

COMIC STRIP

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT



The Juvenile Justice Act

The Juvenile Justice Act was enacted to accomplish the goals of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which India joined on December 11, 1992. This legislation specifies the procedural safeguards for children who violate the law. The present legislation addresses issues with the previous law, such as adoption delays, many outstanding cases, institutional responsibility, and so on.

The bill also tackles the rise in recent years in the number of crimes perpetrated by youngsters aged 16 to 18 and children who have run afoul of the law. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015 has been effective since January 15, 2016. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 is repealed.

Juvenile Justice is a notion that is widely used in India and other countries where juvenile justice is becoming more common. The United Nations General Assembly approved a Convention on the Rights of the Child, which required member states to ratify and adhere to the convention's norms and principles for the security and protection of children's rights and development.

While most approaches to juvenile justice focus on punishing or treating delinquents, the restorative justice process tries to right wrongs by including the entire community in offender rehabilitation and making offenders accountable for their actions.

To carry out the tasks imposed by this Act, the state government must establish a Juvenile Justice Board in each district. A Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class with at least 3 years experience and two social workers, one of whom must be a woman, must make up the board. They should be well-versed in child psychology and welfare.

It is critical to rehabilitate and reintegrate the youngster into society and instill in him a sense of regret and significant responsibility for the crime he has done. The Juvenile Justice Act of 2005, which incorporates the pertinent elements of the 1985 Beijing Rules, contemplates and addresses this. Because young brains are the future of civilization, their age and physical and psychological condition must be considered. This purpose is also the overarching goal of the restorative justice system.

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