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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II — Section 1

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2012/Jyaistha 30, 1934 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 19th June, 2012, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

[No. 32 OF 2012]

[19th June, 2012]

An Act to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS clause (3) of article 15 of the Constitution, *inter alia*, empowers the State to make special provisions for children;

AND WHEREAS, the Government of India has acceded on the 11th December, 1992 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which has prescribed a set of standards to be followed by all State parties in securing the best interests of the child;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper development of the child that his or her right to privacy and confidentiality be protected and respected by every person by all means and through all stages of a judicial process involving the child;

AND WHEREAS it is imperative that the law operates in a manner that the best interest and well being of the child are regarded as being of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child;

AND WHEREAS the State parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are required to undertake all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent—

(a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices,
 (c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials;
 AND WHEREAS sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children are heinous crimes and
 need to be effectively addressed.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title,
 extent and
 commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

(2) It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) "aggravated penetrative sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 5;

(b) "aggravated sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 9;

(c) "armed forces or security forces" means armed forces of the Union or security forces or police forces, as specified in the Schedule;

(d) "child" means any person below the age of eighteen years;

(e) "domestic relationship" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (f) of section 2 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005;

(f) "penetrative sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 3;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "religious institution" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988;

(i) "sexual assault" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 7;

(j) "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as assigned to it in section 11;

(k) "shared household" means a household where the person charged with the offence lives or has lived at any time in a domestic relationship with the child;

(l) "Special Court" means a court designated as such under section 28;

(m) "Special Public Prosecutor" means a Public Prosecutor appointed under section 32.

(2) The words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the said Codes or the Acts.

CHAPTER II

SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

A.—PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

3. A person is said to commit "penetrative sexual assault" if—

(a) he penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

(b) he inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

Penetrative
 sexual assault.

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 2 of 1974
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(c) he manipulates any part of the body of the child so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; or

(d) he applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of the child or makes the child to do so to such person or any other person.

4. Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment
for
penetrative
sexual assault

B.—AGGRAVATED PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

5. (a) Whoever, being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child—

Aggravated
penetrative
sexual assault

(i) within the limits of the police station or premises at which he is appointed; or

(ii) in the premises of any station house, whether or not situated in the police station, to which he is appointed; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where he is known as, or identified as, a police officer; or

(b) whoever being a member of the armed forces or security forces commits penetrative sexual assault on a child—

(i) within the limits of the area to which the person is deployed; or

(ii) in any areas under the command of the forces or armed forces; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where the said person is known or identified as a member of the security or armed forces; or

(c) whoever being a public servant commits penetrative sexual assault on a child; or

(d) whoever being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection established by or under any law for the time being in force, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, being inmate of such jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection; or

(e) whoever being on the management or staff of a hospital, whether Government or private, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that hospital; or

(f) whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that institution; or

(g) whoever commits gang penetrative sexual assault on a child.

Explanation.—When a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group in furtherance of their common intention, each of such persons shall be deemed to have committed gang penetrative sexual assault within the meaning of this clause and each of such person shall be liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone; or

(h) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance; or

(i) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury or injury to the sexual organs of the child; or

(j) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, which—

(i) physically incapacitates the child or causes the child to become mentally ill as defined under clause (b) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or causes impairment of any kind so as to render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently; or

14 of 1987

(ii) in the case of female child, makes the child pregnant as a consequence of sexual assault;

(iii) inflicts the child with Human Immunodeficiency Virus or any other life threatening disease or infection which may either temporarily or permanently impair the child by rendering him physically incapacitated, or mentally ill to perform regular tasks; or

(k) whoever, taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability, commits penetrative sexual assault on the child; or

(l) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly; or

(m) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below twelve years; or

(n) whoever being a relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care or having a domestic relationship with a parent of the child or who is living in the same or shared household with the child, commits penetrative sexual assault on such child; or

(o) whoever being, in the ownership, or management, or staff, of any institution providing services to the child, commits penetrative sexual assault on the child; or

(p) whoever being in a position of trust or authority of a child commits penetrative sexual assault on the child in an institution or home of the child or anywhere else; or

(q) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child knowing the child is pregnant; or

(r) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child; or

(s) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence; or

(t) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this Act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force; or

(u) whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public,

is said to commit aggravated penetrative sexual assault.

Punishment
for aggravated
penetrative
sexual assault

6. Whoever, commits aggravated penetrative sexual assault, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

C.—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

Sexual assault.

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

8. Whoever, commits sexual assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for sexual assault.

D.—AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFOR

9. (a) Whoever, being a police officer, commits sexual assault on a child—

Aggravated sexual assault.

(i) within the limits of the police station or premises where he is appointed; or

(ii) in the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where he is known as, or identified as a police officer; or

(b) whoever, being a member of the armed forces or security forces, commits sexual assault on a child—

(i) within the limits of the area to which the person is deployed; or

(ii) in any areas under the command of the security or armed forces; or

(iii) in the course of his duties or otherwise; or

(iv) where he is known or identified as a member of the security or armed forces; or

(c) whoever being a public servant commits sexual assault on a child; or

(d) whoever being on the management or on the staff of a jail, or remand home or protection home or observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection established by or under any law for the time being in force commits sexual assault on a child being inmate of such jail or remand home or protection home or observation home or other place of custody or care and protection; or

(e) whoever being on the management or staff of a hospital, whether Government or private, commits sexual assault on a child in that hospital; or

(f) whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits sexual assault on a child in that institution; or

(g) whoever commits gang sexual assault on a child.

Explanation.—when a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group in furtherance of their common intention, each of such persons shall be deemed to have committed gang sexual assault within the meaning of this clause and each of such person shall be liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone, or

(h) whoever commits sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance; or

(i) whoever commits sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury or injury to the sexual organs of the child; or

(j) whoever commits sexual assault on a child, which—

(i) physically incapacitates the child or causes the child to become mentally ill as defined under clause (f) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or causes impairment of any kind so as to render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently; or

(ii) inflicts the child with Human Immunodeficiency Virus or any other life threatening disease or infection which may either temporarily or permanently impair the child by rendering him physically incapacitated, or mentally ill to perform regular tasks; or

(k) whoever, taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability, commits sexual assault on the child, or

(l) whoever commits sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly; or

(m) whoever commits sexual assault on a child below twelve years; or

(n) whoever, being a relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care, or having domestic relationship with a parent of the child, or who is living in the same or shared household with the child, commits sexual assault on such child, or

(o) whoever, being in the ownership or management or staff, of any institution providing services to the child, commits sexual assault on the child in such institution; or

(p) whoever, being in a position of trust or authority of a child, commits sexual assault on the child in an institution or home of the child or anywhere else; or

(q) whoever commits sexual assault on a child knowing the child is pregnant; or

(r) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child; or

(s) whoever commits sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence; or

(t) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this Act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force; or

(u) whoever commits sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public,

is said to commit aggravated sexual assault.

Punishment
for aggravated
sexual assault

10. Whoever, commits aggravated sexual assault shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

E.—SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND PUNISHMENT THEREOF

Sexual
harassment

11. A person is said to commit sexual harassment upon a child when such person with sexual intent,—

(i) utters any word or makes any sound, or makes any gesture or exhibits any object or part of body with the intention that such word or sound shall be heard, or such gesture or object or part of body shall be seen by the child; or

(ii) makes a child exhibit his body or any part of his body so as it is seen by such person or any other person; or

(iii) shows any object to a child in any form or media for pornographic purposes; or

(iv) repeatedly or constantly follows or watches or contacts a child either directly or through electronic, digital or any other means; or

(v) threatens to use, in any form of media, a real or fabricated depiction through electronic, film or digital or any other mode, of any part of the body of the child or the involvement of the child in a sexual act; or

(vi) entices a child for pornographic purposes or gives gratification therefor.

Explanation—Any question which involves "sexual intent" shall be a question of fact.

Punishment
for sexual
harassment

12. Whoever, commits sexual harassment upon a child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAPTER III

USING CHILD FOR PORNOGRAPHIC PURPOSES AND PUNISHMENT THEREOF

Use of child for
pornographic
purposes

13. Whoever, uses a child in any form of media (including programme or advertisement telecast by television channels or internet or any other electronic form or printed form, whether or not such programme or advertisement is intended for personal use or for distribution), for the purposes of sexual gratification, which includes—

(a) representation of the sexual organs of a child;

(b) usage of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual acts (with or without penetration);

(c) the indecent or obscene representation of a child,

shall be guilty of the offence of using a child for pornographic purposes.

Explanation—For the purposes of this section, the expression “use a child” shall include involving a child through any medium like print, electronic, computer or any other technology for preparation, production, offering, transmitting, publishing, facilitation and distribution of the pornographic material.

14. (1) Whoever, uses a child or children for pornographic purposes shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also be liable to fine.

Punishment for using child for pornographic purposes.

(2) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 3, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 5, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 7, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than six years but which may extend to eight years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) If the person using the child for pornographic purposes commits an offence referred to in section 9, by directly participating in pornographic acts, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than eight years but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

15. Any person, who stores, for commercial purposes any pornographic material in any form involving a child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child.

CHAPTER IV

ABETMENT OF AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT AN OFFENCE

16. A person abets an offence, who—

First.—Instigates any person to do that offence; or

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

Thirdly.—Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that offence.

Abetment of an offence.

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

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

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

17. Whoever abets any offence under this Act, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with punishment provided for that offence.

Punishment for abetment

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy or with the aid, which constitutes the abetment.

18. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt, does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the

Punishment for attempt to commit an offence.

offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING OF CASES

Reporting of offences

19. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any person (including the child), who has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed, he shall provide such information to—

- (a) the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or
(b) the local police

(2) Every report given under sub-section (1) shall be—

- (a) ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing;
(b) be read over to the informant;

(c) shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit.

(3) Where the report under sub-section (1) is given by a child, the same shall be recorded under sub-section (2) in a simple language so that the child understands contents being recorded.

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

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

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

(7) No person shall incur any liability, whether civil or criminal, for giving the information in good faith for the purpose of sub-section (1).

Obligation of media, studio and photographic facilities to report cases.

20. Any personnel of the media or hotel or lodge or hospital or club or studio or photographic facilities, by whatever name called, irrespective of the number of persons employed therein, shall, on coming across any material or object which is sexually exploitative of the child (including pornographic, sexually-related or making obscene representation of a child or children) through the use of any medium, shall provide such information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or to the local police, as the case may be.

Punishment for failure to report or record a case.

21. (1) Any person, who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 or section 20 or who fails to record such offence under sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Any person, being in-charge of any company or an institution (by whatever name called) who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) of section 19 in respect of a subordinate under his control, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a child under this Act.

Punishment for false complaint or false information.

22. (1) Any person, who makes false complaint or provides false information against any person, in respect of an offence committed under sections 3, 5, 7 and section 9, solely with the intention to humiliate, extort or threaten or defame him, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Where a false complaint has been made or false information has been provided by a child, no punishment shall be imposed on such child.

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

23. (1) No person shall make any report or present comments on any child from any form of media or studio or photographic facilities without having complete and authentic information, which may have the effect of lowering his reputation or infringing upon his privacy.

Procedure for media.

(2) No reports in any media shall disclose, the identity of a child including his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighbourhood or any other particulars which may lead to disclosure of identity of the child:

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court, competent to try the case under the Act, may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

(3) The publisher or owner of the media or studio or photographic facilities shall be jointly and severally liable for the acts and omissions of his employee.

(4) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURES FOR RECORDING STATEMENT OF THE CHILD

24. (1) The statement of the child shall be recorded at the residence of the child or at a place where he usually resides or at the place of his choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector.

Recording of statement of a child.

(2) The police officer while recording the statement of the child shall not be in uniform.

(3) The police officer making the investigation, shall, while examining the child, ensure that at no point of time the child come in the contact in any way with the accused.

(4) No child shall be detained in the police station in the night for any reason.

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

25. (1) If the statement of the child is being recorded under section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (herein referred to as the Code), the Magistrate recording such statement shall, notwithstanding anything contained therein, record the statement as spoken by the child:

Recording of statement of a child by Magistrate.

Provided that the provisions contained in the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 164 of the Code shall, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused shall not apply in this case.

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

26. (1) The Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, shall record the statement as spoken by the child in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence.

Additional provisions regarding statement to be recorded

(2) Wherever necessary, the Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, may take the assistance of a translator or an interpreter, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the statement of the child.

(3) The Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, may, in the case of a child having a mental or physical disability, seek the assistance of a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, to record the statement of the child.

(4) Wherever possible, the Magistrate or the police officer, as the case may be, shall ensure that the statement of the child is also recorded by audio-video electronic means.

Medical examination of a child

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

2 of 1974

(2) In case the victim is a girl child, the medical examination shall be conducted by a woman doctor.

(3) The medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of the parent of the child or any other person in whom the child reposes trust or confidence.

(4) Where, in case the parent of the child or other person referred to in sub-section (3) cannot be present, for any reason, during the medical examination of the child, the medical examination shall be conducted in the presence of a woman nominated by the head of the medical institution.

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL COURTS

Designation of Special Courts

28. (1) For the purposes of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act:

Provided that if a Court of Session is notified as a children's court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court designated for similar purposes under any other law for the time being in force, then, such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court under this section.

4 of 2006

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

2 of 1974

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

21 of 2000

Presumption as to certain offences

29. Where a person is prosecuted for committing or abetting or attempting to commit any offence under sections 3, 5, 7 and section 9 of this Act, the Special Court shall presume, that such person has committed or abetted or attempted to commit the offence, as the case may be unless the contrary is proved.

Presumption of culpable mental state

30. (1) In any prosecution for any offence under this Act which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Special Court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Special Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Explanation—In this section, "culpable mental state" includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and the belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before a Special Court

31. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (including the provisions as to bail and bonds) shall apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and for the purposes of the said provisions, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Sessions and the person conducting a prosecution before a Special Court, shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.

2 of 1974

32. (1) The State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for every Special Court for conducting cases only under the provisions of this Act.

Special Public Prosecutors.

(2) A person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Special Public Prosecutor under subsection (1) only if he had been in practice for not less than seven years as an advocate.

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

2 of 1974.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF SPECIAL COURTS AND RECORDING OF EVIDENCE

33. (1) A Special Court may take cognizance of any offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial, upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence, or upon a police report of such facts.

Procedure and powers of Special Court

(2) The Special Public Prosecutor, or as the case may be, the counsel appearing for the accused shall, while recording the examination-in-chief, cross-examination or re-examination of the child, communicate the questions to be put to the child to the Special Court which shall in turn put those questions to the child.

(3) The Special Court may, if it considers necessary, permit frequent breaks for the child during the trial.

(4) The Special Court shall create a child-friendly atmosphere by allowing a family member, a guardian, a friend or a relative, in whom the child has trust or confidence, to be present in the court.

(5) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not called repeatedly to testify in the court.

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

(7) The Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial:

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the identity of the child shall include the identity of the child's family, school, relatives, neighbourhood or any other information by which the identity of the child may be revealed.

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

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

2 of 1974.

34. (1) Where any offence under this Act is committed by a child, such child shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Procedure in case of commission of offence by child and determination of age by Special Court

56 of 2000.

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

(3) No order made by the Special Court shall be deemed to be invalid merely by any subsequent proof that the age of a person as determined by it under sub-section (2) was not the correct age of that person.

Period for recording of evidence of child and disposal of case

35. (1) The evidence of the child shall be recorded within a period of thirty days of the Special Court taking cognizance of the offence and reasons for delay, if any, shall be recorded by the Special Court.

(2) The Special Court shall complete the trial, as far as possible, within a period of one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence.

Child not to see accused at the time of testifying.

36. (1) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not exposed in any way to the accused at the time of recording of the evidence, while at the same time ensuring that the accused is in a position to hear the statement of the child and communicate with his advocate.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Special Court may record the statement of a child through video conferencing or by utilising single visibility mirrors or curtains or any other device.

Trials to be conducted in camera

37. The Special Court shall try cases *in camera* and in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence:

Provided that where the Special Court is of the opinion that the child needs to be examined at a place other than the court, it shall proceed to issue a commission in accordance with the provisions of section 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

Assistance of an interpreter or expert while recording evidence of child

38. (1) Wherever necessary, the Court may take the assistance of a translator or interpreter having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the evidence of the child.

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

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Guidelines for child to take assistance of experts, etc.

39. Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the State Government shall prepare guidelines for use of non-governmental organisations, professionals and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child.

Right of child to take assistance of legal practitioner

40. Subject to the proviso to section 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the family or the guardian of the child shall be entitled to the assistance of a legal counsel of their choice for any offence under this Act:

2 of 1974

Provided that if the family or the guardian of the child are unable to afford a legal counsel, the Legal Services Authority shall provide a lawyer to them.

Provisions of sections 3 to 13 not to apply in certain cases.

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

Alternative punishment

42. Where an act or omission constitute an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other law for the time being in force, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment only under such law or this Act as provides for punishment which is greater in degree.

43. The Central Government and every State Government, shall take all measures to ensure that—

Public awareness about Act

(a) the provisions of this Act are given wide publicity through media including the television, radio and the print media at regular intervals to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of this Act;

(b) the officers of the Central Government and the State Governments and other concerned persons (including the police officers) are imparted periodic training on the matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

4 of 2006. 44. (1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.

Monitoring of implementation of Act.

4 of 2006. (2) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, referred to in sub-section (1), shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in it under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

4 of 2006. (3) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, referred to in sub-section (1), shall, also include, its activities under this section, in the annual report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

45. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the qualifications and experience of, and the fees payable to, a translator or an interpreter, a special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child or an expert in that field, under sub-section (4) of section 19; sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 26 and section 38;

(b) care and protection and emergency medical treatment of the child under sub-section (5) of section 19;

(c) the payment of compensation under sub-section (8) of section 33;

(d) the manner of periodic monitoring of the provisions of the Act under sub-section (1) of section 44.

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

46. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(c)]

ARMED FORCES AND SECURITY FORCES CONSTITUTED UNDER

- (a) The Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950);
- (b) The Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950);
- (c) The Assam Rifles Act, 2006 (47 of 2006);
- (d) The Bombay Home Guard Act, 1947 (3 of 1947);
- (e) The Border Security Force Act, 1968 (47 of 1968);
- (f) The Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 (50 of 1968);
- (g) The Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (66 of 1949);
- (h) The Coast Guard Act, 1978 (30 of 1978);
- (i) The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946);
- (j) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992 (35 of 1992);
- (k) The Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957);
- (l) The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (34 of 2008);
- (m) The National Security Guard Act, 1986 (47 of 1986);
- (n) The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (23 of 1957);
- (o) The Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007 (53 of 2007);
- (p) The Special Protection Group Act, 1988 (34 of 1988);
- (q) The Territorial Army Act, 1948 (56 of 1948);
- (r) The State police forces (including armed constabulary) constituted under the State laws to aid the civil powers of the State and empowered to employ force during internal disturbances or otherwise including armed forces as defined in clause (a) of section 2 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (28 of 1958).

V. K. BHASIN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012

(2012 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 32)

[19 जून, 2012]

लैंगिक हमला, लैंगिक उत्पीड़न और अश्लील साहित्य के अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण करने और ऐसे अपराधों का विचारण करने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना तथा उनसे संबंधित या आनुवंशिक विषयों के लिए उपबंध करने के लिए अधिनियम

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 का खंड (3), अन्य बातों के साथ राज्य को बालकों के लिए विशेष उपबंध करने के लिए सशक्त करता है;

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की महासभा द्वारा अंगीकृत बालकों के अधिकारों से संबंधित अभिसमय को, जो बालक के सर्वोत्तम हितों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सभी राज्य पक्षकारों द्वारा पालन किए जाने वाले मानकों को विहित करता है, भारत सरकार ने तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 1992 को अंगीकृत किया है;

बालक के उचित विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा उसकी निजता और गोपनीयता के अधिकार का सभी प्रकार से तथा बालकों को अंतर्बलित करने वाली न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के सभी प्रक्रमों को माध्यम से संरक्षित और सम्मानित किया जाए;

यह अनिवार्य है कि विधि ऐसी रीति से प्रवर्तित हो कि बालक के अच्छे शारीरिक, भावात्मक, बौद्धिक और सामाजिक विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रक्रम पर बालक के सर्वोत्तम हित और कल्याण पर सर्वोपरि महत्व के रूप में ध्यान दिया जाए;

बालक के अधिकारों से संबंधित अभिसमय के राज्य पक्षकारों से निम्नलिखित का निवारण करने के लिए सभी समुचित राष्ट्रीय, द्विपक्षीय या बहुपक्षीय उपाय करना अपेक्षित है,—

(क) किसी विधिविरुद्ध लैंगिक क्रियाकलाप में लगाने के लिए किसी बालक को उद्वेगित या प्रपीड़न करना;

(ख) वेश्यावृत्ति या अन्य विधिविरुद्ध लैंगिक व्यवसायों में बालकों का शोषणात्मक उपयोग करना;

(ग) अश्लील गतिविधियों और सामग्रियों में बालकों का शोषणात्मक उपयोग करना;

बालकों के लैंगिक शोषण और लैंगिक दुरुपयोग जघन्य अपराध हैं, और उन पर प्रभावी रूप से कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत गणराज्य के तिरसठवें वर्ष में संसद् द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित हो:—

अध्याय 1

प्रारंभिक

संक्षिप्त नाम, विस्तार
और प्रारम्भ।

1. (1) इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012 है।

(2) इसका विस्तार जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के सिवाय संपूर्ण भारत पर है।

(3) यह उस तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा, नियत करे।

परिभाषा।

2. (1) इस अधिनियम में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "गुरतर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला" का वही अर्थ है जो धारा 5 में है;

(ख) "गुरतर लैंगिक हमला" का वही अर्थ है जो धारा 9 में है;

(ग) "सशस्त्र बल या सुरक्षा बल" से संघ के सशस्त्र बल या अनुसूची में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट सुरक्षा बल या पुलिस बल अभिप्रेत है;

(घ) "बालक" से ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जिसकी आयु अठारह वर्ष से कम है;

(ङ) "धरेलू संबंध" का वह अर्थ होगा जो धरेलू हिंसा से महिला संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 2 के खण्ड (च) में है;

(च) "प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला" का वही अर्थ है जो धारा 3 में है;

(छ) "विहित" से इस अधिनियम के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा विहित अभिप्रेत है;

(ज) "धार्मिक संस्था" का वह अर्थ होगा जो धार्मिक संस्था (दुरुपयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1988 में है;

(झ) "लैंगिक हमला" का वही अर्थ है जो धारा 7 में है;

(ञ) "लैंगिक उत्पीड़न" का वही अर्थ है जो धारा 11 में है;

(ट) "साक्षी गृहस्त्री" से ऐसी गृहस्त्री अभिप्रेत है जहाँ अपराध से आरोपित व्यक्ति, बालक के साथ घरेलू नालेदारी में रहता है या किसी रागय पर रह चुका है;

(ड) "विशेष न्यायालय" से धारा 28 के अधीन उस रूप में अभिहित कोई न्यायालय अभिप्रेत है;

(ड) "विशेष लोक अभियोजक" से धारा 32 के अधीन नियुक्त कोई अभियोजक अभिप्रेत है।

(2) उन शब्दों और पदों को, जो इसमें प्रयुक्त हैं, और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु भारतीय दंड संहिता, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973, किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2000 और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 में परिभाषित हैं, वही अर्थ होंगे जो उक्त संहिताओं या अधिनियमों में हैं।

1860 का 45
1974 का 2
2000 का 56
2000 का 21

अध्याय 2

बालकों के विरुद्ध लैंगिक अपराध

क.—प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला और उसके लिए दंड

3. कोई व्यक्ति, "प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला" करता है, यह कहा जाता है, यदि वह—

प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला।

(क) अपना लिंग, किसी भी सीमा तक किसी बालक की योनि, मुँह, भ्रूमार्ग या गुदा में प्रवेश करता है या बालक से उसके साथ या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ ऐसा करवाता है; या

(ख) किसी वस्तु या शरीर के किसी ऐसे भाग को, जो लिंग नहीं है, किसी सीमा तक बालक की योनि, भ्रूमार्ग या गुदा में घुसेड़ता है या बालक से उसके साथ या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ ऐसा करवाता है; या

(ग) बालक के शरीर के किसी भाग के साथ ऐसा अभिचालन करता है जिससे वह बालक की योनि, भ्रूमार्ग या गुदा या शरीर के किसी भाग में प्रवेश कर सके या बालक से उसके साथ या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ ऐसा करवाता है; या

(घ) बालक के लिंग, योनि, गुदा या भ्रूमार्ग पर अपना मुँह लगाता है या ऐसे व्यक्ति या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ बालक से ऐसा करवाता है।

4. जो कोई प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करेगा, वह दोनों में से किसी भी भाँति के कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि सात वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी किन्तु जो आजीवन कारावास तक की हो सकेगी, दंडित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दंडनीय होगा।

प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमले के लिए दंड।

ख.—गुस्तर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला और उसके लिए दंड

5. (क) जो कोई, पुलिस अधिकारी होते हुए, किसी बालक पर—

गुस्तर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला।

(i) पुलिस थाने या ऐसे परिसरों की सीमाओं के भीतर जहाँ उसकी नियुक्ति की गई है; या

(ii) किसी थाने के परिसरों में, चाहे उस पुलिस थाने में अस्थित है या नहीं जिसमें उसकी नियुक्ति की गई है; या

(iii) अपने कर्तव्यों के अनुक्रम में या अन्यथा; या

(iv) जहाँ वह, पुलिस अधिकारी के रूप में ज्ञात हो या उसकी पहचान की गई हो,

प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ख) जो कोई सरासरी बल या सुरक्षा बल का सदस्य होते हुए बालक पर,—

(i) ऐसे क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के भीतर जिसमें वह व्यक्ति तैनात है; या

(ii) बलों या सशस्त्र बलों की कमान के अधीन किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में; या

(iii) अपने कर्तव्यों के अनुक्रम में या अन्यथा; या

(iv) जहाँ उक्त व्यक्ति, सुरक्षा या सशस्त्र बलों के सदस्य के रूप में ज्ञात हो या उसकी पहचान की गई हो,

प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ग) जो कोई लोक सेवक होते हुए, किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(घ) जो कोई किसी जेल, प्रतिप्रेषण गृह, संरक्षण गृह, संप्रेषण गृह या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी विधि द्वारा या उसके अधीन स्थापित अभिरक्षा या देखरेख और संरक्षण के किसी अन्य स्थान का प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद ऐसे जेल, प्रतिप्रेषण गृह, संप्रेषण गृह या अभिरक्षा या देखरेख और संरक्षण के अन्य स्थान पर रह रहे किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ङ) जो कोई, किसी अस्पताल, चाहे सरकारी या प्राइवेट हो, का प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए उस अस्पताल में किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(च) जो कोई, किसी शैक्षणिक संस्था या धार्मिक संस्था का प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए उस संस्था में किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(छ) जो कोई, किसी बालक पर सामूहिक प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है।

स्पष्टीकरण—जहाँ किसी बालक पर, किसी समूह के एक या अधिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा उनके सामान्य आशय को अग्रसर करने में लैंगिक हमला किया गया है वहाँ ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा इस खंड के अर्थात्गत सामूहिक प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला किया जाना समझा जाएगा और ऐसा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस कृत्य के लिए वैसी ही रीति से दायीं होगा मानो वह उसके द्वारा अकेले किया गया था; या

(ज) जो कोई, किसी बालक पर घातक आयुध, अग्न्यायुध, गर्म पदार्थ या संशारक पदार्थ का प्रयोग करते हुए प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(झ) जो कोई, किसी बालक को भौर उपद्रवित कारित करते हुए या शारीरिक रूप से नुकसान और क्षति करते हुए, या उसके/उसकी जननेन्द्रियों को क्षति करते हुए प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ञ) जो कोई, किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है जिससे,—

(i) बालक शारीरिक रूप से अशक्त हो जाता है या बालक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अधिनियम, 1987 की धारा 2 के खंड (ख) के अधीन यथापरिभाषित मानसिक रूप से रोगी हो जाता है या किसी प्रकार का ऐसा ह्रास कारित करता है जिससे बालक अस्थायी या स्थायी रूप से निर्यामित कार्य करने में अयोग्य हो जाता है; या

(ii) बालिका की दशा में, वह लैंगिक हमले के परिणामस्वरूप, गर्भवती हो जाती है;

(iii) बालक, मानव प्रतिरक्षाह्रास विभाग या किसी ऐसे अन्य प्राणघातक रोग या संक्रमण से ग्रस्त हो जाता है जो बालक को शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य, या नियमित कार्य करने में मानसिक रूप से अयोग्य करके अस्थायी या स्थायी रूप से ह्रास कर सकेगा; या

(2) जो कोई, बालक की मानसिक और शारीरिक अशक्तता का लाभ उठाते हुए बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ड) जो कोई, उसी बालक पर एक से अधिक बार या बार-बार प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ड) जो कोई, बार-बार से कम आयु के किसी बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ड) जो कोई, बालक का रक्त या दूध का निनाह या संरक्षकता द्वारा या पोषण देखभाल करने वाला भौतिक या चालक को माता-पिता के साथ परित्यक्त रखते हुए या जो बालक को माता-श्री गृहस्थी में रहता है, ऐसे बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ग) जो कोई, बालक को सेवा प्रदान करने वाली किसी संस्था का स्वामी या प्रबंध या कर्मचारिचुंद होते हुए बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(घ) जो कोई, किसी बालक के न्यासी या प्राधिकारी के पद पर होते हुए बालक की किसी संस्था या गृह या कहीं और, बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ङ) जो कोई, यह जानते हुए कि बालक गर्भ से है, बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(च) जो कोई, बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है और बालक की हत्या करने का प्रयत्न करता है; या

(छ) जो कोई, सामुदायिक या पंथिक हिंसा के दौरान बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ज) जो कोई, बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है और जो पूर्व में इस अधिनियम के अधीन कोई अपराध करने के लिए या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि के अधीन दंडनीय कोई लैंगिक अपराध किए जाने के लिए दोषसिद्ध किया गया है; या

(झ) जो कोई, बालक पर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है और बालक को सार्वजनिक रूप से धिक्कर करता है या नान करके प्रदर्शन करता है,

यह गुरुतर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है, यह कहा जाता है।

6. जो कोई, गुरुतर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करेगा यह कठोर कारावास से जिसकी अवधि दस वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी किन्तु जो आजीवन कारावास तक की हो सकेगी, दंडित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दंडनीय होगा।

गुरुतर प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमले के लिए दंड।

ग.—लैंगिक हमला और उसके लिए दंड

7. जो कोई, लैंगिक आशय से बालक की योनि, लिंग, गुदा या स्तनों को स्पर्श करता है या बालक से ऐसे व्यक्ति या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की योनि, लिंग, गुदा या स्तन का स्पर्श कराता है या लैंगिक आशय से ऐसा कोई अन्य कार्य करता है जिसमें प्रवेशन किए बिना शारीरिक संपर्क अंतर्ग्रस्त होता है, लैंगिक हमला करता है, यह कहा जाता है।

लैंगिक हमला।

8. जो कोई, लैंगिक हमला करेगा यह दोनों में से किसी भांति के कारावास से जिसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष से कम की नहीं होगी किन्तु जो पांच वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी, दंडित किया जाएगा और जुर्माने से भी दंडनीय होगा।

लैंगिक हमले के लिए दंड।

घ.—गुरुतर लैंगिक हमला और उसके लिए दंड

9. (क) जो कोई, पुलिस अधिकारी होते हुए, किसी बालक पर—

गुरुतर लैंगिक हमला।

(i) पुलिस थाने या ऐसे परिसरों की सीमाओं के भीतर जहां उसकी नियुक्ति की गई है; या

(ii) किसी थाने के परिसरों में चाहे उस पुलिस थाने में अवस्थित है या नहीं जिसमें उसकी नियुक्ति की गई है; या

(iii) अपने कर्तव्यों के अनुक्रम में या अन्यथा; या

(iv) जहां यह, पुलिस अधिकारी के रूप में ज्ञात हो या उसकी पहचान की गई हो,

प्रवेशन लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ख) जो कोई, सरास्र बल या सुरक्षा बल का सदस्य होते हुए बालक पर,—

(i) ऐसे क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के भीतर जिसमें वह व्यक्ति तैनात है; या

(ii) सुरक्षा या सरास्र बलों की कमान के अधीन किसी क्षेत्रों में; या

(iii) अपने कर्तव्यों के अनुक्रम में या अन्यथा; या

(iv) जहाँ बह, सुरक्षा या सशस्त्र बलों के सदस्य के रूप में ज्ञात हो या उसकी पहचान की गई हो,

लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ग) जो कोई लोक सेवक होते हुए, किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(घ) जो कोई, किसी जेल, प्रतिप्रेषण गृह या संरक्षण गृह या संप्रेषण गृह या तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी विधि द्वारा या उसके अधीन स्थापित अभिरक्षा या देखरेख और संरक्षण के किसी अन्य स्थान का प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए, ऐसे जेल या प्रतिप्रेषण गृह या संरक्षण गृह या संप्रेषण गृह या अभिरक्षा या देखरेख और संरक्षण के अन्य स्थान पर रह रहे किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ङ) जो कोई, किसी अस्पताल, चाहे सरकारी या प्राइवेट हो, का प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए उस अस्पताल में किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(च) जो कोई, किसी शैक्षणिक संस्था या धार्मिक संस्था का प्रबंध तंत्र या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए उस संस्था में के किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(छ) जो कोई, बालक पर सामूहिक लैंगिक हमला करता है।

स्पष्टीकरण—जहाँ किसी बालक पर, किसी समूह के एक या अधिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा उनके सामान्य आशय को अप्रसर करने में लैंगिक हमला किया गया है वहाँ ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा इस खंड के अर्थात्गत सामूहिक लैंगिक हमला किया जाना समझा जाएगा और ऐसा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस कृत्य के लिए वैसी ही रीति से दायी होगा मानो वह उसके द्वारा अकेले किया गया था; या

(ज) जो कोई, बालक पर धातक आयुध, अन्यायुध, गर्म पदार्थ या संश्लारक पदार्थ का प्रयोग करते हुए लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(झ) जो कोई, किसी बालक को घोर उपहति कारित करते हुए या शारीरिक रूप से नुकसान और क्षति करते हुए या उसके/उसकी जननेन्द्रियों को क्षति करते हुए लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ञ) जो कोई, किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है जिससे—

(i) बालक शारीरिक रूप से अशक्त हो जाता है या बालक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अधिनियम, 1987 की धारा 2 के खंड (उ) के अधीन यथापरिभाषित मानसिक रूप से रोगी हो जाता है या किसी प्रकार का ऐसा ह्रास कारित करता है जिससे बालक अस्थायी या स्थायी रूप से निवृत्त कार्य करने में अयोग्य हो जाता है; या

(ii) बालक, मानव प्रतिरक्षाह्रास विषाणु या किसी ऐसे अन्य प्राणघातक रोग या संक्रमण से ग्रस्त हो जाता है जो बालक को शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य, या निवृत्त कार्य करने में मानसिक रूप से अयोग्य करके अस्थायी या स्थायी रूप से ह्रास कर सकेगा; या

(ट) जो कोई, बालक की मानसिक और शारीरिक अशक्तता का स्तर उठाते हुए बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ठ) जो कोई, बालक पर एक से अधिक बार या बार-बार लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ड) जो कोई, बारह वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ड) जो कोई, बालक का रक्त या दूध या विवाह या संरक्षकता द्वारा या घोषण देखभाल करने वाला नातेदार या बालक के माता-पिता के साथ भ्रतु संबंध रखते हुए या जो बालक के साथ साक्षी गृहस्थ में रहता है, ऐसी बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(ण) जो कोई, बालक को सेवा प्रदान करने वाली किसी संस्था का स्थायी या प्रबंध या कर्मचारिवृंद होते हुए बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या

(त) जो कोई किसी बालक के न्यासी या प्राधिकारी के पद पर होते हुए, बालक की किसी संस्था या गृह में या कहीं और, बालक पर लैंगिक हमला करता है; या