

Following is a comparison of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 as introduced with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 as passed by Lok Sabha. Some of the key changes are highlighted below:

Bill as introduced	Bill as passed by Lok Sabha
Clause 7: trying a juvenile as an adult based on date of apprehension	
Any person who has committed a serious or heinous offence between the ages of 16-18 years, and is apprehended after 21 years of age, will be tried as an adult.	Clause 7 deleted.
Clause 6(1): treatment as a child during the process of inquiry	
If a person committed an offence when he was below 18 years of age and is apprehended <i>between 18 to 21 years</i> of age, he will be treated as a child during the process of inquiry.	If a person committed an offence when he was below 18 years of age and is apprehended <i>above 18 years</i> of age, he will be treated as a child during the process of inquiry.
Clauses 15(3), 36(3) and 60(1): change in stipulated time period	
If a juvenile above the age of 16 years commits a heinous offence, he may be tried as an adult. The Juvenile Justice Board will determine whether the juvenile is fit to be tried as an adult based on the findings of a preliminary inquiry. The period of preliminary inquiry is <i>one month</i> .	The period of preliminary assessment enhanced to <i>three months</i> .
Any parent or guardian surrendering their child will be given <i>one month</i> to reconsider their decision.	Time for reconsideration increased to <i>two months</i> .
If an orphaned, abandoned or surrendered child is not adopted by a resident or non-resident Indian within <i>30 days</i> of the child being declared legally free for adoption, then the child will be free for inter-country adoption.	Time for allowing inter-country adoption increased to <i>60 days</i> . <i>Adds a proviso</i> to state that children with physical and mental disability, siblings and children above five years may be given preference for such inter-country adoption.
Clause 47: financial support	
Any child leaving a child-care institution, on completing 18 years of age, will be provided a <i>one-time financial support</i> in order to facilitate reintegration into the mainstream society.	Any child leaving a child-care institution, on completing 18 years of age, will be provided with <i>financial support</i> in order to facilitate reintegration into the mainstream society.
Clause 76: applicability of penalty for cruelty to a child	
The punishment for cruelty to a child is imprisonment up to three years and/or a fine of one lakh rupees.	<i>Adds a proviso</i> to state that these penal provisions will not apply in case of abandonment of a child by biological parents, due to circumstances beyond their control.
Clause 108 and 109: new provisions	
No provision.	Central and state governments will provide for the wide publicity of this Act, through the media, to make citizens more aware. Periodic training will be imparted to officers under the Act, for implementation purposes.
No provision.	The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights will monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Sources: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 as introduced in Lok Sabha; The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 as passed by Lok Sabha; PRS.