

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3068  
ANSWERED ON:07.08.2015  
Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act  
Misra Shri Ajay (Teni)

**Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- a) whether the Government has accepted the proposed amendments in Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it has been proposed in the said Act to start judicial procedure a fresh for heinous crimes committed by accused in the age group of 16-18 years;
- (d) if so, whether the crimes have been categorised in small, serious and heinous categories by extension of this new bill; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI)

(a) & (b): The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2015. The proposed amendments in the Bill include, clear definition of offences committed by children, differential treatment of heinous offences committed by children in the age group of 16 to 18 years, clearly defined roles and responsibilities of Child Welfare Committees & Juvenile Justice Boards, detailed procedures for adoption and inclusion of new offences committed against children.

(c): In the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, it is proposed to treat children above the age of sixteen years who commit heinous offences differently. The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) after conducting a preliminary assessment may transfer the case to Children's Court which is a Court of Session having jurisdiction to try heinous offences. If after trial, a child is found guilty of committing a heinous offence by the Children's Court then such child is proposed to be sent to a place of safety for reformation and rehabilitation upto the age of 21 years. After completing the age of 21 years, an evaluation of the child is to be conducted by the Children's Court after which the child is either released on probation or transferred to jail for the remaining term.

(d) & (e): The offences committed by children have been classified into (i) Petty offences for which punishment under the IPC or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment upto three years, (ii) Serious offences for which punishment under the IPC or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment between three years to seven years, (iii) Heinous offences for which punishment under the IPC or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment for seven years or more.

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