

Centre / State Acts and Rules on Juvenile Delinquency

<http://www.indiacode.nic.in>

Central Acts and Rules on Juvenile Delinquency

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (No. 61 of 1986)

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules. 1988

<http://labour.nic.in/cwl/ChildLabourRules.pdf>

Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (No. 4 of 2006)

Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006
(No. 4 of 2007)

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (No. 105 of 1956)

Indian Penal Code, 1860 (No. 45 of 1860) sec 82, sec 83

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
(No.56 of 2000)

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act,
2006 (No. 33 of 2006)

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2000

<http://www.wcd.nic.in>

Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (No. 53 of 1986) (Now Repealed)

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules, 2006

<http://www.wcd.nic.in>

Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (No. 20 of 1958)

Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (No.
35 of 2009)

Certain other Legislations, Schemes/Policies and Directions
having bearing on Juvenile Delinquency
available at: Ministry of Women & Child Development & Commission
for Protection of Child Rights

- India, Ministry of Women and Child Development
Full Text of the Following is available at: <http://www.wcd.nic.in>

Convention on the Rights of the Child, India First periodic Report-
2001

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

National Charter for Children, 2003

National Nutritional Policy, 1993

National Plan for action for Children, 2005

National Policy for Education, 1986, sec 5.1 – 5.12, Early
Childhood Care and Education. <http://education.nic.in/policy/npe86-mod92.pdf>

National Policy on Children, 1974
(No.I-14/74-CDD Dated 22.8.1974)

Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal
adjustment

- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi,
2007 <http://www.ncpcr.gov.in>

Citizen's Charter

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

Review of Juvenile Justice Home

Constitution of India

Article 14. Equality before law–The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth–

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State form making any special provision for women and children.

(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State form making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 21A. Right to education–The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Article 23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour– (1) Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State form imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

Article 24. Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc– No Child below the age of fourteen years shell be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State–The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing–

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article 45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years–The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Article 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections–The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and , in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Article 47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health–The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Article 51. Promotion of international peace and security–The State shall endeavour to–

(c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another; and

Article 51 (A) Fundamental duties– It shall be the duty of every citizen of India–

(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.