the Juvenile Justice Act reflect a broader problem where legal measures do not fully translate into adequate protection for vulnerable children. This underscores the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses not only physical safety but also the psychological well-being of children. A systemic approach involving the sensitisation of families, caregivers, and society at large is crucial to safeguard children from abuse and neglect, which can have lasting impacts on their future functioning.

The POCSO Act represents a significant step forward in addressing child sexual abuse, yet gaps in implementation and societal awareness compromise its efficacy. Whorra and Mitra emphasise the importance of dismantling misconceptions about child sexual abuse and advocating for comprehensive education and awareness programs. These measures are essential for fostering a protective environment for children and empowering them through education. However, legislative measures alone are insufficient without active societal involvement. The enactment of the POCSO Act, while pivotal, requires robust enforcement and public engagement to realise its full potential.

Similarly, while the RTE Act has made notable progress in addressing educational inequities, challenges persist, particularly in rural areas and among marginalised communities. The study indicates that enhancing awareness and implementing effective complaint redressal mechanisms are vital for equitable education. A multi-tiered approach, including social auditing and empowering local bodies, is necessary to promptly address issues like corporal punishment and discrimination. The scattered nature of childcare policies in India further complicates their effectiveness. Existing acts, such as the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, need better enforcement and consolidation under a unified framework to ensure

consistency and ease of application. Political factors, corruption, and lack of public awareness hinder the progress of these policies, necessitating a focus on evaluating and adapting existing regulations rather than merely drafting new ones.

Despite the efforts of institutions like the NCPCR, gaps remain in the knowledge and implementation of child rights protections. Bhargava and Ahamad's study indicates a need for more robust educational campaigns and community involvement to enhance awareness and ensure the safety and rights of children. Addressing these gaps is crucial for the holistic development of children in India, particularly given the evolving socio-economic landscape. Moreover, implementing the Juvenile Justice Act has been impeded by administrative inefficiencies, lack of coordination, and insufficient training for child protection workers. Reforms must improve role clarity, training, and monitoring to address these gaps effectively. As noted by Nithya and Narayan, overcoming political and social barriers and increasing public awareness are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring the protection of children. In summary, while legal reforms and policy frameworks have marked significant progress, the uneven implementation and persistent socio-economic challenges highlight the need for a holistic and coordinated approach. Adequate protection and development of children in India depend on a concerted effort from all sectors of society, including the government, NGOs, and international organisations, to ensure that children's rights are upheld and their well-being is prioritised.

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