[Title]

[Name of Student]

[Name of College/University]

In a society, people recognize that those who are under eighteen years of age do not and cannot function as adults as they lack decision-making. That is the reason the law takes special steps juveniles for their actions. In fact, prohibits individuals under the age of eighteen from voting and serving in the military. But the US is almost one of the alone countries that allow the execution of juvenile offender (Bradley 2002). For number of reasons that the US has consistently been declining the international treaties and also concerns the both federalism and separation of power. The constitutionality of a juvenile for an offence committed is a concern that the US Supreme Court has been evaluating since the javelin death penalty was restored in 1976. However, it is the violation of international law and many scholars and litigants have increasing been claiming that the use of the juvenile death penalty is immoral and illicit.

New scientific research reveals that juveniles cannot be equally be alleged responsible to the same level as the adults. In this regard, the UCLA's Department of Neuroscience, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Harvard Medical School, have reported that both the pre-frontal lobes and frontal lobes of the brain for regulations of impulse judgment and control are not completely developed in the adolescents (Juveniles and the Death Penalty n.d.). This growth will be completed between the ages of eighteen to twenty-two. Moreover, because of immaturely, juvenile are more prone to be coerced by adults, and often used as a pawn in the more sophisticated criminals.

However, on 27th January, the Supreme Court decided to review whether it is a violation of the constitutional ban on unusual and cruel punishments. The decision came after Christopher Simmons, seventeen years old was the death sentence was overturned. In which four of justices the death penalty of the juvenile as ‘inconsistent with evolving standards of decency in a civilized society (Juveniles and the Death Penalty n.d.).

**References**

Bradley, Curtis A. 2002. “The Juvenile Death Penalty and International Law.” *Duke Law Journal* 52(3): 485–557.

“Juveniles and the Death Penalty.” *American Civil Liberties Union*. https://www.aclu.org/other/juveniles-and-death-penalty (April 23, 2019).