

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

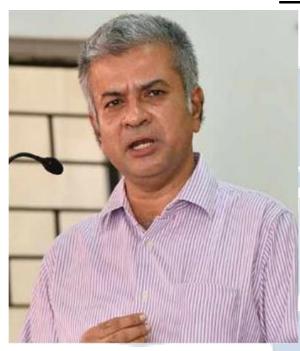
DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal — The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.



EDITORIAL TEAM

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer

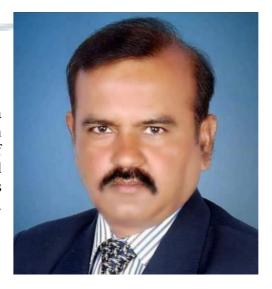


and a professional Procurement from the World Bank.

Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala. He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhione in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru diploma Public in

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB, LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has successfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.



Senior Editor



Dr. Neha Mishra

Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.



Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.



Dr. Rinu Saraswat

Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM

Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.

More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.



HI LIFE STATE OF THE STATE OF T

Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and

refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

CORRECTIONS

AUTHORED BY: ABIRAMI S & NITHYAKALYANI.S

College: Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan University,

Samayapuram, Trichy

Abstract

In this article we examine the short note of the abuses and punishments under the BNS. The women and children's everyone of the society facing the abuses is the biggest problem in India. The young generation can only change society without problems like these. In India, we are Treated The girl children like respected them, protected them and some states or districts treated a girl child like goodness. Nowadays, the girl child is abused by someone like street boys, strangers, their relatives, neighbors and friends also. Not only girls' children but also the women also suffer from lots of abuse. But Everyone having a right to freedom and live freely in society, but the abuses are restrict the persons freedom, Lot of women's and children's facing the problem by abuse they going mental illness and the loss there mental peace, the physically abuses by husband, relative, etc. in the society. Even the child is also facing a lot of problems. The rate of abuse has also increased and there has been no changes in society. The punishment needs to be more strict and everyone treats every person as a human. In the present the IPC changed into BNS but the crime wasn't controlled. so, we reform the punishments and awareness of every person who lived as a human in society.

WHIT FIND LACK

INDIA, The expanded form of India is (Independent Nation declared in August).in the sentence we saw a word independent which means freedom. The freedom of all Indians. The women and girl children are scared to survive in society because In our current society, we can see lots of problems. one of the major and common problems we are facing in our society is child abuse. They can change the law and punishments like IPC Change Into BNS but the changes cannot give any impact to the culprits. In this article we can see the reformation of punishments for child abuse. Today's generation is the future of society. They can change society in the correct manner. This article is the path to the future of the Society. Be more strict and everyone treats every person as a human. In the present the IPC changed into BNS but the crime wasn't controlled, so, we reform the punishments and awareness of every person who lived as a human

in society.

Definitions of children: An unborn baby or born baby is a child. a young person like infancy and puberty. A boy or girl baby considered the children until it a turn the adult.²

Definitions of Abuses:

A violent physical touch, unfair and cruel. Abuses are not only physical touch, their bad intention, illness, maltreatment, physically affected the person at the same time mentally.

Here are some statistics about sexual offenses:

Rape

Between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024, police recorded 69,184 rapes. However, only 2.7% of these cases resulted in charges being brought.

Peoples Problems of abuses:

The people who are living in the society are facing a lot of problems of abuse whether they are men, women or children etc..

They are mentally and physically abused by other persons.¹ The physical symptoms they face are fractures, burns, injuries etc., they are abused physically by other peoples that physical abuse damages their mental health and peace.

People are abused sexually too, sexual behavior or knowledge that's inappropriate for the child's age, pregnancy or a sexually transmitted infection. They face anal or genital pain, bleeding, or injury statements by the child that he or she was sexually abused.

Emotional abuse causes loss of self-confidence or self-esteem, social withdrawal or a loss of interest.²

Peoples are facing lot of problems and difficulties in society by abuses They are affected mentally and physically and they are also facing death.

The problem of abusing was categorized by two:

- 1. Short term of domestic abuse and
- 2. Long term of Domestic abuse1

¹ 2 National Domestic Violence Hotline, https://www.thehotline.org/ (last visited Nov 5 2024)1 Mayo clinic,

• Short term of domestic Abuse:

- The children's also included in this:
 - They are crying, facing separation anxiety, increased sensitivity, bed wetting, lower grades in schools, feeling guilty, physical signs (headaches and stomach aches), low drive to participate in activities .etc..
 - The other peoples are blaming them for abuse happening to them in the society.

• Long term domestic abuses:

- Physical and mental health problems, they face a lot of discrimination, eating disorders, using alcohol and drugs like unhealthy mechanisms, etc...
- The way peoples are facing lot of problems in society for abusing by one person to another
- o In 2024 a lot of women and child's are facing the problems and a lot of people are dying from abuse.
- These are the major problems people face in society.

Who are all affected in abuses:

- Child, Women's, Men's, Other sexual peoples.
- Basically children and teenagers are affecting society.
- Importantly, disabled people are affected physically and Mentally by beggars.
- Mentally challenged people are also affected by others in society.
- The other sexual peoples like transgenders, LGBTQ,etc ...they are also affected in society by others.
- The child's are facing lot of abusing by their relatives and academic staffs and their fathers and brothers too
- The working women's also facing a lot of abusing problems for their employment opportunities.
- Men's also affected by other peoples for sexual activities through delivering products or foods in working places.
- The other peoples are affected by sexual and prostitution activities in society.

https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/child-abuse/symptoms-causes/syc-20370864, (last visited Nov 5 2024)

- Peoples are affected by other peoples intentionally and unintentionally by consuming drugs, alcohols, and unstable mentality.
- The superior positions are dominating and forcing their employees for sexual abuses through threatening their power.

Preventions for abuses:

- To prevent the child's through teaching good touch and bad touch, sexual awareness, initiation programs for teaching them sexual awareness, creating awareness for children through counseling, and teaching them disciplines also ... they need to be aware of what is happening to them in society. Need to teach them to be strong mentally and physically.
- Women need to be strong by mentally and physically. The government needs to be creating awareness. They need to know about that. If they abuse physically or mentally by sexual activities they should be strong to communicate to the social and legal active persons.
- Working places need to initiate the committee for women's safety, and awareness.
- Men also need to be strong physically and mentally they need to tell others about the unhealthy activities which affect their mental health and physical health.
- The other sexual peoples also need to be aware of the physical and sexual activities.

Punishment of child abuse Then and Now:

The punishment of child abuse then and now which means IPC and bns. under constitution of protection of life and personal liberty defines the sexual offence, in art. The constitutions brought POCSO to protect the children from sexual offenses. The constitution included the section from IPC and. Now the law was changed into and. We can see the difference in these statutes.

Indian penal code:

• In Ipc, the punishment for rape under section 375, and 375 (2) describe the convict punished by based on age if the victim was 12 the convict punished not less than 20

- years. died of victim the convict has been punished as not less than 10 years or imprisonment for life and liable to pay fine.
- If the victim has any health issues regarding this the convict is liable to pay the medical expenses. The fine must be reasonable and paid to the victim to cover medical expenses and rehabilitation. 18 years or older Sexual intercourse with a girl under 18 is considered rape, even if there was consent.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita:

- Sec.64(2) not less than 10 years, extend imprisonment for life and liable to fine.Sec.65(1) whoever, commits rape on a woman under 16 years shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment not less than 20 years, extend imprisonment for life and liable to find.
- Sec.65(2) whoever commits rape on a woman under 12 years shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment not less than 20 years extend imprisonment for life and with fine or death
- Sec. 66(1)&(2) causing death of women shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment not less than 20 years extended imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the reminder of that person's natural life or with death.
- Sec.70 where a woman is raped by one or more person shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment not less than 20 years extend imprisonment for life.²

Reform of punishments:

In IPC Sec. 375 and BNS Sec. 64 is punishment of rape in these two law show slight difference. in early IPC not less than 10 years punishment for rape now it changed not less than 20 years for rape or imprisonment for life or shall be give death punishment for critical condition.

Firstly I explain about the situation of childrens, Here every child has to face abuse in day to day life.one of them affected by mentally, physically or someone die by these abuses. The punishment should be equal in all stages. The punishment does split into 10 years or 20 years. The death penalty is mandatory to change the current society. Even this punishment is only for guilty minded people. Actus reus and mens reas of the two legal maxims can be applicable to

_

² Indian Kanoon, https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1279834/, (last visited Nov 6 2024)

the convict.

Suggestion:

In my point of view The female generation faces abuse in day to day life. itaffected not only females but also affected the next generation. The Future of society is the next generation. The advocates, lawyers, and legal school members need to create awareness about laws and acts of abuse to people. School students and scholars need more awareness about sexual education and abuse. Everyone needs to respect each other's feelings either men or women in society. Introduce more counselling centers for all members to counsel the victims or any other peoples. Need more strict punishments and laws, and the government take initiatives for awareness. Punishment only to change the society is mandatory. The society needs to change without abuses.

Conclusion:

In this article, we have a message to reform the punishment. It is mandatory to change the current society. But at the same time it also created some negative intentions for the school and college students. the government will create awareness of abuses, sexual lessons will be mandatory to the school students at the same time they will be taught about women and girls children's life and their menstruation period each and everything in their life. The students will learn from the age of 10 to 17 years old. Then only they can understand the women's feelings. It will create a great impact in our society. It is one way to protect women and children. It prevents children and women from abuse. The crime is also controlled. The women and children will lead their life as they wish. They will achieve more and more in their life.

Reference:

- https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/death-penalty/the-death-penaltyyour-questions-answered
- https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/child
- https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1279834
- https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/abu
- https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/child-abuse/symptoms-

³ Amnesty International, https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/death-penalty/the-death-penalty-your-questions-answered/, (last visited. Nov 7 2024)4

causes/syc-203708642

- https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/child
- <u>https://www.thehotline.org1</u>

Bibliography: Bharatiya Nyaya sanhita,2023&35 no.64 Act of parliament 2023(India)

