

## Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children)

Act 2015 :-

As per  
NCRB  
more than  
50% of  
juveniles  
accused  
of crime  
comes from  
families  
having  
max income  
of 25,000 Rs  
annually.

The act mandates setting up of Juvenile Justice Board & child welfare committees in every district. Both must have one women member each. The J. J. Board is given the option to transfer cases of heinous offences after conducting preliminary assessment. The child will not suffer from disqualification that arises from conviction under the act. The records of conviction will be destroyed after the expiry period of appeal. (except in case of heinous offences).

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) & SCPCR would be the nodal authorities to be responsible for monitoring implementation, the publicity of the act & to look into the cases that arise out of conviction under the act.

India is a signatory to the UN convention on the Rights of the Child which mandates that all children under the age of 18 be treated equal.

The act has been criticised for the violation of the said convention.

Justice Verma committee took a stand against the lowering of age of Juveniles in conflict with the law. Harsher sentences do not translate into lesser crimes.

This has been confirmed by studies conducted by experts in different parts of the world. They have said that juveniles who sent same sentence with adults come out as hardened criminal.

Example of countries where child can be tried as an adult:-

U.S → 18+

Germany → 14

France → 16

U.K → 17

### Child Labour

80% of children below 14 are engaged in as child labour in rural areas.

(Agriculture). According to United Nations,

corvid may push mill. of children into

child labour. Gurupadswamy Committee, 1979

said that child labour is directly

linked with Poverty. 5 States i.e.

U.P, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

24 → F.R.  
39 (e)  
(f)  
PPSPs  
Refer them

accounts for more than 1/2 of the country's total child labour population.

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act 2016,

### Adolescent (14 - 18)

There are 3 occupations where adolescent children are not allowed to work.

- a) mines
- b) inflammable substance or explosives.
- c) hazardous occupations mentioned in the factory act.

Under 14 the act has banned employment of children below 14 years in all occupations except family enterprises & audio visual entertainment industry.

The act did not mention for how many hours a child may work. It simply stated that the child may work after school hours or during vacation. But the 2017 rules, limited the number of working hours to 3 hrs a day & now the child can't extend help between 7 p.m & 8 a.m. There are 33 million child labourers in India as per UNICEF. As per census 2011, 80% of them

are Dalits. This law will restrict these children to traditional caste based occupations for generations. Inter-generational poverty will never be Headed unless we are able to stop child labour completely. Child labour is a very complex phenomenon in a country like India where millions are still living under poverty line. It is unfair the financial backwardness of parents that forces them to push their children into work. So, it is not possible to completely eradicate the child labour problem if the problem of poverty is not solved. Apart from these, parental ignorance, excessive population, illiteracy, lack of awareness of child rights are some other causes responsible for child labour.

Report → Capital corruption — Child labour in India

As per Bachpan Bachao Andolan, child labour generates 1.2 lakh crore black money in every year.

Child labour, corruption & flow of black money fuel & sustain each other.

No govt. alone in the world can check

child labour. Law is a tool. We can make it more stringent, accountable, deterrent. Eventually, the society, business, consumer should take responsibility.

• PENCIL  
• Muakaam  
(initiatives by Govt).

### globalisation

The emergence of global economy & cultural system which incorporates the people of the world into a global society. Globalisation is an intensification of worldwide relations. It is increasing global interconnectedness.

### Cultural Relativism

The ability to understand a culture on its own term & not to make judgements using the standards of one's own culture.

Hyphenated Identity ÷ (Indian - American).

### Mc Donaldisation

→ Diversity got homogenised.  
World wide homogenisation of culture  
due to globalisation

### Modernisation:

A modern society is more focused on nationalism & science.  
Modernisation is a change or modification which offers the promise of the preservation of the past.

### Globalisation & Culture

The acceleration of globalisation hastened the pace of cultural change. It has become difficult to distinguish between the original & cultural attributes.

The penetration of global music has resulted in marginalisation of traditional music. Folk & tribal music is nearly extinct. At the same time many foreigners are also learning Indian classical music.

Transformationists argue that the flow of culture is not one way

It is a two way exchange in which Western culture is also influenced, changed, enriched by <sup>the</sup> cultures of developing world. With the advancement of science & technology, the earth has turned into a "global village". It has resulted in global mass culture.

It may make for increasing similarities in lifestyle around the world evading local culture & heritage. This may lead to homogenised global culture. At the same time, global encounter & interaction may produce inventive new cultural forms, known as Hybrid culture.

In food the consumption has shifted from local & traditional food to fast food. & there is co-adaptation of local cultures by the foreign giants.

### Glocalisation :-

Simultaneous occurrence of both universalising & particularising tendencies in contemporary social,

political & economic system (a product or service that is developed & distributed globally but is also adjusted to accommodate the user or consumer in a local market)

Youth along with this new global identity continue to retain & develop their local identity for daily interaction within their community.

→ Bi-cultural identity.

In case of religion & festivals globalization has brought in spirit of reasoning which has weakened established practices. Also work place integration of different cultures has intermixed the religious practices. At the same time, importance of traditional festivals are decreasing.

(in marriage it changed from religious sacrament to civil contract. living (live in) relationship increased. divorce increased.)

### Globalisation & Poverty

Initially, it was theorised that the reforms in economy will boost

the growth & benefits of growth will trickle down to the poor but many countries have reported that inequalities are widening in their countries.

In India, poverty is increasing year by year which has resulted in social unrest, the formation of naxalism has its base on poverty issues in India. Globalisation on its core promised that gap can be reduced but the evidence shows the other way. As per Oxfam, in the period (2006-15) ordinary worker saw their income rise by an average of just 2% year while billionaires wealth rose almost 6 times faster. India's top 1% of the population owns more than 4 times the bottom 70%. The billionaire boom is not a sign of thriving economy but a symptom of a failing economic system. The effects of globalisation has affected both rural & urban areas. Though the initial effects were seen in urban areas because the initial reforms were

Concentrated on industrial economy  
rather than agriculture.

### Impacts of globalisation in rural areas

(+)

- i) increase in awareness
- ii) reduced disguised unemployment
- iii) ↑ in productivity.
- iv) ↑ in remittances

(-)

- Cultural Degradation
- Self-sustaining system is no more.
- artisans are affected / not able to compete with machine goods.
- Consumerism amid extreme poverty.
- feminisation of agriculture.
- feminisation of Poverty →

Women & girls are among those who benefited the least from today's economic system. Unpaid care works is the hidden engine that keeps the wheels of our economies, business & society moving. Women experience poverty at rates that are disproportionately high in comparison to men. Of all the people in the

world living in Poverty, 70% are women. According to U.N, the value of women's unpaid labour is estimated to equal to approx. 50% of the global GDP.

### Impact of Globalisation on Schedule Tribes

- Naxalism problem.

notes of next one hour lecture will be provided very shortly.  
sorry for the inconvenience!